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Report

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Governor of Oklahoma

to the

Secretary of the Interior.



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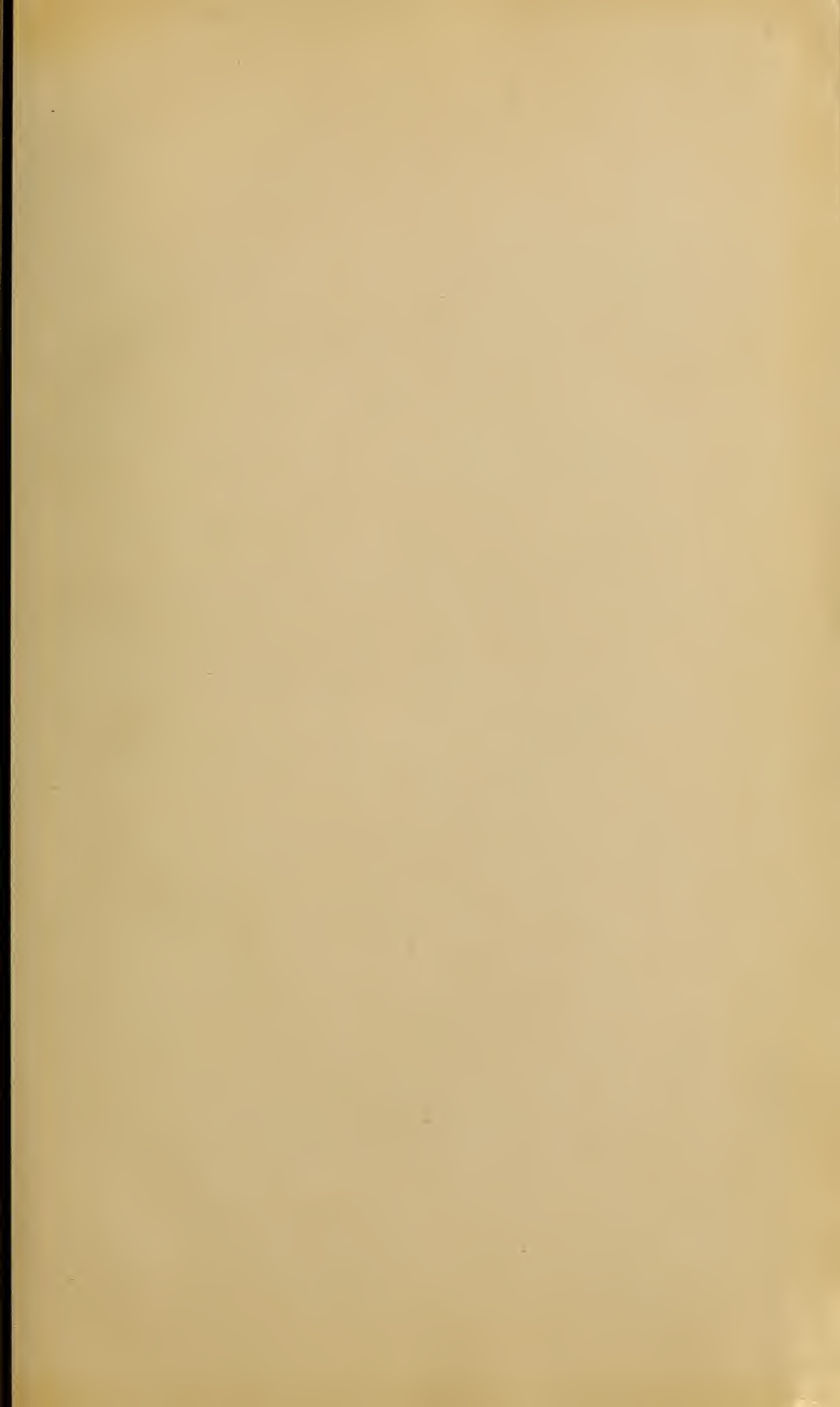
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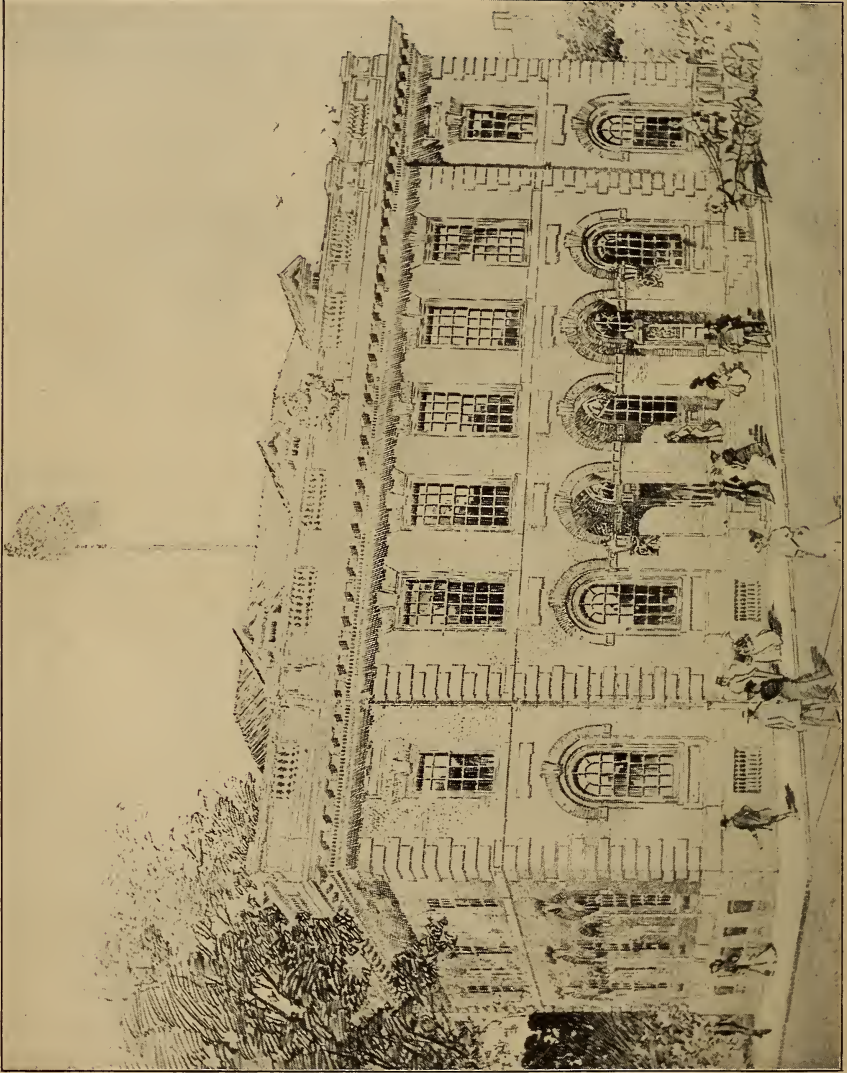
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FEDERAL BUILDING, GUTHRIE.

REPORT
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Guthrie, Okla., September 15, 1904.

SIR: Complying with instructions contained in your communication dated June 24, 1904, I have the honor to submit my report of the affairs and wonderful development of the Territory of Oklahoma for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Very respectfully,

T. B. FERGUSON, *Governor.*

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

PART I.

The subject-matter of this report has been classified and arranged under five headings for convenience of reference.

Part I treats of physical conditions and general description, together with some historical facts regarding the settlement of Oklahoma Territory.

Oklahoma.	Cherokee Strip.
Land of the Fair God.	The Kickapoo Lands.
Location.	Greer County.
Altitude.	Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita.
Climate.	Indian Reservations attached to Oklahoma.
Size.	Streams and Timber.
Old Oklahoma.	Immigration.
Beaver County, No Mans Land.	Population.
Sauk and Fox, Iowa and Pottawatomie.	Summary of fiscal year.
The Cheyenne and Arapaho.	

OKLAHOMA.

About the time that Lewis and Clark started upon their journey to the Pacific, Congress commenced to discuss the Indian problem. Many tribes of the original inhabitants of prairie and forest had surrendered

their claims upon the lands which had been their hunting grounds; others had lost their rights by engaging in war and in treating for peace had relinquished many of their possessions. "What shall we do with the Indians?" was a question often asked a century ago. A plan was finally conceived which was believed to be the solution of the perplexing problem. That plan was to found an Indian empire some where in the far-away West, in the land recently acquired from Napoleon and about which so little was known. Many statesmen in those formative days of the young Republic dreamed of the utility of this Indian empire. It was thought that if placed there, free from the white man's intrusion and influence, the Indian, unmolested and alone, could found a state and solve the problem of citizenship and civilization.

At various times during the first half of the last century Indian tribes were transferred to this empire, which had been set apart as the Indian Territory. The white man was not invited to this domain, but without waiting for the formality of an invitation he went to help the Indian solve the problem of civilization.

Oklahoma, the last commonwealth born of the Louisiana purchase, was taken from a part of this "Indian empire." That portion of the Indian Territory which embraced Oklahoma had been ceded to the Creek and Seminole Indians when they were brought west in 1834, but they had ceded it back to the Government in 1866. The Government had declared its purpose to settle friendly Indians upon the lands acquired by the treaty of 1866. As no Indians were placed upon the lands in the Oklahoma country, and they remained for years occupied only by herds of cattle, an irresistible crusade was commenced to induce Congress to open the country to settlement, the contention being that these lands were a part of the public domain.

After years of incessant and persistent effort, the goal was reached and the people won. The lands were opened to settlement. Bishop W. Perkins, Congressman from Kansas, just before the adjournment of Congress in the spring of 1889, attached to the Indian appropriation bill a "rider" which provided for opening to settlement the Oklahoma country.

Then, on the 22d of April, 1889, came the great race for homes. Never before in the history of States or nations was a commonwealth peopled under more novel or romantic circumstances. During all of the struggle that preceded the opening it was the same old-time story. The spirit of resolution and determination that has in all ages characterized the march of the pioneer was manifested. But victory had come. It was the victory of the common people. The squatter sovereign had come to exercise his authority upon his own domain. It was his. It was his by right of conquest—conquest over all obstacles, conquest over delay, privation, and uncertainty, and conquest over all the forces that had combined to thwart him in his plans to establish a home and build a commonwealth.

Before the boomer, who, on that first memorable night slept within the borders of the newly born commonwealth, were untried experiences and unsolved problems. Hard times, poverty, battling with adverse circumstances, experiments to be made, uncertainty as to the capacity of the country, and other things too numerous to mention, confronted the early settler, but he was fortified by hope and supported by the strength of a giant resolution. Beyond the mountains of difficulty he

saw the fertile valley of success. With brave hearts and strong hands the Oklahoma pioneers faced the embarrassments of the new lands.

Who were the people by whom fair Oklahoma was rescued from the wilds and brought within the confines of civilization? They were not adventurers in quest of spoils, or mere seekers for whatever thing of interest the novel drama might produce, but they were pioneers in the true sense. They came to find a place to found that greatest of all institutions, the home. It is true that the major portion of them brought but little with them, for they possessed but little. They did bring with them a kind of riches more precious than gold—good character, hopeful hearts, clear heads, and strong hands. They were destined victors. Soon after the opening the dugout, the sod house, and the unpretentious prairie cottage appeared in countless numbers all over the new land.

It is true that there were not many luxuries in those humble homes. There were hard times experienced. In those homes were hope and faith—hope in the future and faith in their own efforts to succeed.

But all this was years ago. The hand of magic—the magic of American industry and courage—touched the dugout, the sod house, and the prairie cottage and transformed them into splendid homes. They have followed the spirit of the age and expanded. They are homes in which can to-day be found just as many of the comforts of life, just as much refinement, just as much taste, and just as much culture, as can be found in any of the older commonwealths. No place in the world contains more happy, prosperous homes, according to population, than Oklahoma.

Oklahoma is, as has been suggested, the youngest child of that splendid family of commonwealths bequeathed to our nation by the Louisiana purchase, but while last she is not least, not least in moral, intellectual, and material development, not least in the diversity and greatness of her resources.

Oklahoma is the midway of the continent. She is the central point between the East and the West, as well as the point where the North and the South meet and shake the hand of friendship. Her people are from all parts of the Union—every State and Territory is represented. The energy and progressive spirit from all the States manifest themselves in Oklahoma. Her products are the products of the entire country. Upon a single farm in our splendid Territory can be seen growing at the same time the products that grow in the States from Minnesota to Florida, and from Maine to California. Again, Oklahoma is an agricultural country. Her wheat, cotton, corn, and other farm products are unsurpassed in quantity and quality. The Oklahoma fruit is a marvel to fruit growers all over the country. In no part of the United States can fruit be raised more extensively and of better quality than in Oklahoma. This year, as in the past, our fields have been filled with golden grain and our orchards with delicious fruit.

In days gone by the Spaniard searched for gold on the soil of our Territory. Tradition says that he did not find it. The Oklahoma farmer is coining the gold that the Spaniard failed to find—coining it from the soil.

“LAND OF THE FAIR GOD.”

In the historic land of the Montezumas, while he toils and hopes, the Mexican Indian dreams of the day when the Fair God will return and

restore his people to the glory of the days when, according to tradition, they lived in a land where happiness was the only ambition and righteousness the only law.

To the imaginative mind of the child of old Mexico, the Fair God of the ancient Aztecs was a god of perfection and beauty. Wherever he journeyed, by a touch of his magic hand, the sterile places became gardens of beauty; vice gave way to virtue; despair vanished into hope; sorrow was changed to joy, and death surrendered to life. The Fair God was the embodiment of the good. Nothing evil could remain in the domain over which he reigned, nor could aught but beauty dwell in the land through which he passed.

Long and patiently, but faithfully, have the children of the Aztecs waited for the coming of the Fair God to restore their land to the beauty and grandeur that characterized it in their traditions before the coming of the haughty Castilian from beyond the seas.

No doubt that he had this pleasing Mexican tradition in mind when Milton W. Reynolds, a distinguished journalist who once accompanied Henry M. Stanley across the American Continent, stood on a beautiful prairie in Oklahoma on the morning after the first opening, looking at the magnificence of the scene before him, enraptured and thrilled by the transcendent beauty of the picture presented by the verdant prairie in its springtime mantle of unrivaled loveliness, and exclaimed, "The Land of the Fair God." Milton Reynolds rests beneath the soil of the land to which he applied the above significant term, but Oklahoma still continues to be, and will continue to be called, very appropriately, too, the "Land of the Fair God."

LOCATION.

Oklahoma is situated between the thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh parallel north latitude, and principally between the $96^{\circ} 30'$ and 100° west longitude.

The State of Kansas lies along the northern boundary, the Indian Territory on the east, Texas on the south and west. A small portion of northwestern Oklahoma (Beaver County) is bounded on the west by New Mexico.

ALTITUDE.

The altitude at its highest point, in Beaver County, in the extreme northwest, is 3,900 feet; at its lowest point, in Payne County, in the eastern part, it is 776 feet. Thus it will be seen that the western ascent is rapid.

Altitudes in Oklahoma.

	Feet.		Feet.
Alva.....	1,330	Council Grove	1,234
Anadarko.....	1,171	Dale.....	1,039
Arapaho.....	1,560	Dickson	1,219
Beaver.....	2,500	Doggett.....	910
Bridgeport.....	1,425	Earlboro.....	1,028
Burnett.....	1,200	Edmond.....	1,191
Calumet.....	1,375	El Reno.....	1,326
Cashion.....	1,014	El Reno Junction	1,334
Chandler.....	900	Enid.....	1,244
Choctaw City	1,109	Fort Reno ..	1,345
Clifton.....	1,030	Garber.....	1,183

Altitudes in Oklahoma—Continued.

	Feet.		Feet.
Geary	1,545	Norman	1,159
Granite	1,591	Oklahoma City	1,200
Guthrie	932	Pawnee	786
Hardesty	3,000	Perkins	794
Hennessey	1,159	Perry	871
Hobart	1,528	Pond Creek	1,046
Jones City	1,145	Ponca City	946
Kenton	3,900	Ripley	776
Kildare	1,102	Shawnee	1,045
Kingfisher	1,048	Stillwater	832
Lakeview	1,214	Stroud	910
Lawton	1,250	Sweeney	1,070
Luther	935	Union City	1,319
McCloud	1,057	Virginia	1,206
Mangum	1,585	Waukomis	1,238
Medford	1,091	Waynoka	1,464
Mountain View	1,320	Weatherford	1,650
Mulhall	936	Wellston	900
Munger	1,195	Wichita Mountains	3,000
Newkirk	1,149	Woodward	1,880
Noble	1,158	Yukon	1,299

CLIMATE.

The climate is delightful during most of the year and corresponds to that of the other States in the same latitude, or probably more nearly approaches the climatic conditions of "sunny Tennessee."

There are some cold days during the winter, but they are not of long duration. Summer time brings some warm days, mostly during the months of July and August; but although warm, these days are seldom oppressive—not so oppressive as the summer days in some of the States hundreds of miles to the north. It makes no difference how warm may be the day, it is invariably followed by a night which, with its balmy, invigorating breeze, is seldom equaled and nowhere surpassed. The "spicy breezes that blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle" can be no more refreshing or health-inspiring than the exhilarating air of an Oklahoma night.

SIZE.

The length of the Territory, measured from extreme points from east to west, is 365 miles, and the width, from extreme points from north to south, is 210 miles.

The States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont could all be placed within the boundary lines of Oklahoma and leave 2,787 square miles unoccupied, or enough to include over half of Connecticut.

"OLD OKLAHOMA."

[Area, 2,000,000 acres.]

The above title is often applied to that tract of country which is known as original Oklahoma, the beginning of Oklahoma Territory, and the opening of which was the initiatory step to forming a Commonwealth which must in the "course of human events" become one of the greatest States in the Union.

The bill which opened Oklahoma to settlement became a law on the 2d day of March, 1889, the President issued his proclamation on the 22d day of the same month, and the country was opened on the 22d day of April following.

In 1834 the Creek Indians were given the lands which they now occupy, with the country between the South Canadian River and the Cherokee Outlet west to the one hundredth meridian. The Seminole Indians about the same time were granted a tract of land which is still their home, lying west of the southern portion of the Creek Reservation, between the north and the south forks of the Canadian River west to the one hundredth meridian, but south of the Cherokee Outlet, as the North Canadian flows through the western portion of the outlet from northwest to southeast. The lands ceded to the Seminoles were a portion of the lands ceded to the Creeks. The Creeks, by virtue of their treaty, claimed all of the lands west of their home reservation between the South Canadian River and the Cherokee Outlet to the one hundredth meridian. The Seminole claim, as above stated, extended between the Canadians to the one hundredth meridian, embracing a portion of the Creek claim.

A council was held with many Indian tribes at Fort Smith, Ark., in 1866. At that time and place the Creek and the Seminole Indians relinquished to the Government their claim to the lands west of their home reservations. The lands thus relinquished embraced original Oklahoma. At that time the declared purpose of the Government was to settle other Indian tribes upon these lands and consummate the early dream of Congress, by establishing an "Indian empire in the West."

Several tribes of Indians were settled upon portions of the country acquired by the treaty of 1866, but no action was taken relative to the country out of which came "Old Oklahoma." Early in the seventies an agitation was commenced to induce the Government to open the land to settlement, the claim having been set up that it was no longer Indian land but a part of the public domain. Beginning with the year 1880 determined efforts were made to force the opening of the "Oklahoma country." Boomer colonies were organized along the north line of the Cherokee Outlet, and the olden days of the "prairie schooner" were brought vividly back to memory by the sight of the many caravans of canvas-covered vehicles that thronged the borders of the "promised land." Chief among the agitators, and the man to whom Oklahoma is indebted for her existence as a Territory more than to any other one of the early crusaders, was Capt. David L. Payne, the prince of the Oklahoma boomers. He battled long and well for the rights of the people. He was one of the undaunted heroes, whose courage is never abated by reverse or shaken by defeat. Five times, with a colony of boomers, this resolute leader entered Oklahoma, determined to test the rights of the people to the land. He was several times arrested and his followers ejected from the country by United States troops, but these apparent reverses only seemed to stimulate him to more determined resolution and greater effort. He was tried in court for trespassing, but was cleared of the charge. The court sustained his contention that Oklahoma was public domain.

The irrepressible Payne did not live to enjoy the fruits of his splendid victory. Like the leader of the Hebrews, he died with the promised land in sight. "He lost, but losing won." An effort is being made in Oklahoma to erect a suitable monument to his memory—

a commendable effort in honor of a worthy man. However, Oklahoma, the wonderland of the Southwest, stands as a perpetual monument sacred to the memory of David L. Payne.

After the death of Captain Payne, in 1884, the boomers continued the crusade under the leadership of various persons, prominent among whom was Capt. W. L. Couch. Captain Couch was killed at Oklahoma City in a contest over a claim, after the opening of the country.

Before the opening the Oklahoma boomer occupied the attention of the press, pulpit, and public generally. The Oklahoma boomer was the "man of the hour." All eyes were resting upon him. After the memorable race (for "Old Oklahoma" was opened on the horse-race system) on the 22d of April, 1889, the Oklahoma boomer passed into history, and the Oklahoma "sooner" took his place in the arena of public controversy and discussion. The President's proclamation had declared that anyone who should "enter upon and occupy any portion" of the land before the designated time should be debarred from any homestead rights. Some observed the restrictions of the proclamation and some did not. Many contests followed. Actions for perjury were instituted in the courts and many convictions were secured.

The counties of Logan, Oklahoma, Cleveland, Payne, Canadian, and Kingfisher were formed out of "Old Oklahoma." Additions to all of these counties have been made from lands acquired from time to time by the opening of adjacent Indian reservations.

Beaver County was not a part of "Old Oklahoma" but was added in 1890, and was called the "seventh county."

BEAVER COUNTY—NO MAN'S LAND.

That section of the country formerly known as the neutral strip or No Man's Land, 167 miles in length and $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width, containing 3,687,360 acres, was added to Oklahoma in 1890. It is now Beaver County. It is located between the one hundredth and one hundred and third meridians, and between the parallels $36^{\circ} 30'$ and 37° north latitude. Although once claimed as a part of Mexico, and later on as a part of the Republic of Texas, this "neutral strip" was never a part of the State of Texas. When Texas was admitted into the Union the question of extending any portion of a slave State north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ was discussed, and as such action would have been in violation of the Missouri compromise, before her admission Texas relinquished to the United States her claim on the land north of $36^{\circ} 30'$.

The line of the Louisiana purchase followed Red River between the ninety-fifth and one hundredth meridians, and thence up the one hundredth meridian to the Arkansas River. By treaty the Cherokee Indians, when they were settled upon the lands which they now occupy, had been granted a "perpetual outlet as far west as the sovereignty of the United States and their right of soil extend." At that time south of the Arkansas River the sovereignty of the United States extended only to the one hundredth meridian.

When Kansas Territory was organized it was at first the intention to locate the south line on the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30'$, but it was pointed out to Congress that this would be an intrusion upon the rights of the Cherokee Indians, who had been guaranteed a portion of the land contemplated in the Territory of Kansas as a "perpetual outlet" to the western dominion of the United States. Kansas was finally organized with

the thirty-seventh degree of latitude as the south line, thus establishing a greater portion of the north line of the neutral strip.

Later on Colorado Territory was organized with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude as the southern boundary. This completed the northern limits of No Man's Land—the southern lines of Kansas and Colorado on the thirty-seventh degree of latitude. New Mexico was organized with its eastern line on the one hundred and third meridian, hence the work of organization of territory around the neutral strip was complete. Texas could only extend to $36^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, as the compromise between the free State and slave territory prohibited a further northern extension of a slave State. The Cherokee Outlet could only extend to the one hundredth meridian, as that meridian was the western boundary of the United States south of the Arkansas River at the time when the guaranty of the outlet was made to the Cherokees by the Government. Kansas could not be extended farther south than the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude without intruding upon the lands guaranteed to the Cherokees for an outlet. New Mexico only extended east to the one hundred and third meridian. Therefore, in the organization of the Commonwealths around it, No Man's Land was left surrounded by government, within a government, and yet without a government. It was not for years within the jurisdiction of any court, nor was it subject to the laws of any organized Commonwealth. It was a land where the only law was the law of conscience, and the only restraint against crime, on those so disposed, was a fear of public sentiment, which stood as a barrier to the acts of the would-be transgressor on the rights of others. In the main, however, conscience, which is the basis of the laws of civilization, held dominion over the acts of the people who lived in this land without law.

There were many interesting features connected with the early settlement of No Man's Land. In the year 1880 settlement was made at a point which is now the location of Beaver, the present seat of government of Beaver County. For ten years the inhabitants of this domain lived free from the restraints of law and beyond the reach of the penalties imposed by courts, and demonstrated to the full extent the law-abiding characteristics of the American citizen.

There was but comparatively little crime committed in this country during all of the time that it was beyond the protection of law, and when carefully studied it furnishes a splendid commentary upon the instincts of the western pioneer to observe the regulations of society and to follow the beaten path of those hardy people who have marched in the vanguard of civilization across the continent.

There was a pressing demand for a government, however, not so much to protect against lawlessness as to promote the varied interests of a community in need at least of municipal government. An effort was made in 1886 to organize "Cimarron Territory" and provide for a Territorial government. A legislative assembly, consisting of a council and house of representatives, was organized. That assembly passed a bill creating Cimarron Territory, and provided for electing a Delegate to Congress, a governor, and secretary for the Territory. Dr. O. G. Chase was elected Delegate to Congress, J. R. Linley was elected governor, and T. P. Braidwood secretary of Cimarron Territory. Doctor Chase, the elected Delegate, presented his credentials to Congress in December, 1887, claiming to be a legal member of that body as the Delegate from the "new Territory." He was not recognized.

In 1887 a bill passed both Houses of Congress providing for attaching the neutral strip, or No Man's Land, to Kansas, but was vetoed by the President. Again, in 1888, the Delegate elected from Cimarron Territory presented his credentials to Congress, and was again denied a seat in that body.

The legislature of Cimarron Territory passed many laws, but there was no way to enforce them. Oklahoma was opened to settlement in 1889. That event put an end to all efforts to create a government for No Man's Land, as a large percentage of the inhabitants left for the new land of promise. In 1890, No Man's Land, the neutral strip, or "Cimarron Territory," became Beaver County.

Thus ended a dream of years on the part of those who sought to establish a Commonwealth in that country which came to the United States with the Republic of Texas, but was never a part of any State or Territory, and remained No Man's Land until it was attached to Oklahoma.

During the past year this country has increased rapidly in population and the old-time vision of government is at last realized.

SAC AND FOX, IOWA, AND POTTAWATOMIE.

The Sac and Fox, Iowa, and Pottawatomie reservations, embracing 1,282,434 acres, were opened for settlement September 22, 1891. This land is located in the eastern portion of the Territory, and includes portions of the counties of Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Cleveland, Logan, Oklahoma, and Payne. No county was formed wholly out of the land acquired at this opening, but the territory included was divided among the six counties enumerated above.

This opening was conducted on the "horse-race" plan, every contestant running for something and taking what he could get, provided he was not beaten out of that. The customary experience of the settler in the new country fell to the lot of the people who moved onto these lands. They experienced their share of the contests and disputes about the priority of rights.

This country is very rich in agricultural possibilities, cotton and corn being the leading products. Potatoes are extensively raised in Pottawatomie County. The potato crop in this country matures early and is shipped to the Northern States before the product there is matured and ready to be placed upon the market.

THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO.

The opening of the Cheyenne and Arapaho country, embracing 4,297,771 acres, took place on the 19th day of April, 1892. This country is located west of Old Oklahoma, south of the Cherokee Strip, and extends to the western boundary of the Territory. Within its borders are included the counties of Blaine, Custer, Dewey, Day, Roger Mills, Washita, and portions of Canadian and Kingfisher.

In this area numerous skeletons of huge animals, presumably the mastadon, have been discovered buried deep in the sands along the banks of the North Canadian River and other streams. Large canyons, filled with cedar trees in many instances, are to be found in this country. During the early days of the settlement many of these cedar forests were devastated by "timber cutters," who carried on quite an

extensive trade in cedar. Many arrests were made by United States marshals, but the arrests availed but little, as most of the choicest cedar timber was destroyed.

Great cement deposits have been discovered in this country. The product is of the very finest quality, and the supply is considered almost inexhaustible. Salt has also been found in great abundance in Blaine County, and is now being developed.

This country was opened on the "horse-race" plan, and numerous contests resulted. In the march of progress, however, those early day controversies and embarrassments incidental to the settlement of a new country have been forgotten, and this land, once called the "short-grass country," is now a land, not only of promise, but prosperity. The "C. and A. country," as it has been called, is an agricultural area.

CHEROKEE STRIP.

The Cherokee Strip, containing 6,014,239 acres, was opened to settlement on the 16th day of September, 1893. The land embraced in that opening lies in the northern portion of Oklahoma, extending from the Arkansas River on the east to the one hundredth meridian, or the line of "No Man's Land," now Beaver County, on the west.

When a treaty was made with the Cherokee Indians in 1828, locating them upon the lands which they now occupy, they were guaranteed a perpetual outlet to the western extension of the United States. That outlet was known later on as the Cherokee Strip. The United States at that time did not extend west of the one hundredth meridian, on the parallels that bounded the outlet. While the Cherokees never possessed rights as proprietors to this land, the Government had conceded them certain rights thereto by virtue of their treaty when the outlet was guaranteed.

The Strip country now includes the counties of Pawnee, Noble, Kay, Grant, Garfield, Woods, Woodward, and a small portion of Payne.

The Strip prior to the opening attracted widespread attention. The fame of that land of beauty had been heralded afar and home-seekers came from hundreds of miles away, intent upon acquiring possessions in the much-coveted land.

This country was opened by the booth system. While the "horse-race" features of the opening were retained, every aspirant was required to secure a booth certificate before he was legally allowed to "enter upon or occupy" any portion of the land. Booths were established upon the borders of the country in numerous places, and under the regulations no person was to be allowed to file upon a tract of land unless able to produce a booth certificate to prove that he had not played "sooner," a term applied to persons in Oklahoma who have entered upon land before it was opened to settlement. The booth system was not a success. It did not remedy the evils that it was intended to overcome. Some procured booth certificates and then entered illegally upon the lands. Others produced certificates in assumed names and transferred them to "sooners." Many things were resorted to to thwart the plans of the Government, and the results were innumerable contests and disputes over land. But all these things passed away with the "early days," and have almost been forgotten in the rapid development and prosperity of that portion of the Territory.

The Strip is an agricultural country, and has made wonderful development. Some of the best homes in the Territory are to be found in that region.

THE KICKAPOO LANDS.

The Kickapoo lands were opened for settlement on the 23d day of May, 1895. These lands contained 206,662 acres, and after settlement were attached to Lincoln, Oklahoma, and Pottawatomie counties.

The Kickapoo Indians had been disposed to resent all efforts made by the Government to treat for their lands and at first refused to listen to the offers made by the Cherokee Commission appointed in July, 1889, to treat with the tribes in the Indian Territory. Later a treaty was negotiated with these Indians and the surplus lands not taken in the allotments were thrown open to settlement. The "horse race" was the feature of this opening and considerable trouble—contest and disputes—resulted.

Before the opening of the Kickapoo country an agent of the Territory of Oklahoma had selected and set apart as indemnity lands, to be utilized by the Territory in the interest of public schools, 102,431.91 acres. This agent had made a contract with the governor of Oklahoma, and said contract was ratified by the legislative assembly of the Territory early in 1895, to have certain lands set apart in the Kickapoo country by the Interior Department to indemnify the Territory against the loss of sections 16 and 36 in the Osage and Kaw Indian reservations. It was held that the reservations above named would some day be opened for settlement and become a part of Oklahoma, and whereas the Indians owning these lands have a title to all of it, having received deeds to the same, there would be no lands to set apart for school purposes, and the Territory, or future State, would be deprived of the benefits unless indemnity lands in lieu thereof were taken elsewhere. The agent received 10 cents per acre for all the indemnity lands which he secured for the Territory. The result has not been for the best in the Kickapoo country. Large tracts of indemnity school land were taken in a body. The lessees on these lands have been subjected to great inconveniences in the way of local government and schools. These lands are not subject to taxation. There are no revenues derived for school or governmental purposes except personal taxes. Fifteen per cent of the rental on these lands is returned to the school districts from which it was derived, but it is insufficient to maintain proper facilities for educating the children.

If statehood comes soon the future State can make some disposition of these lands and relieve the people who occupy them. If statehood should be delayed Congress should give the much-needed relief.

GREER COUNTY.

By virtue of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered on the 16th day of March, 1896, Greer County, embracing 1,511,576.17 acres, was added to Oklahoma. This country had formerly been claimed as a part of the State of Texas. That State had exercised jurisdiction over the disputed territory for several years. By act of Congress, passed May 2, 1890, the Attorney-General of the United States was directed to commence action in the Supreme Court

of the United States against the State of Texas to determine the rightful proprietorship to the land. The case was argued in October, 1895, but not decided until the following March.

The original boundaries of the Louisiana purchase were problematical. The seller did not know what he had to sell and the purchaser did not know the extent of the purchase. The United States claimed the Tejos, or Texas country. Spain refused to concede the claim to Texas. No one knew the facts. There was no definite boundary line. In 1819, when our country negotiated the treaty with Spain whereby Florida was ceded to the United States, the line of the Louisiana purchase was, as it was at that time believed, located and definitely determined. After several propositions were submitted by the representative of the United States and by the representative of Spain, a line was agreed upon which at that time apparently adjusted the dispute between the two nations, but in after years became a subject of controversy between the United States and the State of Texas. The boundary agreed upon in 1819 commenced at the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Sabine River, continuing north along the west bank of the stream to the thirty-second degree of north latitude, thence north to the Rio Roxo, or Red River, thence west along Red River to the one hundredth degree of longitude west from London, thence north to the Arkansas River, and following the southern bank of the Arkansas River to its source, or to the forty-second degree of north latitude, and then west to the "South Sea."

A map then in existence was referred to in the treaty, after designating the boundary line, as follows:

The whole being laid down in the Melish map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the 1st of January, 1818.

The Republic of Texas assumed control of all the territory which Spain had claimed by virtue of the concessions made by the United States in the treaty of 1819. That treaty had stipulated that the line between the United States and the Spanish possessions should follow "the course of the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London and 23 from Washington." The final dispute arose over the two forks of the Rio Roxo, or Red River. Texas claimed that the Rio Roxo of the treaty of 1819 was the north fork of the Red River, the stream which forms the north and eastern boundary of Greer County. (That is if the treaty extended far enough up the stream to reach either fork.) The United States claimed that the Rio Roxo of the treaty included the southern branch, or the "Prairie Dog Town Fork," the stream which forms the southern boundary of the county. The State of Texas claimed that the Melish map was the basis of the treaty and that the contracting parties could not deviate from it, and that the one hundredth meridian as indicated on that map should be recognized as the boundary line where it intersected the Red River. The United States contended that while the Melish map was in effect a part of the treaty, yet it could not be taken as a final basis in locating the boundary, claiming that both the United States and Spain contemplated a further adjustment of the matter by the appointment of a joint commission, as indicated in article 4 of the treaty, which provided for the appointment of a "commissioner and a surveyor" by both nations "to fix this line with more precision and to place the landmarks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations,"

etc. Article 4 of the treaty (1819) further provided that the joint commission so appointed "shall make out plans and keep journals of their proceedings and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as a part of this treaty and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein." Upon that provision in the treaty the United States claimed that the original treaty was not complete, and that the Melish map was not to be taken as a final basis for settling the dispute, and that said map was only a part of the treaty and subject to modification as later discoveries might suggest or require, just the same as any other feature of the treaty.

It was also pointed out by the United States that the Melish map was incorrect and located the one hundredth meridian about 100 miles east of the real or astronomical meridian. The map upon which the contention was based located the one hundredth meridian east of the confluence of the two forks of the Red River. The State of Texas claimed that it made no difference whether the Melish map was right or wrong in locating the one hundredth meridian, that it had located that meridian east of the junction of the two branches of the Red River and that all territory west of that meridian (the meridian of the map) was relinquished to Spain by the treaty of 1819, hence it must belong to the State.

It was further contended or suggested by the State, however, that if the court presumed to adhere to the true one hundredth meridian instead of the meridian of the Melish map, as the one contemplated by the treaty of 1819, there were evidences to show that the Spaniards had believed that their domain extended to the north fork of Red River, and they had laid out roads and established habitations along the river at various points.

In September, 1850, an act was passed by Congress locating the northern, western, and southern line of Texas. The provisions of this act were promptly accepted and ratified by the State of Texas. Thus a contract was entered into by the legislative branches in the nation and the State designating the boundary line. The line designated in the act of Congress and accepted by the State of Texas commenced at a point where the—

one hundredth meridian intersects the parallel 36° 30' north latitude, thence due west to the one hundred and third meridian, thence south to the thirty-second degree of north latitude, thence on that parallel to the Rio Bravo del Norte, thence with the channel of that river to the Gulf of Mexico.

It was held by the court that the "one hundredth meridian" referred to in the act of 1850 and that act ratified by the State of Texas must have been the true one hundredth meridian and not the meridian of the Melish map. Then as the true one hundredth meridian was held to be the meridian contemplated in the treaty of 1819, the court held that the south and not the north fork of Red River was the river of the treaty and that the lands embraced in Greer County belonged to the public domain, "subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States of America" and not to the State of Texas. Thus it will be seen that the boundary line of the Louisiana purchase between the United States and the Spanish possessions was not legally determined until it was settled by a Supreme Court decision ninety-three years after the date of purchase.

Greer County was made a part of Oklahoma by Congressional act in May, 1896. The act provided that the laws relating to Oklahoma

should be extended to Greer County at once and that all matters pending in the courts should be adjusted and determined by the courts of Oklahoma. It was also provided that all public records of Greer County, Tex., should become the public records of Greer County, Okla., and that all pending county business should be transacted under the laws of the Territory of which Greer County had been made a part.

At the time of the annexation of Greer County to Oklahoma many school teachers in that county held unpaid vouchers for services rendered as teachers while the county was under the laws of the State of Texas. These vouchers had been issued for the school years 1895-1896, before the date of the Supreme Court decision, which declared Greer County under the jurisdiction of the United States. The teachers who held these vouchers applied to the State of Texas, asking that they be compensated by that State, as the services were rendered while the county was still under its jurisdiction. Texas refused to comply with the request, claiming that whereas Oklahoma had acquired the taxable property of Greer County the teachers should no longer look to the State for compensation. In 1903 a bill was passed by the legislative assembly of Oklahoma, which appropriated from the general revenue fund the sum of \$4,143.86 to pay the claims of the Greer County teachers.

Greer County is adapted to agricultural pursuits. It has made rapid progress during recent years.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, APACHE, AND WICHITA.

These reservations, comprising nearly 4,000,000 acres, were opened to settlement on the 6th day of August, 1901. For the first time in the history of an Oklahoma opening the "horse race" was eliminated and the drawing plan was adopted. Each applicant for land was required to register, the names were placed in a large box and were then drawn out by a disinterested person, numbered, and the applicant allowed to file in the order of the number thus drawn. The plan has proven a very satisfactory one, as most of the contests and controversies characteristic of other openings have not resulted from the drawing system.

The country embraced in the reservations above named has developed rapidly.

The Wichita Mountains are included in this area. For several years there has been more or less excitement about gold in connection with these mountains, but if the much-sought-for metal abounds there it has not been discovered in paying quantities.

Cement has been found in great quantities in portions of this country. The country is adapted to agriculture.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS ATTACHED TO OKLAHOMA.

In April, 1904, the Otoe, Ponca, Missouri, and Kàw reservations were by Congress attached to Oklahoma by virtue of an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill.

The whole of the Kansas Reservation was attached to Kay County. Portions of the Ponca Reservation were also attached to Kay County. Portions of the Missouri, Otoe, and Ponca reservations were added to Noble County. Portions of the Otoe and Missouri reservations were attached to Pawnee County.

STREAMS AND TIMBER.

The country is well watered. The streams of Oklahoma flow in a southeasterly direction. The principal rivers are the Arkansas, the Chikaskia, the Salt Fork, the Cimarron, the North Canadian, the South Canadian, the Washita, and the North Fork of Red River.

Timber abounds plentifully along many of the streams, and has proven a great factor in the development of the country. At least 30 varieties of wood have been reported found in Oklahoma. Prominent among the forest trees found in the Territory might be mentioned oak, walnut, elm, cottonwood, hackberry, hickory, pecan, cedar, ash, and numerous other kinds.

Some very valuable walnut trees have been found—"curled walnut." The grain of this tree is very peculiar, adapted to the manufacture of fine furniture and ornaments. Some of these peculiar walnut logs have been shipped from Oklahoma and sold at fabulous prices.

Large shipments of Oklahoma cedar have been made to Europe, where it was especially used in the manufacture of pencils.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration to Oklahoma during the past year has been quite heavy. Over a million and a half acres of public land has been taken up by the homesteader. This alone means an increase in population of from 40,000 to 50,000 people.

During one month (April, 1904) there were nearly 500 transfers of farm property reported by the recorders of each county. The larger portion of the buyers of farm property were home seekers from other States. A conservative estimate of the increase in population from this source would be 20,000.

In addition to the above our cities and towns have had many acquisitions to their numbers, which will doubtless swell the total immigration to nearly 100,000.

Much credit is due the emigration agencies of the various railroads for giving publicity of our resources, advantages, variety of crops, and wonderful achievements. By persistent circulation of publications illustrating this fair land, many people in the older sections of the country have become interested and induced, by cheap rates, to visit and investigate for themselves.

The class of immigration which has been pouring into Oklahoma is of the highest type. They are people young and energetic, with some capital to invest, with education, with an appreciation of religious and social advantages, morally and physically equipped to become some of the best citizens of the future State of Oklahoma.

POPULATION.

The population of the Territory has steadily increased during the past year. Our cities and towns have had a thrifty growth. New towns have sprung up along new lines of railroad, and there has been a large immigration to our vacant lands.

As the annual enumeration by the township assessors is not compulsory, it was carelessly and inaccurately taken, and I am not able to give accurate figures of the population at this time, but from all

sources of information at my command I believe a conservative estimate would be not less than 700,000, and the probabilities are that it is nearer 750,000.

The population is cosmopolitan in character. Every State and Territory is represented and many foreign countries, though the percentage of foreign born is not over 5 per cent.

According to statistics compiled in 1900, the percentage of illiteracy was but $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which is less than in three-fourths of the States in the Union.

The enumeration on which the above percentage is computed includes all Indians who have by Congressional act been granted citizenship. Eliminating the Indians, the true percentage of illiteracy would be reduced to about 2 per cent.

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Gratifying results have been attained by the tillers of the soil. Prosperity has attended the labors of the agriculturist. The field and garden have yielded bountifully, the prevailing natural conditions being favorable.

Live-stock interests have fared well, there being no troublesome infectious disease existing, and the mild winter permitted grazing upon the native grasses and wheat fields.

Farm property has increased in value during the year, according to the assessors' returns, \$3,463,007. The total assessed valuation of all property has increased \$6,474,601 over 1903.

Preparations are under way for the utilization of a portion of Oklahoma's share of the irrigation fund in the western part of the Territory, where the building of large dams for water storage is found practicable.

Our public highways have been the subject of much consideration, and the good-roads movement has induced considerable interest among our citizens.

Our banks, both national and Territorial, show a gratifying increase in the amount of deposits. They were at last report \$18,384,318.84, some 336 banks reporting.

Our public schools have had apportioned to them from the receipts of school-land leases the sum of \$220,177.85.

Our seven educational institutions under Territorial control report an enrollment of 3,426 for the past year. Additional buildings and facilities have been provided for the Central State Normal, at Edmond, and a science hall and library building for the university at Norman.

The only bonded indebtedness ever incurred by the Territory (\$48,000) has been paid off with accrued interest some twenty years before it was due.

Our public lands are being rapidly taken up and put under cultivation, some 1,500,000 acres having been filed upon during the past year.

Oklahoma has been the recipient of a large immigration from the older States, which has added much to our population.

Railroad building has progressed, several lines having been completed. Some 689 miles of new track and grade were built during the year. Many expensive and permanent improvements have been added to some of the older lines. The business of the railroads entering the Territory has been very satisfactory.

The prospecting for oil and gas in the eastern portion of the Territory has resulted in at least one instance of a good producer. Several other wells show favorable indications of oil in paying quantities.

Capital has sought investment in manufactories and various industries which give ample promise of fulfilling the hopes of the most sanguine. Several interurban electric lines have been projected, and some will doubtless be in operation before the end of the year.

By Congressional enactment the boundary lines of the Ponca, Otoe, Missouri, and Kaw reservations have been abolished and the territory comprising said reservations has been attached to and made a part of the counties of Kay, Pawnee, and Noble.

During the past year there have been appointed by the governor, 597 notaries public, 1 commissioner of deeds, and a fiscal agency in New York.

There have been 85 citizenship pardons issued, 1 death sentence commuted to life imprisonment, 1 conditional pardon, 4 commutations, and 1 parole from the penitentiary at Lansing. The sentence of one prisoner in a county jail was commuted.

Commissions have been issued to 34 members of the National Guard. Six Territorial officials have been appointed, and 4 county commissioners.

PART II.

This section comprises miscellaneous subjects of general interest. Several papers have been prepared by persons peculiarly fitted because of their familiarity with the subjects treated.

Statehood.
Oklahoma at the World's Fair.
Geology and natural history.
Irrigation in Oklahoma.
Agricultural experiment station.
Climate and crops.
Agriculture.
Irrigation and drainage.
Live stock.
Native trees and sylviculture.
Potato growing.
Railways.
Railways chartered.
Commerce.
Railway building.
Manufacturing.
Flour mills and elevators.
Public highways.
Sale of farm lands.
Taxes.
Property and taxation.

Penitentiary.
Juvenile offenders.
Apprehension of criminals.
Insane.
Oklahoma sanitarium.
Deaf mutes.
Public buildings.
Oklahoma Historical Society.
Newspapers published in Oklahoma.
Investments, public and private credit.
Mining.
Undeveloped resources.
Petroleum, oil, and natural gas.
Labor supply.
Oklahoma Bar Association.
Telegraph and telephone companies.
Building and loan associations.
Insurance.
Churches and fraternal societies.
Chilocco Agricultural School.

STATEHOOD.

Oklahoma should have Statehood. It would be a matter of justice to grant it and a matter of injustice to longer withhold it. Seven hundred thousand citizens in this Territory are deprived of the rights of elective government. The people of Oklahoma have in the past demonstrated their capacity to govern themselves. For over one year in the early days the people were without organized government, yet they were a law unto themselves. The law-abiding instincts of the American citizen prevailed and crime and wrong-doing were rare

exceptions to the splendid orderly conduct of the people who laid the foundation of the Commonwealth of Oklahoma.

In No Man's Land, now Beaver County, the people lived for nearly ten years in a land without law, and absolutely free from the penalties of courts, yet society was pretty well protected and the rights of the residents generally respected. These conditions were typical illustrations of the sentiment for law and order which always has prevailed in Oklahoma. The people of this Territory have the moral qualifications that entitle them to Statehood.

From an educational standpoint they are eminently fitted for self-government. The Territory maintains seven educational institutions of higher learning. There are eight institutions of advanced learning in the Territory under control of individuals and benevolent institutions. There are common schools maintained in every neighborhood. We pay more for education than for all other public interests. The advancement in public improvements has been phenomenal. It is believed that in rapid development Oklahoma stands unrivaled. The valuation is about \$540,000,000, if everything is estimated at its real or cash value.

Then with 700,000 people, \$540,000,000 worth of property, the major portion of our public expenses bestowed upon our schools, unprecedented advancement along all lines of enterprise, it seems that Congress should give us the authority to exercise in full the rights of American citizens. The flag of our Republic will not be complete until upon its field of blue is placed the rising star of Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

In 1901 the legislative assembly of Oklahoma appropriated the sum of \$20,000 to be used in placing an exhibit for the Territory at the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo. The legislative assembly in 1903 made an additional appropriation of \$40,000. A State building was erected on the fair grounds which is very creditable to Oklahoma. Exhibits have been installed in the agricultural, horticultural, educational, and mining departments.

The Oklahoma exhibits have been a great surprise to the many people who have visited the World's Fair. Our agricultural and horticultural exhibits are especially fine. Other States have larger exhibits, but in variety and quality it is generally conceded that the agricultural and horticultural exhibits of Oklahoma are surpassed by none and equaled by but few States.

GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

[A. H. Van Vleet, Territorial geologist.]

Although other formations are represented, the so-called Red Beds occupy the greater part of Oklahoma.

The Carboniferous of Indian Territory extends westward into eastern Oklahoma. The surface rock of the western portion in many localities consists of Comanche Cretaceous or of Tertiary, while in the southwestern part the older rocks, consisting of porphyry, granite, and gabbro, have been pushed up above the general level of the Red Beds and form an extensive group of hills or peaks known as the "Wichita Mountains."

Each geological formation yields products peculiar to itself. With the Carboniferous are usually associated coal, gas, oil, and limestone; with the Red Beds of Permian, gypsum, salt, and sandstone, while the Wichita region furnishes granite, with a possibility of gold, silver, lead, copper, etc.

The Comanche Cretaceous, known as shell rock, is found in many localities, the most extensive areas, perhaps, being in Custer County. It yields no mineral products of commercial importance.

The Tertiary occupies in general the uplands of western Oklahoma. It consists for the most part of sand, clay, and gravel, arranged more or less indiscriminately. It is the action of water and wind upon this formation that has filled the beds of the streams with sand and formed the sand hills.

The water washes out the clay, silt, and fine sand, carrying them into the streams, while the coarser sand and gravel freed from the clay and silt have been formed into sand hills by the action of the wind. The Tertiary, where of sufficient thickness, furnishes an excellent water supply, and the "Tertiary springs" are of great importance in this formation.

The Carboniferous of Indian Territory extends into eastern Oklahoma, but the line of separation between it and the Permian has never been definitely drawn.

The great abundance of coal, oil, and gas found in this formation in Kansas and Indian Territory has naturally led to prospecting on quite an extensive scale to prove the existence of these products in Oklahoma. Many deep wells have been sunk and all of these have been found to contain either oil or gas, or both, but in most cases the quantity has not been sufficient to warrant further development.

The geological indications would place these products at a considerable depth in Oklahoma, too deep, in all but the extreme eastern portions, for commercial purposes; but in view of the many surprises in western development in these lines during the past few years, their presence in paying quantities is not an impossibility.

This formation yields an abundance of excellent limestone which furnishes the Territory with a building stone inexhaustible in supply and of superior quality.

The Wichita Mountains, because of their reported mineral wealth, have attracted more attention than any other portion of the Territory. The first accurate description of this region is contained in Marcy's report on the "Red River Expedition." It is evident that he believed the Wichitas contained the precious metals in paying quantities. This report, together with the Indian legends of rich hidden mines, has always made this region one of vast interest to prospectors.

Long before the "opening" of this section, prospectors, under various disguises, searched the mountains for "hidden mines" and "rich leads." When this country was opened for settlement, as was to be expected, prospectors swarmed into the mountains, and soon that whole country was staked off into claims.

So far results have been disappointing, but despite the fact that no mines have been opened that "pay," many of the miners are as enthusiastic as they were on the day of the opening, and are willing to spend their time and money in the development of what they believe to be a rich field.

The report of the Government expert, Mr. Bain, who recently

examined the region, was adverse to the mining prospects, but does not seem to have discouraged operations. The indications are that the mountains have been much overestimated in regard to their mineral wealth, but with our present knowledge we must simply place them in the list of "unproven territory."

The Red Beds or Permian is by far the most important formation in the Territory, as it is the origin of most of the soil, and supplies the salt, gypsum, clays, and much of the building stone, all of much economic importance.

The rock of this formation is mostly sandstone, varying in texture from a coarse rotten shale to a hard fine-grained sandstone. The better varieties make an excellent foundation stone, and because of its wide distribution is of great economic value.

The two products of the Red Beds that are, perhaps, of the most economic importance, and which promise much for future development, are its salt and gypsum.

SALT.

There are at least four salt regions of importance, the Salt Plains of the Cimarron in the saline reservation in Woodward County; the Salt Plains of the saline reservation in Woods County; the Salt Plains of Greer County, and the Salt Plains of Blaine County.

All of these have long been a source of local supply, but lack of fuel and transportation has prohibited development on a large scale. That these are the only drawbacks to profitable manufacture is abundantly proved by recent developments in Blaine County.

For years crude salt works have been in operation in this county. Their operations might be termed intermittent, depending upon the local demand and the supply of fuel, which was obtained from the black-jacks. The procuring of fuel was a difficult matter, owing to the precipitous nature of the roads leading out from the "gyp" canyons bordering the salt plain. When the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad built through this region, giving means of procuring coal for fuel and shipping facilities for the salt, companies were formed for development on a large scale. Discouraging litigations followed for a time, but recently a strong company (the Oklahoma Salt Company) has been formed, and a plant has been installed, modern in every respect, lighted by electricity, with cement grainers in place of the old-fashioned steel or wooden pans, modern rakes, conveyers, elevators, and distributing machinery, a boiler capacity of 600 horsepower, and capable of an output of 450 barrels per day.

What has been accomplished here will be done in the other localities when shipping facilities are provided, and the salt industry will be one of the most important of the Territory.

GYPSUM.

Gypsum, in one form or another, enters so largely into the composition of many manufactured articles that it must now be regarded as one of the essential structural materials of the industrial world.

Its first use in the United States was principally as "land plaster." It is the rock from which is manufactured plaster board, stucco, plaster of Paris, hard-wall plasters, staff, wall finishes, etc., while large amounts are consumed in the manufacture of plate glass, Portland cement, terra cotta, pottery, paper, and fireproofing.

Report of the Governor of Oklahoma, 1904.

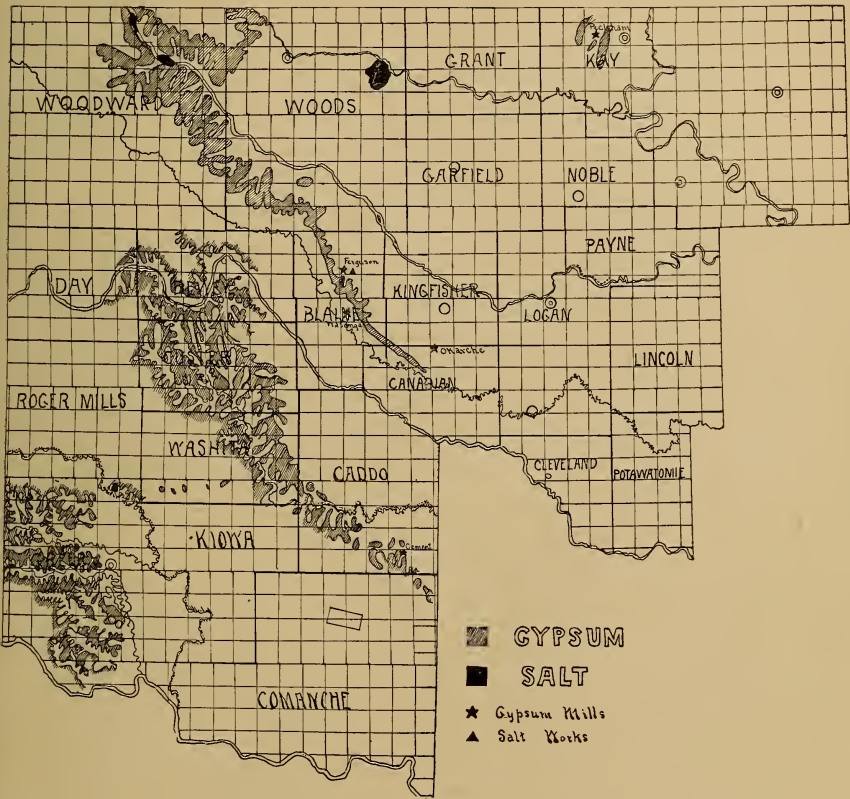


EXHIBIT E.

Prepared by A. H. Vanvleet, Territorial Geologist.

It did not come into general use in the manufacture of wall plaster until about fifteen years ago, and it is only during the past five years that its use has increased rapidly. In 1890 there were 182,995 tons sold; in 1898 this had increased to only 291,058 tons, while in 1903, 1,000,000 tons were sold. As there are 6,000,000 tons of wall plaster used annually in the United States, and as the gypsum plasters are now conceded to be equal if not superior to any others on the market, we may reasonably expect the consumption of gypsum to continue to increase rapidly. There is, therefore, at the present time much interest in the location of extensive gypsum deposits, and in the securing of favorable mill sites.

One of the most extensive gypsum deposits in the world extends from northern Kansas to Central Texas. Oklahoma occupies a central position in this region. Its supply of gypsum is almost inexhaustible.

In his report on the gypsum of Oklahoma, in the second biennial report of the Oklahoma Geological and Natural History Survey, Prof. Charles N. Gould has described the gypsum as occurring in four regions: (1) The Kay County region; (2) the main line of gypsum hills extending from Canadian County northwest through Kingfisher, Blaine, Woods, and Woodward counties to the Kansas line; (3) the second gypsum hills, parallel with the main gypsum hills, and from 50 to 70 miles farther southwest, which extends from the Keechi Hills in southeastern Caddo County northwestward through Washita, Custer, Dewey, and Day counties; (4) the Greer County region, occupying the greater part of western Greer County and the extreme southeastern part of Roger Mills County.

The following estimate, by counties, from the same report, will probably give a clearer notion of the location and extent of these deposits:

	Tons.
Canadian County.....	50,000,000
Kingfisher County.....	50,000,000
Blaine County.....	2,500,000,000
Woods County.....	14,000,000,000
Woodward County.....	24,000,000,000
Comanche County.....	200,000,000
Caddo County.....	3,000,000,000
Washita County.....	20,000,000,000
Custer County.....	6,000,000,000
Dewey County.....	1,000,000,000
Day County.....	500,000,000
Roger Mills County.....	1,000,000,000
Greer County.....	53,000,000,000
Total.....	125,800,000,000

Classified by regions, the amounts are:

Main line of gypsum hills.....	40,600,000,000
Second line of gypsum hills.....	31,200,000,000
Greer County region.....	54,000,000,000
Total.....	125,800,000,000

In this estimate the Kay County gypsums are omitted. These deposits are local and widely scattered, and no attempt has ever been made to estimate the amount of material in the locality.

With this enormous amount of gypsum actually in sight, means of transportation is the only thing lacking to make this region the center of the gypsum industry.

Mills are in operation at Peckham, Kay County; Okarche, Canadian County, and at Watonga and Ferguson, Blaine County.

Accurate statistics as to the total output are not at hand. The mill at Ferguson, which is owned by the United States Building Material Manufacturing Company, has a daily output of 120 tons.

The United States Gypsum Company has made extensive leases of territory and is already manufacturing gypsum products on a large scale.

One not well acquainted with this part of the Territory might infer that the great areas of gypsum would make it a poor farming country. Nothing could be further from the truth. The counties mentioned are among the most extensive in the Territory, and were previously noted for their extensive and rich pasture lands.

TIMBER AND GRASSES.

The native timber of Oklahoma consists of the usual western varieties—several varieties of oak, elm, ash, hackberry, hickory, pecan, cottonwood, willow, walnut, cedar, etc.

In the western portion of the Territory the timber is found, for the most part, skirting the streams. In the central, southern, and eastern portions there are quite extensive areas of timber of the varieties mentioned.

The so-called black jack covers a large part of the southeastern portion. This furnishes a fine quality of fuel, and the land when cleared is very fertile, this being the best cotton belt in the Territory.

An investigation of the native grasses has revealed a surprisingly large number of varieties. More than 100 are on record, and it is very probable that the list is not complete. Many of these make excellent pasturage and hay. It is this abundance of summer and winter pasturage, together with its mild climate, that has made Oklahoma famous as a stock country.

From its geological position Oklahoma must be regarded as primarily an agricultural country; but with an abundance of coal, oil, and gas just on her eastern border, and with its immense deposits of gypsum, salt, and building stone, it is one of the most favorably located districts in the whole west.

IRRIGATION IN OKLAHOMA.

[Gerard H. Matthes, district engineer, United States reclamation service.]

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, surveys were made by engineers of the reclamation service of proposed projects in different parts of western Oklahoma. The localities visited include portions of Beaver, Woodward, Wood, Day, Washita, Greer, Roger Mills, Kiowa, and Comanche counties. Only one project worthy of consideration by the Federal Government has been encountered, including portions of Kiowa and Comanche counties. It contemplates the storage of the waters of Otter Creek, near the small town of Mountain Park, where the conditions are very favorable for the construction of a rock-fill dam about 75 feet high. The reservoir which would be so created would cover 4,275 acres, all of which is in private ownership and would store approximately 43,000 acre-feet of water. The land to be irrigated lies south of the dam site and covers portions of western

Kiowa and Comanche counties. The drawbacks to the project, as at present viewed, are: The cost of removing settlers from within the basis to be flooded; the removal and rebuilding of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railroad track, and the doubt as to whether or not the available water supply will be sufficient to fill the reservoir every year.

In conjunction with the above project, surveys have been made for a reservoir on the North Fork of Red River, contemplating the construction of a dam 65 feet high at a suitable point near Lugert. This reservoir would flood about 3,800 acres and would extend up the river to within the neighborhood of Granite, Okla. Its capacity would be about 80,000 acre-feet. A canal survey was made from this reservoir in an easterly direction across the undulating country, tapping the flow of Elk Creek and emptying finally into the Otter Creek reservoir at its northern end. A large section of land lying below this canal line could be irrigated. Among the serious difficulties encountered is the sandy nature of the North Fork of Red River, which will tend to shorten the life of any reservoir constructed on this stream by rapid deposition of silt; the capacity of the reservoir is further limited by a low divide on the east side; an expensive tunnel through rock, about about 3 miles long, will be required to draw the water from this reservoir.

It is estimated that approximately 110,000 acres could be irrigated from the two reservoirs, the estimate being based on a duty of water of 12 inches during the irrigating season, which it is believed will be sufficient to supplement the rainfall in order to produce crops. The project involves the construction of 25 miles of main canal, including 3 miles of tunnel from the reservoir on North Fork of Red River to the reservoir on Otter Creek. Also a canal about 27 miles in length from the Otter Creek reservoir to the irrigable lands.

A study of the topography of the west side of North Fork of Red River in Greer County reveals that it would be impossible to irrigate lands on that side of the river with water from the reservoir at Lugert, the land lying mostly too high for any diversion project.

The plans for these projects are as yet incomplete so far as information relating to stream flow is concerned. A study of the discharges of Otter Creek and the North Fork of Red River has been made based upon daily observations of the height of the water on gauges established in these streams near Mountain Park and Granite, respectively, and upon actual measurements of discharge made at intervals. The summer flow of these two streams is not sufficient to offset the evaporation from the reservoir surfaces, and the flood discharges must, therefore, be depended upon to fill the reservoirs. That these flood flows are exceedingly indefinite and variable quantities requires no comment. Not until sufficient data have been obtained concerning their magnitude and frequency, such as will satisfactorily establish the régime of these streams, can any definite conclusion be reached regarding the practicability of the projects, and any final recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior must be withheld until then.

The farmers of western Oklahoma are taking a more or less active interest in prospective irrigation schemes in their respective counties. From the many letters and requests for information received by the Department in Washington and by the district engineer stationed in Lawton, it can readily be judged that there is a desire on the part of many to see a portion of the reclamation fund placed to the credit of

Oklahoma Territory utilized for the construction of irrigation works by the Federal Government in the arid and semiarid portions of the Territory. So far as it has been practicable to do so information has been furnished to those requesting it regarding the provisions of the reclamation act, by correspondence as well as by personal interview and public addresses. An effort has been made to look into the nature of all proposed irrigation schemes brought to the attention of the district engineer, which seemed to warrant investigation. Surveys and investigations of this kind have lately been conducted in Beaver and Washita counties, but in most instances the projects have been found to be either impracticable owing to too great a cost involved, or to physical disqualifications, such as lack of proper foundations, too great a width at the dam site, the sandy and unreliable character of the stream, shortage of water, etc. The surveys made have further disclosed the fact that many of the projects, if developed, are such as would benefit a few individual farmers only, and could best and most economically be undertaken by the investment of a limited amount of private capital. Such small projects can hardly be considered to come within the scope of the reclamation act of June 17, 1902.

Generally speaking the topography of western Oklahoma presents few good opportunities for the storage of flood waters, there being a lack of natural dam sites. At a few points irrigation by the use of wind-mills and wells has been undertaken, and the results while necessarily of a limited character, have been satisfactory. The depth to underground water throughout western Oklahoma is variable and uncertain, and this method of irrigating can, therefore, be practiced in certain localities only.

Taking the above into consideration, and also the fact that the great majority of farmers in Oklahoma are not familiar with irrigation methods, coming as they did principally from adjoining States to the north, east, and south, it may be concluded that the possibility of raising crops by the artificial application of water in western Oklahoma is at this date by no means assured.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

[John Fields, director.]

The work of the station during the year has been a direct development of that which has been in progress for several years. The growth of the Territory and its closer connection with Indian Territory has resulted in increased demands upon the station and prevented the extension of its work so as to cover many matters equal in importance to those now being investigated. Some of the experiments which have been in progress for several years are now about completed, and others are being taken up as the resources of the station will permit.

In the veterinary department the germ of hog cholera is being studied for the purpose of determining if it can be attenuated so as to be used to produce immunity. Immunity has been produced in rabbits and white rats by using cultures attenuated by growing at a high temperature, but it has not been found possible to produce the disease in pigs by using virulent cultures of the germ. It may be that the germ under ordinary conditions is not the cause of hog cholera. In connection with this the action of toxins filtered from cultures of various bacteria on the growth of the hog cholera is being studied.

Bacterial analyses of drinking water are being made. Samples were collected during the dry weather of the winter and again after the heavy spring rains for the purpose of ascertaining what per cent of wells show surface contamination.

The cultural characteristics of the tubercle-forming soil bacteria are being studied and experiments in inoculating soil for the growing of alfalfa and cowpeas have been started.

The manufacture and free distribution of vaccine for the prevention of blackleg in cattle has been continued, an appropriation for this purpose having been made by the last legislature. Abundant evidence has accumulated showing that the vaccine is entirely safe and effective in the hands of farmers. Unfortunately, many fail to avail themselves of this certain method of preventing losses from this disease. The use of vaccine, however, is quite general, and losses from blackleg are becoming less frequent.

The following are the lines of investigation in progress in the Agricultural Department:

A series of steer-feeding experiments was started in the winter of 1899-1900, and from 20 to 25 steers have been fattened every winter since then. These steers have been divided into lots of 5 each, and fed on different rations. The following feeds have been compared and used in different combinations: Shelled corn, corn meal, Kaffir meal, wheat meal, cotton seed, cotton-seed meal, alfalfa hay, Kaffir stover, prairie hay, wheat straw, and oats straw. All of these feeds and the rejected feed have been weighed and sampled as fed or collected and have been analyzed by the chemical department. The object of these feeding experiments has been to study different combinations of these feeds as to their efficiency and economy in producing gains. A bulletin, now in preparation, will report the results of three years' experiments comparing alfalfa with Kaffir stover and corn meal with Kaffir meal. The results of one experiment with cotton-seed products have been published in Bulletin No. 58. Other work with cotton-seed products is planned to be carried out during the winter of 1904-5. This will make three years' work with these and give fairly complete results. It will probably be necessary to discontinue steer-feeding work for a time after next winter so that more pressing work in horse, pig, and sheep feeding may be taken up.

For the past five winters from 20 to 25 yearling steers have been roughed through with the common roughage raised on the farm. This feed has been supplemented with cotton seed and cotton-seed meal. In the summer these steers were turned on pasture, and in the following fall were divided into lots and put into the experiment pens for fattening. The steers were weighed at regular intervals, and all of the feed given to them was weighed and recorded. This work has been done for the purpose of studying the individual gains and behavior of the steers before putting them into the fattening experiments, and of ascertaining in a general way the gains made and the feed required under such conditions.

Work in pig feeding has been carried on in connection with the steer feeding. Each lot of steers has been followed by hogs for the purpose of ascertaining the value as pig feed of the droppings from the different lots of steers. The study of the effect of cotton seed meal on pigs has been continued with the college swine herd.

Experiments have been started for the purpose of determining the

value of cotton seed meal and Kaffir corn products as feed for horses. These are being fed in comparison and in various combinations with common farm feeds. Different methods of preparing feed for horses will also be studied.

Field experiments with wheat include the following: Continuous culture on manured and unmanured soil, rotation with corn, oats, and cowpeas, manured and unmanured; rotation with castor beans, Kaffir corn, cotton, oats and soy beans, manured and unmanured; time of seeding; time of plowing; variety tests and seed selection, and pasturing to ascertain the effect on yield. The continuous culture and rotation experiments will continue indefinitely and reports will be issued at intervals. The experiments in time of plowing and time of seeding have been completed with the present season's work, and a bulletin summarizing the results for five years will be issued. Rye, emmer (speltz), barley, and oats are also being grown to determine their yields and adaptability to Oklahoma conditions.

Corn is being grown in rotation as indicated, and variety tests are being made for the purpose of determining the value of different varieties when grown here.

Kaffir corn is grown in rotation and continuously on manured and unmanured soil. The improvement of Kaffir corn by breeding and seed selection has been taken up, and its yields and characteristics are being compared with Jerusalem corn and milo maize.

Cotton is being grown in rotation and variety tests are being made. A small gin has been purchased so that this work may be conducted more satisfactorily than heretofore.

Forage crops—such as sorghum, cowpeas, soy beans, rye, oats, rape, and wheat—are grown and pastured by hogs, full records being kept. Variety tests of cowpeas and field trials of soy beans are also being made. Variety tests of peanuts and stock beets are being continued.

Experiments in seeding alfalfa on bottom and upland soils have been in progress for several years and notes are kept on the growth and yield of various fields of alfalfa. Methods of getting a stand of Bermuda grass on upland soils are being studied.

The horticultural department is carrying on twenty-five distinct lines of investigation. In many cases the same plats and plants are being used in more than one experiment. Fifteen of these experiments are variety tests and for that reason are continuous in their nature. The plan is to cut down the number of varieties in each test as rapidly as possible and arrange to continue the tests on a small scale only. These tests have been in progress for several years and include the following: Almonds, apples, apricots, blackberries, cherries, currants, dewberries, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, raspberries, and strawberries.

An experiment in methods of cultivating, pruning, and training grapes is well started, and the vines will bear their first full crop this year. It will be at least three years before any definite conclusion can be drawn from this experiment. An experiment in methods of cultivating and pruning blackberries has been discontinued because of blackberry rust, which destroyed a large number of plants. Some results were secured and observations along this line are being continued.

An experiment in apple orchard cultivation has been extended to include the growing of cover crops, and will be completed in two more

years. This experiment is for the purpose of determining the relative merits of different methods of cultivation and the effect of growing early crops and fall cover crops in the orchard. A study of the cause and effect of wooly root of the apple has been in progress for three years, but there are few indications that the work will bring to light the cause of the trouble. The effect of grafting and top-working trees is being studied for the purpose of determining the effect of grafting weak-growing trees in the tops of strong-growing trees. Spraying for the prevention of the codlin moth, using different insecticides and different methods of applying them, is being carried on. The effect of fertilizers on the yield of tomatoes and on the relative weight of seed pulp and solid fruit is being determined for the second year. Different varieties of beans and methods of cultivation are being tested. A variety test of ornamental hedge plants has been started for the purpose of finding desirable hedges for this climate, the privet having been seriously damaged by disease. A test of the relative merit of different varieties and species of grapes, when used as stock for grafting, is being made.

The native fruit-bearing plants of the Territory are being studied and are being collected and planted as they can be secured. The purpose of this work is to determine the value of these native fruits as a starting point in developing varieties better adapted to our conditions than imported varieties.

The department of botany is studying castor beans for the purpose of determining the relative value of the different varieties for purposes of breeding and improvement. This work has been in progress for three seasons. Little was accomplished last year because of damage to the plants by the false chinch bug. Of about 40 sorts of castor beans used in this work, 20 have been eliminated. The collection of native grasses and plants is being continued as opportunity arises and it is hoped in time to cover the whole Territory. Entomological work has also been done as the occasion arose, chiefly in connection with the Hessian fly which appeared in a few localities, but which has not yet done much damage.

The department of chemistry has made the fodder analyses of samples from the feeding experiments and determined the moisture in the soil samples from the field experiments of the agricultural department. As opportunity arose work was continued on the study of the composition of red and white Kafir corn as compared with Indian corn. Analyses of waters for the purpose of determining their fitness for irrigation are made without charge when sampled in accordance with directions which are furnished to all applicants.

The following bulletins were issued during the year:

No. 59, September, 1903. Reprints from Bulletins No. 47, 50, and 52, and annual reports 8 to 11. This volume of reprints was made necessary by the repeated requests of new settlers for information contained in publications of the station which were out of print. It contains nothing which, in some form or other, had not been sent to all of the addresses on the mailing list and was sent only to those who requested it.

No. 60, December, 1903. Planting trees for posts, fuel, and wind-breaks. A report of the results of experiments in tree planting made at the station and of observations of the results secured on farms in different portions of the Territory.

No. 61, January, 1904. Field experiments. A report of the results of experiments covering several years with sugar beets and mangels grown for stock feed, Kafir corn and Indian corn grown on upland soil, and oats.

No. 62, May, 1904. Disinfecting power of coal-tar dips. A report of the results of laboratory tests of Car-Cul, Chloro-Naphtholeum, Creoline, Creolin-Pearson, Lincoln Dip, Moore's Hog Remedy, and Zenoleum, and of Mortipest and kerosene emulsion.

No. 63, May, 1904. Tuberculosis in hogs. A report of experiments in the transmission of tuberculosis to hogs by feeding them milk from tuberculous cows.

Press Bulletins Nos. 98 to 109. These were issued monthly and contained timely notes of the results of the station's work. They will be reprinted in the annual report of the station, which is now in press.

The mailing list of the station continues increasing at a rate which makes it impossible to supply copies of bulletins to all who ask for them after they have been sent to the regular mailing list. The mailing list now contains 19,289 names. In addition to this is the official mailing list furnished by the Office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture, making 21,000 copies of each publication necessary to supply the regular list. About 500 requests for bulletins are received each month.

The usefulness of the station, through the medium of correspondence, is constantly increasing. This is one of the most important means of bringing the work of the station close to the every-day life of the farm and of keeping the members of the staff in close touch with conditions in remote parts of the Territory. All questions are promptly and carefully answered and, when possible, bulletins covering the subject-matter of the inquiry are sent so that more complete information than can be given by letter may be supplied.

The station cooperated with the board of agriculture in the work of farmers' institutes by sending one or more members of its staff to each of the annual meetings of the county institutes, with two exceptions. Members of the station staff were present at three other farmers' institutes and acted as judges of live stock at four county fairs. It is of great importance that station workers have an opportunity to attend these meetings so that they may present the results of the station's experiments and gather much of practical value from the other speakers and from the discussions. To an unusual degree the farmers of the Territory study the results of the experiments made at the station and apply the results to their own operations.

CLIMATE AND CROPS.

[C. M. Strong, section director.]

SYNOPSIS OF WEATHER CONDITIONS FOR OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1904.

July.—Temperature and precipitation conditions were favorable during the first two weeks and at the close of the month; during the intervening period a droughty condition and heat caused all crops to suffer. Cultivation of crops and plowing for wheat progressed at intervals, being delayed by hard ground. Corn, generally, made a fair growth, earing out well, and maintaining its condition despite the drought. Over the western portion of the section the insufficient rainfall and heat caused corn to deteriorate in condition and shortened it from a fair to a half crop prospect. The early corn was nearly made and the late was filling well where rain fell. Cotton improved rapidly in condition; the plant squared, bloomed and fruited well, and was in a fair to good condition, though small and late. Barley, millet, alfalfa, hay, potatoes, and

B

WOODWA

58

DAY

ROGER
MILLS

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GREER

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURE, 1891 TO 1903, INCL.

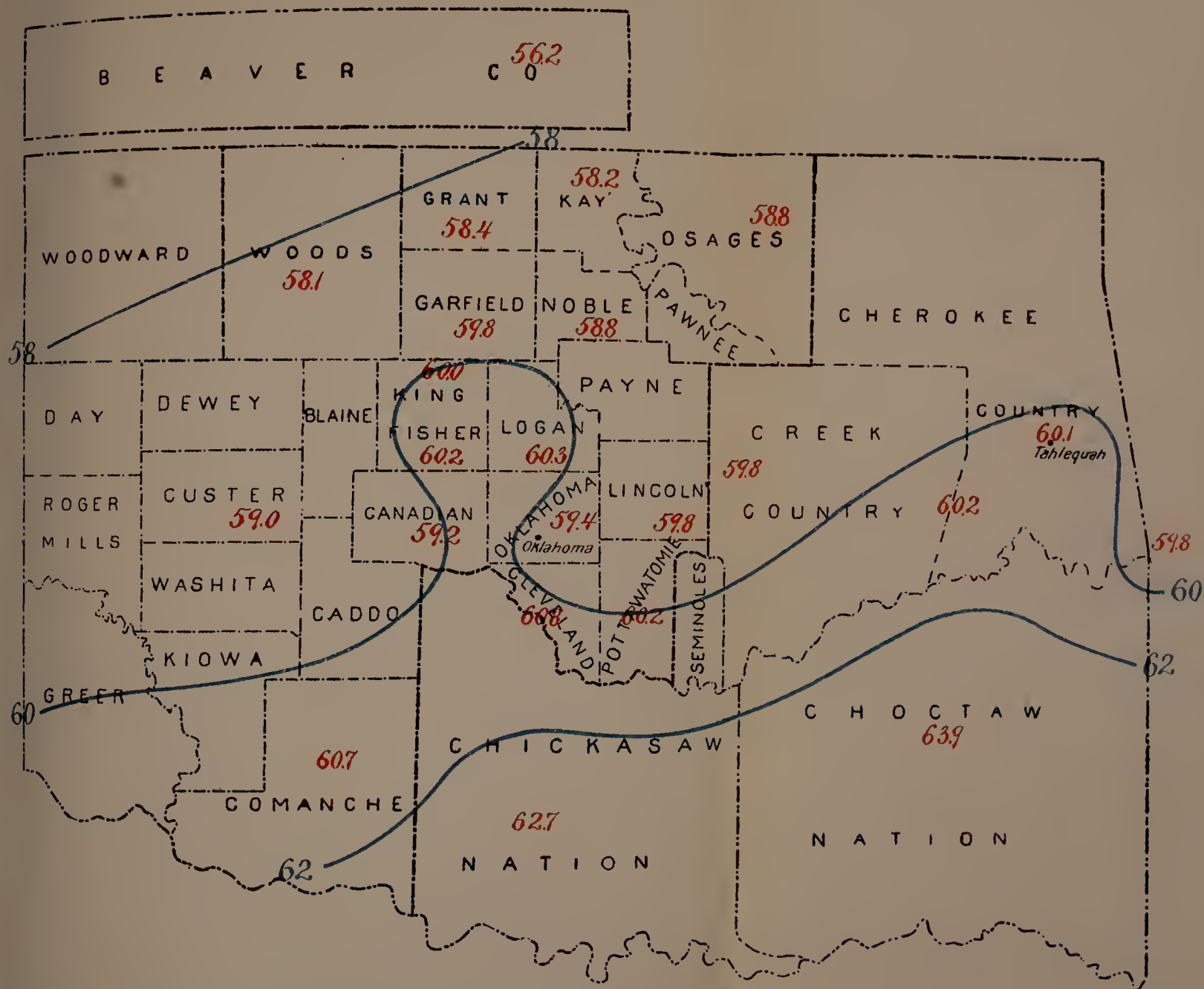


Exhibit A.

fruit were secured with fair to good yields. Cantaloupes and melons ripened and, with fruit, were being shipped. Wheat and oat harvesting were completed, and thrashing continued during the month, with fair to good yields of wheat, and poor to fair yields of oats.

August.—Temperature and precipitation conditions were unfavorable until the 9th, when showers set in and permitted the progress of fall plowing, which was rapidly advanced. Early corn matured well and cutting was in general progress with fair to good yields; late corn was benefited by the rains and was maturing and filling well; over some western counties late corn was damaged by drought. Cotton was greatly improved by the conditions; the plant made a rapid growth, formed, fruited well, and was well balled; some early cotton was opened and being picked; the crop was in a fair to good condition, but about two weeks late. Broom corn matured and was being harvested with fair yields. June corn, cane, Kaffir corn, castor beans, turnips, and late potatoes were doing well and in fair condition. Sweet potatoes were maturing and some being secured, with fair yields. Haying continued with good yields of a fine quality secured. Melons, peaches, pears, plums, apples, and grapes matured in good condition, and were giving fair to good yields.

September.—Temperature and precipitation were deficient, but the rains were fairly well distributed, and plowing and wheat seeding were well advanced by the close of the month. Wheat seeding was delayed some, but is nearing completion over some counties, with early sown wheat up to a fair stand; rye seeding continued, with early sown doing well. Cotton generally did well, but made slow progress in opening, and but a small proportion of the crop had been picked by the close of the month. Over some localities heavy rains caused some damage to the crop; over others, sharpshooters, boll-worms, shedding, and rust were damaging the crop; the first bales were generally marketed by the 14th; the cotton secured is a good color and staple. Hay, broom-corn, cane, and Kaffir-corn harvests continued, with good yields reported. June corn, castor beans, turnips, and late potatoes did well. Late fruit was being secured, with apples giving a good and peaches poor to fair yields.

October.—Temperature and precipitation averaged nearly normal during the month over the section. The cool periods from the 13th to 18th, and 22d to 24th, inclusive, caused light to heavy frosts over all portions, which were beneficial through causing cotton to open more rapidly, but were damaging to late potatoes and bottom-land vegetation. The precipitation was poorly distributed over the section, being excessive over the eastern and deficient over the western division. As a result the cotton crop was damaged in localities over the Indian Territory by excessive rains, and picking was greatly retarded, while over western Oklahoma deficient precipitation caused the wheat in the ground to make slow growth or not to develop from the seed, and delayed the progress of plowing and seeding. Wheat seeding was nearing completion and the early sown was coming up to a good stand, and, over some counties, being pastured. The crop was generally in fair condition and doing well. The rains at the close of the month were very beneficial. Cotton picking progressed under favorable conditions, and it is probable that half the crop has been secured. The general yields have been light to fair, and that gathered was of a good staple and color. Corn, Kaffir corn, castor beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, cane, millet, and apples were being gathered with fair to good yields. Pasturage continued good, but was becoming short and dry in localities, and stock were generally doing well.

November.—The month was marked by a cold wave lasting from the 16th to 20th, which caused a rapid fall in the temperature and severe cold, and by its deficiency in precipitation, only one previous November having a less amount recorded. Over the counties south of Woods and Woodward no precipitation of amount occurred, and as a consequence the late-planted wheat and rye did not come up, and over many localities that up is reported in a dying condition or badly damaged; seeding of wheat was also delayed and much ground remains to be planted. The early-sown wheat is still in fair condition but making slow growth and needing rain. Over central and eastern Oklahoma the early wheat is in good condition and looking well, with moisture plentiful; the late-sown wheat is coming up and making slow growth. Over the Indian Territory the conditions are generally too dry for wheat, but the crop is still doing well. Cotton picking progressed and the bulk of the crop was secured with poor to fair yields of a good to fine quality reported; the late cotton was damaged by the freeze and much of it will not develop. Corn husking and potato digging progressed, with poor to fair yields. Fall plowing continued in general progress, with ground in fair condition. Stock is generally doing well and is in fair condition.

December.—Daily temperatures averaged below the normal until the 16th, with a cold wave on the 12th and 13th; and above the normal the remainder of the month, with warmest on the 31st. The precipitation that occurred was poorly distributed over the section, there being an entire lack over the western, and a slight excess

over the far eastern localities; taken as a whole, the precipitation for the month was one of the smallest for December on record, and the drought condition over the western portion of the section was greatly intensified. The moderate rains over the middle and eastern divisions on the 23d and 24th were very beneficial to the growing crops and generally relieved the drought conditions over those divisions. Wheat, generally, has made but a slight growth and is small, but in good condition and looking well, except over the central western counties, where the greater portion is still unsprouted. The recent rains brought a large portion of the late wheat up to a fair stand. The wheat is too short for pasturage, and none is available. The Hessian fly is causing damage to the crop over Kay County and portions of the Cherokee Nation. Wheat seeding progressed at intervals and is nearing completion. Cotton picking and corn husking were about completed, with fair to good yields. Plowing for spring crops was in general progress, with the ground in good condition. Stock were generally doing well and in good condition, but were mostly being fed, with water scarce in some localities.

January.—Daily temperatures averaged below the normal from the 2d to the 6th and from the 21st to the 29th, inclusive, with cold waves on the 2d, 21st, and 25th, the coldest for the month being near zero on the 26th. It was rather warm on the 18th and 19th. Precipitation occurred generally on the 20th, 21st, and 22d, and occurred in the form of rain, sleet, and snow, being generally beneficial to the crops in the ground and placing the soil in good condition for plowing and seeding. Wheat made but little headway during the month until the 20th, when the rain, sleet, and snow benefited the crop very materially; it continues small, but since the rains looks healthy and is still alive, and is in a fair to good condition except over the northwestern counties and the greater portion of the Indian Territory, where the crop is in poor condition. Hessian fly is causing damage to the wheat in Kay County. Wheat affords very little pasturage. Some cotton remains in the fields in localities and is still to be gathered. Plowing for spring crops is progressing rapidly and is well advanced, the ground being in excellent condition. Stock is doing well, is in good condition, and wintering well, though feed is scarce in some localities. Fruit buds are reported to be unharmed.

February.—Cold waves reduced the temperature below the normal from the 7th to 11th, and 15th to 21st, but caused no damage to the crops in the ground beyond retardation of growth. Warm waves from the 1st to 6th, 12th to 14th, and 22d to 29th caused the temperature to range much above the average. The month was remarkable for excess in temperature and deficiency in precipitation, being one of the warmest and having the least amount of precipitation on record for February. Despite the great deficiency in precipitation the crops in the ground continued to hold their own, except over a few localities, and the subsoil moisture was still plentiful, owing to the heavy rains of the preceding month. Wheat made but a slight growth, and ranges from a poor to good condition, owing to locality, the general average being fair; the plant is small, well rooted, and greening up generally within the last week of the month. The ground is reported dried out to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, but below that depth is moist. It is believed that abundant precipitation within the next two weeks will place the crop in good condition. The ground is in fine condition for cultivation and is being prepared for corn and cotton, with a large increase in acreage reported. The oat ground is prepared and much of the crop has been sown, but many fields are being held until rain occurs. Early potatoes and gardens are being planted and gardens prepared for later crops. Fruit trees are budding out and are generally in good condition; the trees are more advanced over Oklahoma than over the Indian Territory. Stock continues to do well, and though thin, is standing the winter in fair condition; feed is becoming scarce, owing to the shortage in wheat pasturage. Good rains are now needed to advance the growth of the crops in the ground and to place the soil in proper condition for seeding.

March.—Cold waves reduced the temperature below the normal on the 3d, 4th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, the freezing temperatures accompanying the latter causing great damage to the early varieties of fruit in blossom and some retardation of growth to the crops in the ground. Warm waves prevailed the remainder of the month, causing the temperature to range decidedly above the normal for the month and making the month the warmest March on record. Drought conditions continued unbroken over Oklahoma until the 24th, when general showers were very beneficial. Over the Indian Territory rains were general, and work was retarded over some localities by wet, cold condition of the ground. Wheat over the Indian Territory was greatly benefited by the showers at the close of the month and was in a good growing condition. Over Oklahoma wheat continues in fair condition northward of Logan County, but elsewhere deteriorated from the effects of the high, dry winds, which blew the plant out on loose, sandy soils. Over the western counties the crop is in poor condition and the prospect is for a half yield or less; much will be plowed up

B I

WOODWAI

DAY

ROGER
MILLS

GREER

24

28

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (IN INCHES), 1891 TO 1903, INCL.

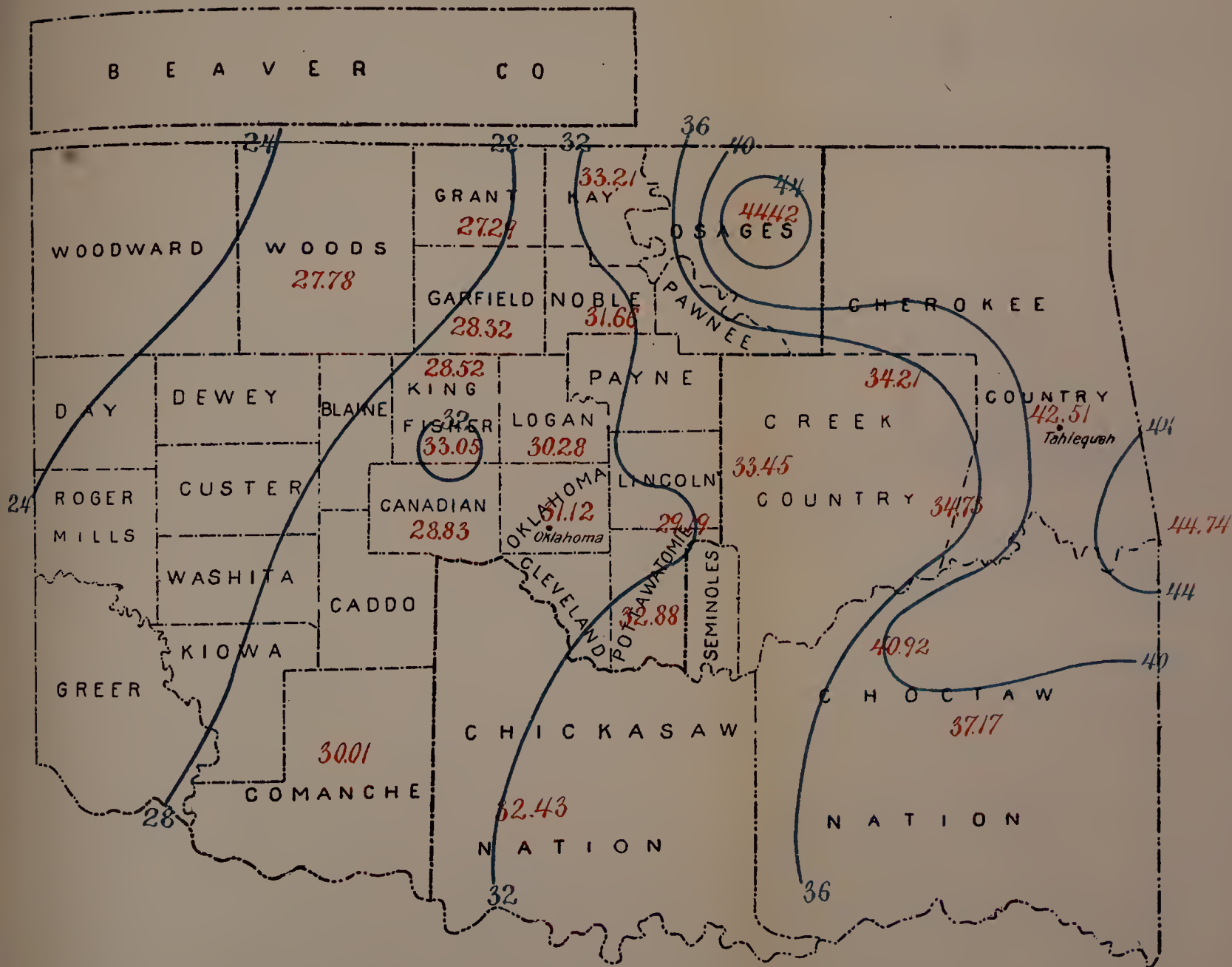


Exhibit B.

and the ground placed in other crops. The recent rains over western Oklahoma were beneficial, but much more is needed to develop the plant. Oat seeding is well advanced and the early sown is up to a good stand over the Indian Territory and a fair to poor stand over Oklahoma. Corn planting is progressing and the work is well advanced. Early potatoes and garden truck are planted and coming up. Apricots, peaches, cherries, and plums blossomed and were in good condition until the recent freeze, which badly damaged or killed them over nearly all portions of Oklahoma. Not much damage was done over the Indian Territory to the fruit. Cotton ground is generally being prepared, with an increased acreage. Alfalfa is generally doing well, and range grass is starting up and making a fair growth. Stock is in good condition, except over a few localities, where grass is backward and water scarce.

April was marked by continued cool weather and below normal precipitation. Those conditions proved very unfavorable to the crops in the ground, retarding their growth and proper development and causing a general decline in the condition of the cereals. The general rains that occurred were very beneficial to the crops in the ground and placed the ground in good order for the planting of corn, cotton, and other crops, but came too late to materially benefit the wheat crop over the central and western portions. Wheat made a fair growth and was in fair condition over the Indian Territory and the northern portion of Oklahoma, but over central, southern, and western Oklahoma the crop made poor growth, was heading out very short, and was thin on the ground. Over many counties in the central and western divisions large areas were plowed up and placed to other crops. Oats, generally, over the section were uneven in stand and were in poor condition. The late-planted oats were much benefited by the rains of the latter portion of the month and were in an improved condition. Corn planting progressed under favorable conditions, and the early-planted corn came up to a fair stand and was cultivated the first time; the later-planted corn came up unevenly and much of it will be replanted. Corn made a slow growth, owing to the continued cool weather. Cotton planting was well advanced, with the early-planted cotton coming up to a fair stand but making a slow growth. Work was delayed, over localities, in the Indian Territory by heavy local rains. A large increase in acreage was reported from all portions. Early potatoes and garden vegetables made a fair growth and were in good condition. Vegetables were being marketed at the close of the month. Alfalfa and range grass made a fair growth, and stock improved and were fattening up. Kaffir corn, cane, millet, castor beans, and broom corn were being planted. Frosts caused considerable damage to the fruit over the Indian Territory and much damage over Oklahoma. The prospect was for a fair yield over the southern and central portions of the Indian Territory, and a poor yield over Oklahoma.

May was marked by almost daily precipitation, largely local, and at times heavy and torrential in character; moderately warm day and continued cool night temperatures, and by severe hailstorms on the 25th and 26th over Lincoln, Logan, and Oklahoma counties, and the Creek and Choctaw nations. The growing crops and fruit were ruined in the hail belts, and the accompanying high winds caused considerable loss to property. Wheat benefited largely from the prevailing conditions and made a decided improvement in condition and growth over the section. The plant headed out well and was maturing by the close of the month. The prospect was for a half yield or better over the eastern and central portions, but over the western portion, owing to a thin stand, the prospect was for a third to half of an average yield. Oats were greatly benefited by the rains, but the stand was uneven and irregular, and ranged from a good condition over the eastern portion to a poor condition over the western portion. Owing to the continued cool nights the plant made a slow growth and headed out poorly, and the prospect was for a poor to a fair yield. Corn planting continued and was completed during the last week of the month. The crop was generally up to a fair to good stand, was fairly well cultivated and some was being laid by. The plant made a slow growth, owing to cool nights, but was in a good condition. Cotton planting advanced and was completed, with ground in good condition. The crop came up to a good stand, was being chopped out and cultivated, and was in a good state of cultivation and promising at the close of the month. Some replanting was done, owing to cool nights and hail damage. The plant growth was slow and warmth and fair weather was needed to advance the plant to proper condition. Early potatoes, garden vegetables, and strawberries matured and were being dug or secured with good yields reported. Potatoes were in a fair condition over the eastern and central portions, and poor to fair condition over the western portion. Kaffir and broom corn, cane, millet, castor beans, milo maize, and sweet potatoes were planted, came up to good stands, and made good growth. The acreage of broom corn was largely increased over the western portion of the section. Fruit continued to do well, but dropped off badly over some localities. The prospect continues for a fair yield over the Indian Territory and a poor

yield over Oklahoma. Grapes and blackberries promise a large yield over nearly all portions. Grass, meadows, and alfalfa made a rapid growth, and the first cutting of alfalfa was being secured with a good yield. Meadows promise a large yield of hay. Stock were fattening up rapidly on range grass and are in a good condition.

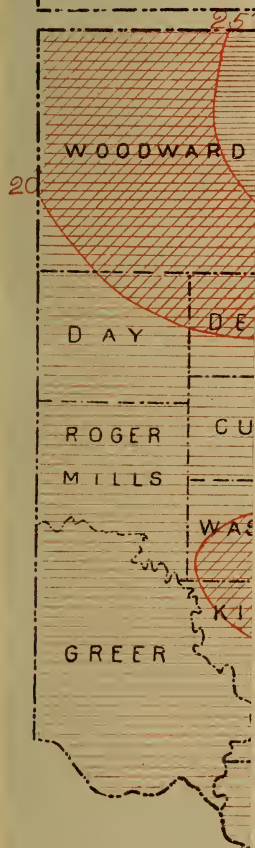
June was marked by having the heaviest precipitation on record, for the month, for the past fourteen years. Two periods of almost continuous precipitation occurred, lasting from the 1st to the 10th and from the 19th to the 30th, inclusive. The local storm areas were marked by heavy and excessive downpours, the heaviest centering over Canadian and Comanche counties, Oklahoma, and the Creek and Choctaw nations, Indian Territory. Over those portions precipitation ranged from 13 to 16½ inches during the month. Precipitation was very unevenly distributed over the section for within a short distance of the localities having excessive amounts; other localities received only the average or below average precipitation. This was especially marked over Oklahoma. Over the Indian Territory the distribution was more uniform. The first storm period was marked by tornadoes and hail belts developing over Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, by destructive overflow of streams and high winds, which caused much damage to property and crops, and some loss of life. Wheat matured and by the close of the month was nearly harvested, except over the Cherokee Nation, where continued rains delayed work. The greater portion of the crop was shocked in good condition, and thrashing was in progress with yields ranging from very poor to good, but of a good quality of grain. Oats headed and matured and harvesting was in progress with light to fair yields of a fair quality. Some fields were rusted or very weedy. Corn made a fair to good growth, was mostly laid by in fair condition, and was silking and tasseling out by the close of the month, with prospect for an excellent yield. Cotton made a slow growth, was very weedy, and was considerably damaged by rains over the Indian Territory during the first half of the month; during the last half, under the influence of increased sunshine and warmth, the plant made a rapid growth, was squaring and blooming out, while cultivation, cleaning, and chopping progressed over nearly all localities, placing the crop in good condition by the close of the month. Potato digging progressed and was nearly completed, with fair to good yields, except over some localities in the Indian Territory, where they rotted badly and gave a poor yield. The ground was being prepared for the second crop. Kaffir and broom corn, cane, millet, milo maize and castor beans made good growth and were in fine condition. Alfalfa made good growth. The first cutting was completed with a good yield. Meadows were in fine condition and haying was making slow progress, with good yields reported. Range grass was good and stock was in fine condition. Fruit continued to do well and was ripening. Early peaches were rotting, but blackberries and apples were promising fair to abundant yields.

Killing frosts in 1903.

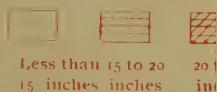
[Last in spring and first in autumn.]

Stations.	Last of spring.	First of autumn.	Stations.	Last of spring.	First of autumn.
Arapaho.....	May 1	Oct. 18	Kingfisher.....	May 1	Oct. 18
Ardmore.....	do	Oct. 18	Mangum.....	do	Nov. 16
Beaver.....	Apr. 30	Oct. 16	Marlow.....	do	Nov. 17
Blackburn.....	May 3	Oct. 18	McComb.....	do	Oct. 18
Binger.....	do	Oct. 18	Meeker.....	do	Oct. 19
Busch.....	May 1	Oct. 18	Muskogee.....	do	Oct. 18
Chickasha.....	do	Oct. 18	Newkirk.....	Apr. 30	Sept. 27
Cleo.....	May 3	Oct. 22	Norman.....	May 1	Oct. 18
Chandler.....	May 1	Oct. 24	Oklahoma.....	Apr. 30	Nov. 16
Cloud Chief.....	Apr. 30	Oct. 22	Oklmulgee.....	do	Oct. 18
Durant.....	May 1	Nov. 17	Pawhuska.....	May 1	Oct. 8
Eldorado.....	do	Oct. 18	Pauls Valley.....	May 2	Oct. 18
Enid.....	Mar. 29	Nov. —	Perry.....	May 1	Nov. 17
Fairland.....	May 3	Oct. 18	Ravia.....	do	Do.
Fort Reno.....	May 1	Nov. 16	Roff.....	do	Oct. 24
Fort Sill.....	do	Oct. 17	Sac and Fox Agency.....	May 1	Do.
Fort Smith, Ark.....	Mar. 24	Nov. 17	Shawnee.....	do	Nov. 17
Goodwater.....	May 1	Oct. 18	South McAlester.....	do	Do.
Grand.....	do	Oct. 5	Stillwater.....	May 1	Do.
Guthrie.....	Mar. 28	Nov. 17	Tahlequah.....	do	Do.
Hartshorne.....	May 1	Oct. 18	Taloga.....	Apr. 30	Oct. 18
Healdton.....	do	Oct. 24	Temple.....	May 1	Do.
Hennessey.....	do	do	Wagoner.....	do	Do.
Hobart.....	Apr. 30	do	Waukomis.....	May 1	Nov. 14
Holdenville.....	Apr. 15	Nov. 17	Weatherford.....	do	Nov. 11
Jefferson.....	May 1	Oct. 18	Webbers Falls.....	do	Oct. 18
Jenkins.....	Apr. 30	Oct. 23	Woodward.....	do	Oct. 23
Kenton.....	do	Sept. 17			

B E



SCALE OF



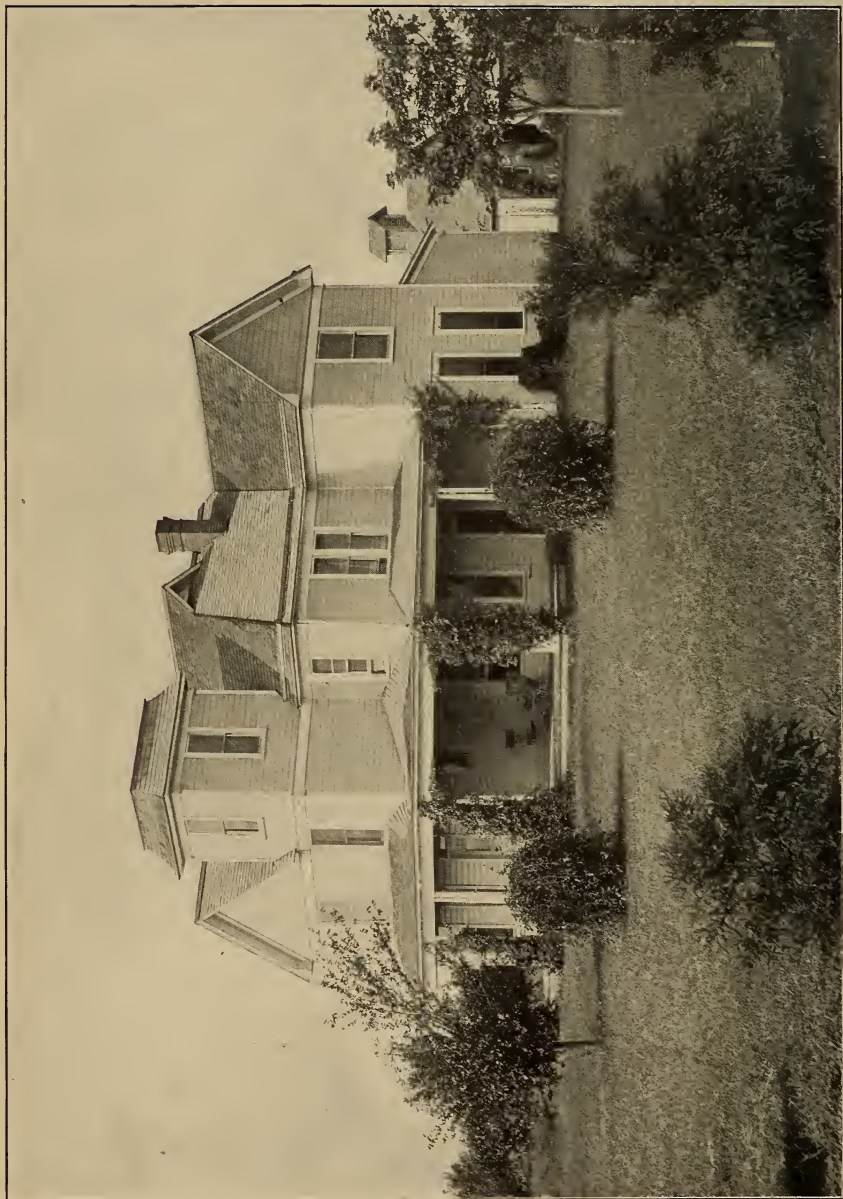
TOTAL PRECIPITATION FOR YEAR 1903.



SCALE OF SHADES.



Exhibit C.



MODERN FARM HOUSE.



FIELD OF CANE



SPECIMENS OF TALL CORN.



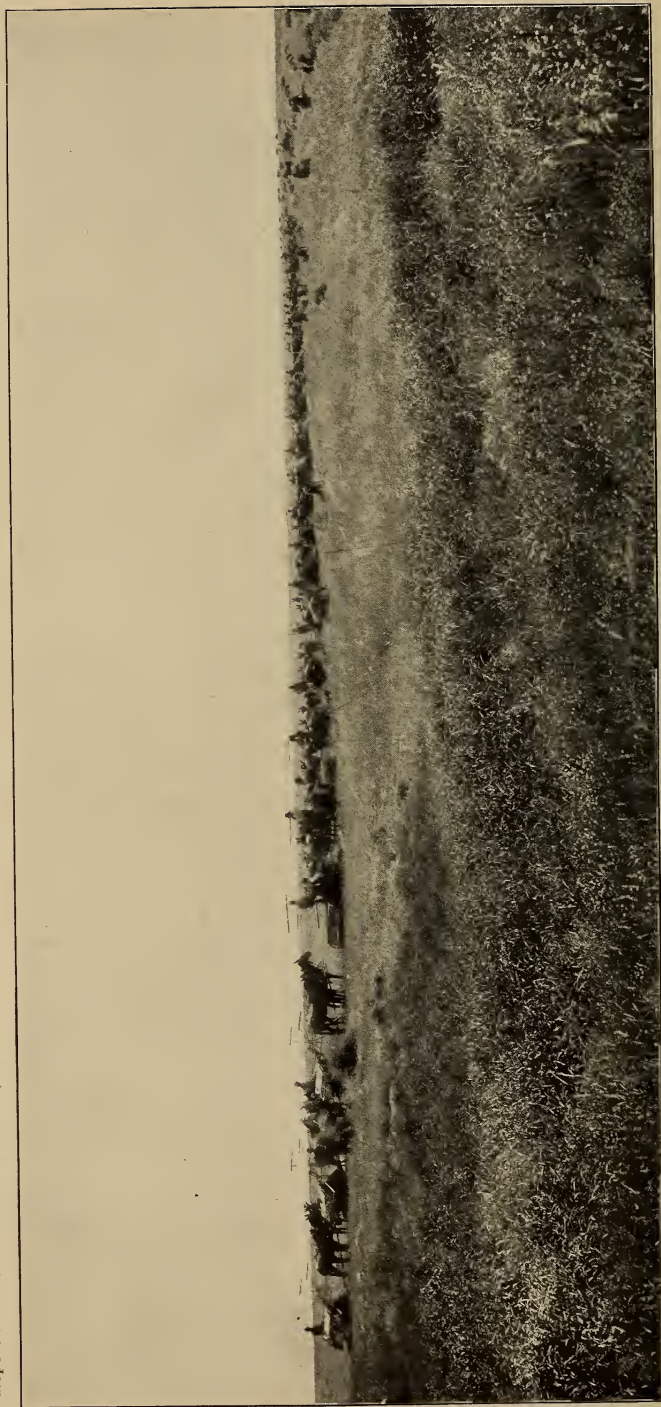
FIELD OF BROOM CORN.



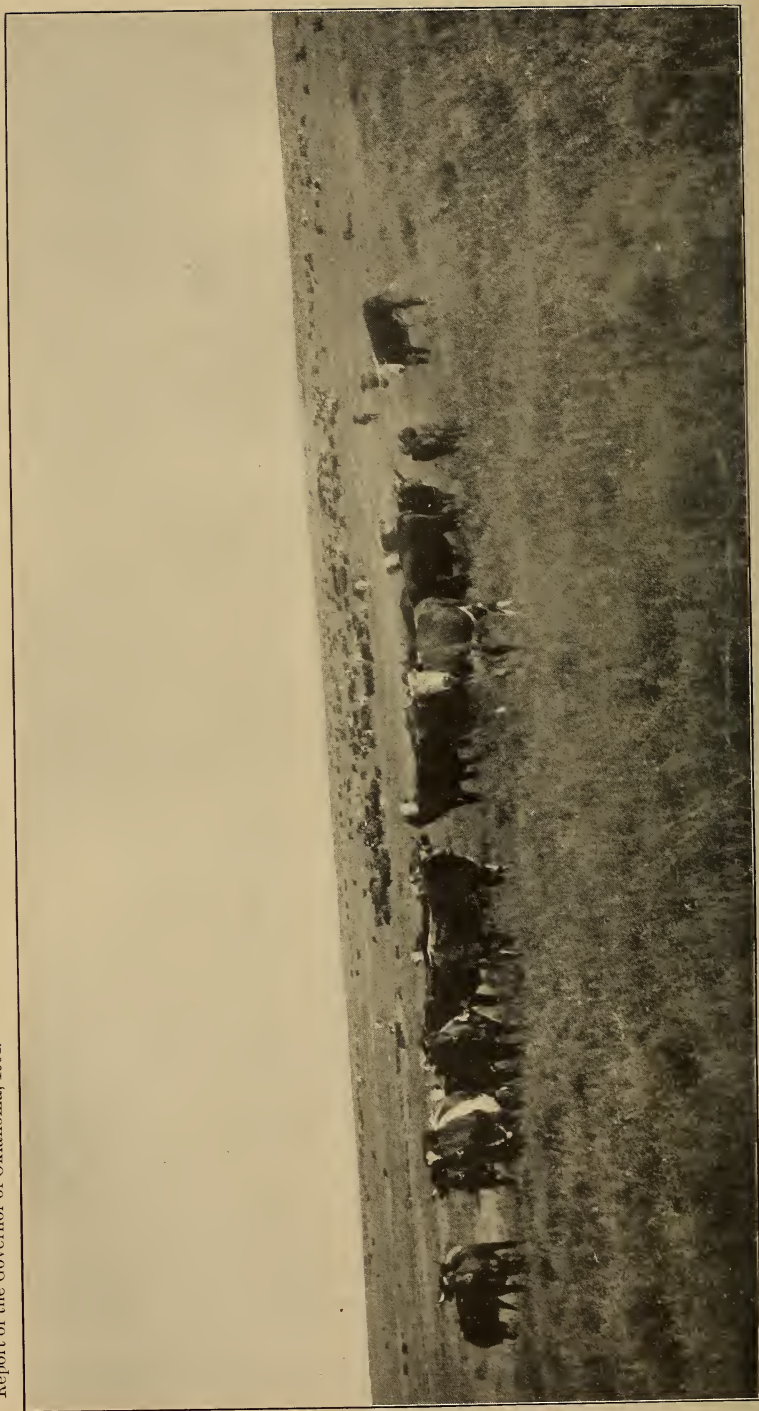
CORNFIELD.



FRUIT FARM NEAR GUTHRIE.



TWENTY-TWO HARVESTERS AT WORK IN ONE WHEAT FIELD.



CATTLE RANCH IN BEAVER COUNTY.

Temperature and precipitation by seasons.

	Temperature.	Departure.	Precipitation.	Departure.
FALL MONTHS.				
September, 1902	68.2	-5.4	5.94	+3.12
October, 1902	62.9	-0.1	1.82	-0.76
November, 1902	53.5	+5.3	5.52	+3.59
Average	61.5	-0.1	13.32	+5.75
WINTER MONTHS.				
December, 1902	37.3	-2.3	2.09	-0.19
January, 1903	39.2	+1.4	0.59	-0.57
February, 1903	35.7	-2.1	3.95	+2.54
Average	37.4	-1.0	6.63	+1.78
SPRING MONTHS.				
March, 1903	49.8	+0.1	2.73	+0.50
April, 1903	60.3	-1.3	1.32	-1.54
May, 1903	65.8	-3.1	7.33	+1.57
Average	58.6	-1.4	11.38	+0.53
SUMMER MONTHS.				
June, 1903	70.4	-6.1	2.10	-1.47
July, 1903	81.2	+0.5	2.55	-1.12
August, 1903	80.5	-0.7	2.72	-0.21
Average	77.4	-2.1	7.37	-2.80
Seasonal average	58.7	-1.2	38.75	+5.26

AGRICULTURE.

[J. B. Thoburn, secretary board of agriculture.]

That Oklahoma is an agricultural commonwealth is well evidenced by the fact that the Federal census for 1900 is authority for the statement that of the people over 10 years of age who are engaged in the gainful or productive occupations in Oklahoma 71.5 per cent are engaged in agriculture. This is a larger percentage than can be shown by any other State or Territory in the Union, with a single exception. Yet it is scarcely surprising that such a condition exists, as it was agriculturists and not adventurers who made Oklahoma what it is from the day of its first settlement. Agriculture in Oklahoma is thoroughly modern in its equipment and its achievements. The agricultural college and experiment station were duly located and established as one of the earliest acts of the first legislative assembly. As an evidence of their usefulness and of the estimation in which they are held by the farmers of the Territory, it is only necessary to cite the fact that with but one exception the mailing list of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station is larger than that of any other in the United States. It is also probable that in proportion to its population there are more agricultural papers subscribed for and read in Oklahoma than in any State in the Union.

The farmers' institute system, though of comparatively recent origin, is rapidly extending its organizations and influence into every community in the Territory.

Taken all in all, it will be seen that, with the various means of enlightenment in a state of aggressive activity, progress along the

lines of Oklahoma's preeminently greatest industry is only a natural sequence.

A brief survey of this interesting and important field in the industrial life of Oklahoma may not be out of place in this connection.

NATIVE GRASSES.

The native grasses of Oklahoma include a large number of species and gave to this region its fame as a grazing section long before it was opened to settlement. Since the settlement of the country, between plowing and close pasturing, the amount and value of the native grasses have been greatly diminished. The great variety in which they occurred, however, served as an indication of the adaptability of the climate and soil of Oklahoma to the successful culture of the various cereal and forage crops which have since been so successfully introduced and cultivated.

TAME GRASSES.

Bermuda grass is becoming deservedly popular in Oklahoma and seems destined to be largely used as a pasture grass. It is thoroughly hardy, highly nutritious, and very tenacious, and readily adapts itself to the soils and conditions of this latitude. English blue grass, timothy, and clover have all been tried with varying degrees of success, the best results having been obtained in the eastern part of the Territory. Alfalfa promises to be the great hay crop of Oklahoma. The acreage has been limited until within the past two years, but it is now being rapidly increased. From three to five crops can be cut each year, and some phenomenal yields and profits have been secured. Like clover and the other legumes, it is a great soil improver, and this fact, together with its great productiveness and high feeding value, will aid in revolutionizing farming methods in Oklahoma within the next few years, especially in the economic production of beef, pork, mutton, and butter fat. Cowpeas and soy beans have both been grown successfully in Oklahoma, and it is probable that they will be much more largely planted in the future, both for hog pasture and for hay.

INDIAN CORN.

Corn has been a staple crop in Oklahoma ever since the first year of its settlement, although during the past five years and until the present year the average has been more limited in the wheat-growing counties. It is grown quite generally on the farms of the eastern and central counties and to a lesser extent, though often with fair results, in the western counties, where it is largely replaced as a grain and forage crop by sorghum cane, Kaffir corn, or milo maize.

The total acreage in corn in 1903 was 1,455,000 acres and the aggregate yield was 26,336,000 bushels, a light yield as compared with that of 1902, when the total was 43,800,000 bushels.

Comparatively little of Oklahoma's corn crop is shipped beyond the borders of the Territory, nearly all of it being fed out on the farms where it is produced or in feed yards in the immediate vicinity.

WHEAT.

Wheat is grown extensively in northern, central, and western Oklahoma. In addition to the grain yield, wheat is very generally utilized for pasturage during the winter and early spring, thus enabling the farmers to economize in the amount of rough feed necessary to carry live stock through the winter. The aggregate yield of wheat in Oklahoma in 1903 was 32,000,000 bushels, from 2,250,000 acres. Over one-half of the total crop was ground in the mills of Oklahoma.

The most of the wheat grown in Oklahoma is what is known as hard wheat. Oklahoma hard wheat and Oklahoma hard-wheat flour have been awarded gold medals for superior excellence in competition with the world.

OATS.

Oats are grown in all parts of the Territory with a fair degree of success, the amount produced being just about sufficient to meet the home demand.

OTHER GRAIN AND FODDER CROPS.

Sorghum is largely planted as a forage crop in Oklahoma, being but little used in the manufacture of syrup. Kaffir corn and milo maize, both of which are classed as nonsaccharine sorghums, are also extensively grown, the former as a fodder crop and the latter for its grain, which is valuable for feeding purposes.

BROOM CORN.

Broom corn is a staple crop in the central counties of the Territory, from whence it is largely exported. About 10,000 tons were shipped from the Territory last year, being the product of 35,000 acres. The brush produced in Oklahoma is of excellent quality and commands a ready sale at remunerative prices.

COTTON.

Cotton was first planted in the Territory in 1890, since which time the acreage and aggregate yield has been gradually increased. Oklahoma's cotton crop for 1903 amounted to 204,000 bales, which was a light yield compared with the average of preceding years, considering the acreage.

The bulk of Oklahoma's cotton crop is grown in the central and southern counties of the Territory. It makes its best returns when grown on the warm, sandy, well-drained soils of this region.

Cotton is grown as a cash crop. Cotton gins are to be found in every cotton-growing community in the Territory. There are several cotton compresses and a number of cotton-seed oil mills in Oklahoma. The products of these oil mills are cotton-seed oil, cotton-seed meal, and cotton-seed hulls. The meal and hulls are used extensively in local feed yards in fattening cattle.

FRUIT GROWING.

The indigenous fruit trees, bushes, and vines of Oklahoma included fully 25 species and they served to indicate the adaptability of its climate and soil to fruit culture. The experience of fifteen short years

has fully borne out the expectations thus grounded. Orchards, vineyards, and small fruit plantations are to be found on many of the farms of eastern and central Oklahoma, and commercial orchards are beginning to be in evidence.

Apples.—The orchardists of Oklahoma have demonstrated that apples of the finest quality and size can be produced in this Territory. While it is barely fifteen years since the first orchards were planted in Oklahoma, the results have been such as to warrant the planting of large commercial orchards.

Pears.—Pears and quinces have not been extensively planted in Oklahoma, but enough has been done in this line to demonstrate that the successful culture of these fruits is not a matter of conjecture.

Peaches.—Oklahoma is the peach country par excellence. The peach crop has never been a total failure since the first peach trees planted in Oklahoma were old enough to bear. The Elberta peach seems to reach its highest possible development in the warm sandstone soils of eastern Oklahoma. For several seasons past extensive shipments of Oklahoma-grown Elbertas have been made to the great markets of the North and East. In August, 1903, one consignment was successfully placed upon the markets of Great Britain and netted a handsome profit. A number of commercial peach orchards have been planted during the past two years in Oklahoma, and the industry promises to become one of large proportions.

Plums and apricots.—With no less than seven separate and distinct botanical species of plums indigenous to the soil of Oklahoma, it is not strange that the exotic varieties readily adapt themselves to local conditions. Plum growing has not as yet been attempted on anything like a commercial scale, but such a stage of development will undoubtedly be reached in the course of time. Apricots do well in Oklahoma, but have not been largely planted.

Grapes.—Oklahoma is also the native home of the American grape, there being five or six indigenous species. The cultivated vine yields a splendid return for the skill and care of the vineyardist. A large number of improved varieties have been introduced, and local markets are supplied with home-grown grapes without artificial refrigeration for a period of fully ten weeks each year.

Small fruits.—Many of the small fruits are successfully grown in Oklahoma. Of these the blackberry, dewberry, and strawberry are the most profitable. Thus far there has been a good home market for all of the fruit of this class that has been produced. The possibilities that are presented for growing small fruit for shipment or for canning are very great, however, and it is believed that there will be a remarkable development along this line within the next few years.

VEGETABLES.

Truck gardening, like fruit growing, does not receive the attention that it deserves in Oklahoma. While most if not all of the varieties may be successfully grown here, this particular industry has not been developed as a specialty, except in very few instances. Experienced market gardeners would find here a remunerative field for their efforts.

Potatoes.—Potato culture has been made something of a specialty

along the valley of the North Canadian River, in Pottawatomie County. Two crops are grown on the same ground each year. The first crop, which is harvested in May or June, is shipped North and East. The second crop is not harvested until late in the fall. It is used almost exclusively for seed, southern-grown second-crop seed potatoes being in active demand for planting, even in the North. The yields are large and the profits are more than satisfactory.

Sweet potatoes.—Sweet potatoes produced in Oklahoma, especially if grown in sandy soil, are of peculiar excellence, and are being shipped from several localities in carload lots.

Melons.—Oklahoma watermelons are unexcelled, either in size or quality, while many parts of the Territory easily rival the celebrated Rocky Ford district in the production of choice muskmelons. Both of these yield immense crops, and the melon-growing and melon-shipping industries have passed beyond the experimental stage.

Canning factories.—Several canning factories have been erected within the past twelve months and are reported to be doing a satisfactory business. This is an industry that is capable of indefinite expansion in Oklahoma. Sweet corn and tomatoes have composed the bulk of products consumed thus far, but in time this business ought to consume peaches, plums, apricots, small fruits, and several other lines of vegetables in addition to those already mentioned.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.

The question of the conservation and equable distribution of soil moisture is one that directly concerns the interests of Oklahoma agriculture, especially in the western part of the Territory. While it is true that the greater part of the Territory may be said to be included within the limits of the humid region, where the artificial storage and later application of surplus storm waters is not usually necessary, if indeed it is desirable, yet at the same time the fact should be borne in mind that western Oklahoma often reaches well out beyond that ever-shifting and ill-defined boundary which separates the humid region from the semiarid region. It is, indeed, true that western Oklahoma need not regard irrigation as being so absolutely indispensable as it is in Arizona or Nevada. It is also probably true that western Oklahoma can continue to comfortably support its present population of thrifty and hardy people without resorting to irrigation. Irrigation is, however, desirable, if not necessary, in western Oklahoma for the purpose of supplementing the natural rainfall. In other words, a given quantity of water should irrigate more land in Oklahoma than in other Western States and Territories, and, consequently, a given sum of money thus expended should be productive of maximum results in Oklahoma, all other things being equal.

It is not necessary to recount all of the advantages to be gained by the development of agriculture under irrigation. While they are manifold, there is no dispute on that score. Oklahoma has a wealth of alluvial river valleys, some of which are subject to inundation in seasons of flood. Some of these wasteful waters, which flow from far out on the plains, might be stored against the coming of the day of scarcity. An object lesson is needed. Oklahoma has contributed liberally to the national irrigation reclamation fund, and it would seem rather as a matter of right than favor that its people ask for the

expenditure of a part of that fund in the construction of one or more such storage systems as an object lesson. As such the value of one or two such storage systems would be very great. The demand for the early construction of other storage systems would be so strong that it would tend to stimulate the activity of private enterprise in the construction of smaller and less pretentious storage works, and it also might possibly result in the investment of outside capital in the construction of those of more considerable magnitude.

While the people of western Oklahoma are interested in the storage of water for irrigation purposes, there are some localities in the eastern part of the Territory where the people are quite as much interested in the matter of drainage. This is particularly true of those who reside in the valley of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River, in Lincoln and Oklahoma counties. The topography of this watershed is such that the floods are quickly precipitated into the valley, with disastrous results to the farms and crops on its fertile flood plain. The circumstances are such as to warrant a careful survey by hydrographic engineers and forest experts. There is reason to believe that, by resorting to a proper and systematic means of reclamation, the recurrence of such floods can be reduced in number and minimized in their destructive effects.

The valleys of the Little River, the North Canadian, and the Washita are likewise more or less subject to overflow. In the valley of the former, in Pottawatomie County, some extensive drainage ditches have been dug within the past twelve months. Both the North Canadian and the Washita have their sources so far west that a considerable portion of their surplus flood waters may some day be stored for irrigation purposes, thus reducing the extent and effect of the floods in their lower valleys.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—Oklahoma has been a cattle country almost from the days that the buffalo ceased to roam over its plains and prairies. For a decade and a half before the opening of Oklahoma the range-cattle business was practically the sole industry of the entire region; but the day of the big cattle range is gone, and with it has gone the long-horned, spindle-shanked, slab-sided bovine type. Instead there is to be found the small or medium-sized farm herd of the beef or dairy animals. Good foundation herds of pedigreed animals are to be found in every county in the Territory. With the increasing acreage of tame grasses and the application of a greater degree of skill and knowledge in breeding and feeding, Oklahoma will continue to forge to the front as a beef-producing section.

Sheep and goats.—Sheep husbandry has generally been neglected in Oklahoma, though conditions are admitted to be all that could be desired. The flocks which are kept in the Territory at present could be multiplied in number several times before the production of mutton would equal a normal local demand.

Angora goats have been introduced and have proven to be a profitable adjunct to the Oklahoma farm, particularly in the timbered sections, where they are used to clear the ground of brush.

Horses.—Horses of the draft, roadster, trotting, and saddle types have all been successfully bred and reared in Oklahoma, as well as

those of the general-purpose type. While horse breeding and raising has not been developed as a specialty, there has been enough done in this line to thoroughly demonstrate the fact that natural conditions are such as to facilitate the rearing and perfect development of horses of any type or class.

Swine.—Hogs were found running wild in the woods in eastern Oklahoma at the time of its settlement, and pork raising has been a constant and profitable source of revenue ever since. Not only do the forage and cereal crops, upon which the hog thrives and fattens, grow and yield well in Oklahoma, but the climate, soil, water, and other conditions seem to be conducive to its healthy and profitable development.

Dairying.—One most important industry which has been neglected in Oklahoma is that of dairying. With all conditions right for an ideal dairying country, with a good home market, and with splendid shipping facilities, it seems strange that a great deal of the butter is shipped in from neighboring States while practically all of the cheese consumed is shipped in from points 800 to 1,500 miles distant. Experienced dairymen might do well to investigate the opportunities which are to be found here.

Poultry.—There is no part of the American continent in which the natural conditions are better adapted to poultry farming than those which exist in Oklahoma. Originally the home of countless thousands of wild turkeys, prairie chicken, partridges, and quail, it is now the ideal land for the poultry grower. The ordinary breeds of domestic fowls not only lay eggs the year around, but actually hatch their broods in every month of the year. While poultry growing is regarded as a mere side line in Oklahoma agriculture, yet the value of live and dressed poultry and eggs which are marketed and shipped from the Territory each year is probably upward of \$2,500,000.

Live stock returned for taxation, 1904.

County.	Horses.	Mules and asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Beaver	9,735	1,128	88,864	18,063	1,032
Blaine	9,273	1,333	24,401	349	3,574
Caddo	13,977	2,715	29,298	1,049	11,330
Canadian	10,457	2,077	28,978	192	9,306
Cleveland	6,995	2,542	12,843	496	9,673
Comanche	15,688	4,351	47,244	426	7,977
Custer	10,703	2,304	29,128	169	15,522
Day	5,537	987	16,873	567	3,592
Dewey	8,488	1,724	25,450	799	6,560
Garfield	15,688	2,613	40,269	315	14,941
Grant	14,384	2,520	38,922	146	16,021
Greer	21,597	6,422	48,888	1,075	12,238
Kay	13,910	2,869	54,634	129	21,643
Kingfisher	11,293	2,133	32,477	693	7,505
Kiowa	8,672	2,137	17,555	94	2,913
Lincoln	13,605	3,833	27,739	832	13,873
Logan	10,719	2,516	24,507	686	8,460
Noble	8,231	1,732	32,428	899	9,008
Oklahoma	10,971	2,373	21,773	691	9,334
Pawnee	13,176	2,779	198,370	1,513	22,846
Payne	11,287	2,569	27,206	658	13,362
Pottawatomie	10,378	4,143	20,225	281	9,606
Roger Mills	9,277	2,409	30,293	155	9,939
Washita	10,565	3,625	29,237	196	12,949
Woods	34,361	3,787	103,920	2,839	26,908
Woodward	19,385	2,427	65,498	2,513	5,856
Total	328,352	70,048	1,057,020	35,735	287,368

NATIVE TREES AND SYLVICULTURE.

[Wm. T. Little.]

So close to the world of Texas, Oklahoma was once referred to as small, giving forestry and silviculture students a too limited view of these subjects as here pertaining. Largely people from 200 miles farther west in Kansas, imagination brought that climate along.

Oklahoma covers more longitude than all of New England, having trees separated by to exceed 350 miles, and taking one from the rain belt that grows a Michigan sugar maple, through oak capped hills, across prairies of elm-lined streams, by the Wichita Mountains' ash, over dry channels fringed with cottonwood, and on to where the mountain air has borne pine cones planted there to grow one tree. It is so far away and just so near foothills of the Rockies that scarce more than 10 miles from Oklahoma's northwestern corner is found the only native pine tree in this Territory. With none intervening, 400 miles to the southeast in the Choctaw Nation, one finds this northern mountain conifer replaced by the pine of southern sand flats and hills.

Latitude has less of distance as well as climatic variance, differing from longitude in that its southern decrease of altitude is accompanied by an increase of annual precipitation. As a given longitude passes southward the timber belt extends farther to the west, such growths as wild berries and root plants becoming more frequent. This applies also to mistletoe, and to Oklahoma's east the holly grows farther west as one goes south.

The eastern press so persistently refers to Oklahoma as the plains that many can not realize that the Mississippi's alluvial regions approach within an equestrian day of our Territory's southeastern corner. Original Oklahoma did not reach within 115 miles of the plains, while one-fourth of her east and west distance might be classed either timber or prairie.

Primarily subservient to precipitation's geometrical decrease, along with greater altitude of more western longitude, Oklahoma's native timber districts largely conform to the watersheds of eight rivers—Red, Ouachita, Canadian, North Canadian (its headwaters of Beaver being included), Cimarron, Salt Fork of Arkansas, and Arkansas—all flowing from northwest to southeast. These are mentioned to the exclusion of many shorter and some of greater water flow, being long enough to more than locally attract currents of atmospheric moisture.

From northeast to southwest doubles altitude, passing from bottoms and through canyons that have supplied European cabinet-makers with walnut to buffalo-grass sward, whose occasional mesquite groves provide firewood for root diggers no less than wood choppers.

From southeast to northwest, a distance of 335 miles, altitude increases by an approximate fivefold, changing from the benefits of drainage to the necessity of irrigation, from saw-log timber to dwarf brush.

Walnut, pecan, hickory, sycamore, burr and post oak are bottom-land growths of eastern Oklahoma, pecan often extending to swale ground, hickory climbing some hill slopes; and post oak, along with



UNIVERSITY WALK, SHOWING TREES 8 YEARS OLD.



WHITE ELMS, NINE YEARS' GROWTH, PERRY COURT-HOUSE PARK.

occasional black-jack scatterings, timbering an immense area of upland. Sycamore and walnut seldom leave the immediate bottom, while burr oak follows up small streams with abrupt banks. With an increased per cent of decrease these conditions give way as the 30-inch rain belt and 1,000-foot elevation line are reached in their general southwestern course from about where the Arkansas River enters Oklahoma off toward between the Keechi Hills and Arbuckle Mountains. By now the black-jack has almost excluded even upland post oak and intervening prairies are of increased area, sycamore and hickory have disappeared, pecan becomes a curiosity, and all saw-log oak must cope with elm and hackberry and cottonwood. Along this same demarcation the last of mistletoe is seen.

To the farther west post oak makes an occasional appearance, and soon even black-jack districts confine themselves to such soils as are peculiarly adapted, bottom oak takes on double value, walnut changes its contour as a tree, elm and hackberry and cottonwood are dominant, and it can be seen that yet a little farther on and timber will disappear. Then one comes to the one Oklahoma county having as little rainfall as that portion of Russia in which is raised the wheat from which is made the world's highest priced flour, and this is a very good place to remember that cereals demand more water than trees.

In a small way contradicting all this are such exceptions as are locally brought about by soil chemistry, soil physics, diverging or interflowing water courses, subirrigation, hill wind-breaks and mountains, sufficient to deviate or localize atmospheric currents. Not universally, yet usually, these eight rivers have their longest slopes at the north, and there are places where for miles one bank is higher than its adjacent country for miles distant, and, peculiar as it may appear, that also usually being the stream's north. As our growing season winds come from a yet hotter and dryer southwest, the fact of a large majority sloping south has gone far to retard a volunteer forestation of both prairie and plain, as this slope proposition applies from British domain to Gulf. If so far west as to limit tree growth to stream bank, the north has an advantage of having been cooled by winds passing over water surface. If looking for timber remote from water courses, other conditions being identical, it will be found to the stream's south, as both wind and sun strike there obliquely. So, in addition to having the longer slope, it is the north area that declines, it is a reasonable conclusion that south banks have the more abrupt slopes from adjacent inlands. From this must result many sodless places well calculated to give tree seeds lodging and measurably insure immunity from fire.

As either stream banks or bottom boundary slopes are higher in a hill country than on prairie, so are they higher on prairie than plain, making it easier for a plain's stream to encroach on its convex side. This invites wind-swept sand to lodge on the concave bank, often contradicting the more eastern general rule that bottom lands are "within" the bend. As sandy soil does not grow compact turf it quickly gives cover to flying seed, also extending a degree of fire protection. So sand induces native timber on the plains, and it finds an able supplement in stone's capacity for sustaining moist conditions.

The cross timbers extending from Quanah Parker's off south toward Texas had their start in a belt of sand running from the

Wichita Mountains off south through the compactest kind of prairie land on which grows no tree except that runt of forestdom—mesquite. The ash in those mountains have foundation hard by a moisture-based stone or alluvial formation. Those walnuts at the mountain's southwest are in a measure subirrigated. Sugar maples and walnuts of Caddo County grow for the most part in canyon-like environment. The magnificent cedars of northwestern Oklahoma were well below the wind line until age gave vigor.

It is not so much lack of rainfall as lack of opportunity. Within nine years after fires were kept out of a sandy area northeast of Overbrook, Chickasaw Nation, a grass prairie changed to oak trees so close and high that Dawes Commission land appraisers could not even lead their saddle horses through. While at work in Choctaw lands near the Arkansas line, in a country devastated by sawmills, no stump indicated a tree one century old, yet in southwestern Oklahoma a tree has been felled whose age is reported as 180 years. Day County produces on an almost brush a very perfect walnut, not so large as a hazelnut, looking equally like the American and the English walnut. Also habitat of that region are persimmons of superior flavor.

Especially from the 180-year-old tree one can not argue perceptible change of climate during that time, but this is no proof against such hopes for the future. Nature works inadvertently and only in such places as chance prospers. Had horse breeding been left to nature, Lou Dillon would not have been produced within the next hundred thousand years. In Nebraska, above any of Oklahoma's altitude, with less than 10 inches of rain for the year, a catalpa tree survived in good condition. South of Dodge City, Kans., are pine that have been growing in prairie sod since those land crusades of the eighties. At Ness City, Kans., an upland park has sustained itself for a quarter of a century. These places are due north of the east end of Oklahoma's driest country. Oklahoma College grounds, the Perry Park, Noble County's upland walnuts that came to bearing when seven years from seed, and Garfield County's upland black-locust plantation that will soon be cut for posts are life-size illustrations of silva-culture in Oklahoma.

At the World's Fair was exhibited a section of cottonwood 16 inches in diameter, it having grown from a seed that volunteered in an upland wheat field eight years ago.

If exclusively for shade and for all time, plant elm—American white elm—on upland or bottom. If exclusively for a quick shade, and you know how to so trim as to guard against wind, soft maple will please you on upland or bottom. To combine almost instantaneous shade and rapid post production, use black locust. And remember entire States have been visited by a worm destroying all plantings within two seasons. Ash proves a ready upland grower whose earlier stage has an enemy in worm depoliators, blackheart sometimes making trouble later on. Catalpa speciosa is practically without enemies. Its shade is dense, but foliage and bloom make it a dirty street tree. As a post, being almost devoid of alburnum, it is superior to black locust. Like walnut, its home is on the bottom. Pine is preferable to cedar, as the latter harbors fruit enemies. This is too far south for box elder.

Each individual requires a certain number of cubic feet of soil,

dependent upon tree size and age as well as soil chemistry and physics. Without reviewing shade-resisting properties of various species, shallow rooters thrive better on upland than do deep rooters. In appropriating their cubic feet of earth, the former extends excessively out from the tree, suggesting much thinning in case planting has been close enough to insure early soil shading. Coarse, deep rooters belong on deep soil.

The premise that trees reduce wind is conceded, as is the one that wind pumps immense quantities of water from soil. The conclusion suggests the desirability of some well-centralized tree-planting movement.

Nine years ago the county commissioners of Noble County authorized the establishment of a wooded park on a plot of ground comprising $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres in the center of the city of Perry. On this small tract was planted 8,600 American white elm seedlings. Within two years the county received for excess trees \$172 more than the total cost had been. Thus a wooded park was obtained for nothing and \$24 per acre annual ground rental in addition.

POTATO GROWING.

[Ewers White.]

The location, soil, and climate are the three things which make Oklahoma the most profitable place in the United States for raising early potatoes. These three agencies combine in powerful union in the Territory, and experienced potato raisers from the famous Kaw Valley, in Kansas, are coming to the Territory in considerable numbers to engage in the raising of potatoes for the reason that our potatoes here are all marketed before they commence to dig in the Kaw Valley, and hence, on account of reaching the market early they command a better price per bushel in the northern markets than do those of the valley farms. Oklahoma potato raisers also realize more for their potatoes shipped to the southern markets on account of the very low freight rates. Potatoes from this Territory compete with the Texas potatoes in the Texas markets and then bring a good profit to the Oklahoma growers.

Most of the potatoes raised in Oklahoma are grown on the dark, sandy loam of the North Canadian bottom, in Pottawatomie County, though Oklahoma County also raises a good many. The sandy, black-jack lands, as proven by experience, are also good for potato raising. While this land will not produce as many bushels per acre as the rich bottom lands, it produces a much smoother and better-selling potato than the bottom lands and realizes as much as 5 cents more per bushel, thus making up the deficiency in the size of the yield.

One of the grandest points concerning potato raising in Oklahoma is the fact that two crops per year can be grown on the same ground. The first crop is planted between the 15th of February and the 10th of March, and the second crop as soon as the first crop is dug, until about the 10th of August. The digging of the first crop commences about the 5th of June and ends about the 10th of July. The second crop is marketed in the fall when it matures.

Two kinds of early potatoes are grown almost exclusively, the Bliss Triumph and the Early Ohio. The Bliss Triumph is mostly grown from the fact that the potatoes from the first crop are planted to give

a second crop, and the second crop is used for seed for the next spring. The Early Ohios, while about five days later than the Bliss, are a much better yielder and a better seller than the Bliss in both northern and southern markets. Sixteen different crops of the Bliss have been grown here from the seed which was originally brought from Arkansas, and they produce as many bushels per acre and as good a potato as those shipped from the North. A second crop of the Ohios can not be raised, and the spring seed is always shipped from the Red River Valley, in Dakota.

It was not generally known that potatoes could be profitably raised in Oklahoma until 1900, when about 5 carloads were shipped to the northern markets, the shippers realizing a fine profit. In 1901 the business grew to considerable proportions, 179 cars being shipped that year, selling for 65 cents per bushel. In 1902, 829 cars of the first crop were shipped, at an average price of 40 cents per bushel. In 1903, 587 cars of fine potatoes found their way from Oklahoma to the city markets, at an average price of 40 cents per bushel. This year, up to date, there have been shipped 439 cars, at an average price of 70 cents per bushel. Each car of potatoes, the season through, averages 450 bushels, and at 70 cents net the farmer gets \$315 per car for his crop, which costs him an average of 25 cents per bushel to raise and market—a clear gain to him of more than \$200 per car. The average gain at this figure has been computed to be over \$45 per acre. Some growers cleared this year, after taking out all expenses and paying rent on their land, \$145 per acre, or twice the value of the land on which the potatoes were grown.

What has been said in this article on the raising and marketing of potatoes in Pottawatomie County might be said of nearly every other county in Oklahoma if the farmers in other counties would only start to raising them. The entire Territory, for the past five years, has not shipped over 700 cars per year, while 2,500 carloads could as easily and profitably have been marketed in the same time. Shawnee is the largest potato-shipping point in the United States during a portion of the year, and as many as 70 carloads have been shipped in a single day from that city. The greatest number of carloads from any city in the country has never equaled Shawnee's record. The railroads have done a great deal toward encouraging the industry, using every means at their command to aid the shippers. They rush the potatoes across the country to the city markets at passenger speed, and as the market extends on the west to Denver and Salt Lake City, on the north to Minneapolis and St. Paul, on the east to Buffalo, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, and on the south to New Orleans, La., this fast running has proven to be of great benefit to the shippers and enables them to get the crop to market in the very best condition.

In this respect the Rock Island Railroad Company deserves especial praise, for it has not only given the shippers fast through trains to the city markets, but it has also given them every possible advantage in the way of switches, where a number of farmers can load without the inconvenience of driving a long distance to the potato centers, and it has cheerfully hauled parts of loads from one switch to another in order that the cars might be filled. It then hauls the cars to Shawnee, or the other shipping centers, where the buyers make an inspection of the cars and bill them to their destinations. While all the roads have been obliging to the potato growers and shippers, the Rock

Island company and its agents have done more than any other road, and the potato raisers and shippers are very proud of that line's efforts to aid them. The Rock Island has also distributed some valuable literature on the potato-growing question among both the raisers in Oklahoma and prospective residents in other sections, and done many other things which have made the road popular in this Territory with the potato men.

RAILWAYS.

Railway building and the development of Oklahoma have been coincident. The railroad growth has been rapid, but necessity demanded it. Much of the prosperity of the early settler must be attributed to the railroads, which gave him his markets and afforded transportation of his products for which there was a demand outside our borders. Then, too, the railroads have been well compensated for their energy in pushing into new realms. All have prospered.

Every county in the Territory has more or less railway mileage. Twenty-three out of the twenty-six county seats have railway facilities. Several cities have from three to eight lines in and out, thus placing the producer, manufacturer, and merchant in competitive touch with the markets of the larger cities. A direct line to the Gulf also brings the markets of Europe within our reach.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad entering Oklahoma from the north passes through the counties of Kay, Noble, Payne, Logan, Oklahoma, and Cleveland on its way to the Gulf.

A branch line, termed the Eastern Oklahoma Division, leaves the main line at Newkirk, passing out of Kay County into the Osage Indian Reservation. It reenters the Territory at Ralston, passing through Pawnee, Payne, Lincoln, and Pottawatomie counties, uniting with the main line at Pauls Valley, in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. Another line of the same division starts at Guthrie and passes through the counties of Logan, Payne, and Pawnee, joining the other portion of the division at Cushing and also at Skedee.

The Santa Fe also has a line from Anthony, Kans., passing through the counties of Woods and Woodward.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific also enters the Territory from the north and passes through the counties of Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, and Canadian en route for Fort, Worth Tex. A branch leaves the main line at Enid, passing through Garfield, Woods, Blaine, Caddo, and Comanche counties, joining the main line again at Waurika.

Another branch line extends westward from Chickasha, Ind. T., through Caddo and Kiowa counties, and terminates at Mangum, in Greer County. A line also passes through Beaver County to north-western Texas points.

The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, now a portion of the Rock Island system, enters the Territory from the east, passing westward through the counties of Pottawatomie, Oklahoma, Canadian, Blaine, Caddo, Custer, Roger Mills, and Greer to north Texas points.

A line also extends north from Geary through Blaine and Woods counties.

The main line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad enters the Territory from the east, passing through Lincoln and Oklahoma

counties, thence across the northwest corner of the Chickasaw Nation, through Caddo, Comanche, and Greer counties, to Quannah, Tex.

Another line of the 'Frisco enters the Territory from the north, passing through the counties of Kay, Grant, Garfield, Woods, Blaine, Dewey, Custer, Washita, Kiowa, and Comanche to Vernon, Tex.

A line also extends from Tulsa, Ind. T., through the counties of Pawnee, Noble, and Garfield. This line is now being extended to some point in Woods County.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad enters the Territory from the northeast, passing through the counties of Pawnee, Payne, Lincoln, Oklahoma, and Logan. A line also extends from Atoka, Ind. T., on the main line, to Oklahoma City, passing through the counties of Pottawatomie and Oklahoma.

The Denver, Enid and Gulf extends from Guthrie to Enid, through the counties of Logan and Garfield.

The El Reno and Western extends from Guthrie to El Reno, through the counties of Logan and Canadian.

The Fort Smith and Western enters the Territory from the east and passes through the counties of Lincoln and Logan to Guthrie.

The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient enters the Territory from the north, passing through Woods County in its southwesterly course. It is in operation as far south as Fairview.

RAILWAYS CHARTERED.

Hon. William Grimes, Territorial secretary, furnishes the following list of railway companies which through their incorporators have secured charters during the past year:

The Arkansas Valley and Gulf Railway Company. Place of business, Medford, Okla. Capital stock, \$4,000,000. Incorporators, A. A. Richards, Wellington, Kans.; T. T. Godfrey, Medford, Okla.; L. H. Simmons, Billings, Okla.; F. E. Barnhill, Nardin, Okla.; A. H. Deimington, Milan, Kans.

The Blue Island, Riverdale and Hammond Street Railway Company. Place of business, Oklahoma City, Okla. Capital stock, \$1,500,000. Incorporators, August N. Miller, William R. Owen, John F. Noel, Frank E. White, W. S. McCaull, all of Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Harn, T. F. McMechan, John Threadgill, all of Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Cheyenne and Washita Valley Railway Company. Place of business, Cheyenne, Okla. Capital stock, \$250,000. Incorporators, H. D. Cox, John B. Harrison, A. L. McKinney, A. L. Thurmond, Milo Burlingame, G. W. Hodges, J. W. McMurtey, W. A. Beaty, A. O. Miller, L. L. Collins, J. P. Johnson, all of Cheyenne, Okla.

The Chickasaw and Northeastern Railway Company. Place of business, Chickasha, Ind. T. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. Incorporators, John Larasy, Sacred Heart, Okla.; W. S. Search, Wanette, Okla.; R. E. Wood, Richard A. Timmons, H. H. Maxey, B. F. Mann, C. J. Benson, all of Shawnee, Okla.; Charles F. Reichert, Asher, Okla.

The Dominion and Gulf Railroad Company. Place of business, Pond Creek, Okla. Capital stock, \$50,000,000. Incorporators, J. A. Koontz, Hutchinson, Kans.; W. O. Jones, Wakita, Okla.; F. C. Spaulding, Kansas City, Mo.; A. H. McMahan, Sand Creek, Okla.; J. H. Ledgerwood, Pond Creek, Okla.

Denver, Woodward and Southeastern Railway Company. Place of business, Woodward, Okla. Capital stock, \$20,000,000. Incorporators, E. S. Wiggins, J. W. Magee, F. M. Cline, L. B. Collins, John J. Gerlach, A. M. Applegate, H. C. Thompson, John Garvey, C. E. Sharp, J. H. Hopkins, B. W. Key, all of Woodward, Okla.

Guthrie, Fairview and Western Railroad Company. Place of business, Guthrie, Okla. Capital stock, \$13,500,000. Incorporators, W. S. McCaull, Joliet, Ill.; J. G. Trimble, L. Underwood, C. B. Kelsea, Charles L. Hill, George C. Cowles, all of Kansas City, Mo.; W. F. Bort, Kingfisher, Okla.; J. W. McNeal, Horace Speed, Guthrie, Okla.

The Great Eastern and Western Railroad Company. Place of business, Oklahoma City, Okla. Capital stock, \$10,000,000. Incorporators, Seymoor C. Heyman, E. E. Brown, J. M. Owen, M. M. Harrell, all of Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Kansas City, Oklahoma and Houston Railway Company. Place of business, Guthrie, Okla. Capital stock, \$15,000,000. Incorporators, Scott McVeigh, Chicago, Ill.; R. P. McGeehan, James E. Gregg, Kansas City, Mo.; P. W. Bean, Don C. Smith, Guthrie, Okla.; Lewis T. Rankin, Athens, Ill.

The Kansas, Elk City and Texas Railway Company. Place of business, Elk City, Okla. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. Incorporators, P. C. Hughes, Charles McCloud, E. R. Hughes, E. M. Seannell, C. F. Patterson, I. C. Thurmond, all of Elk City, Okla.

The Missouri and Oklahoma Central Railroad Company. Place of business, Guthrie, Okla. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. Incorporators, Adelbert Hughes, Thomas J. Lowe, Henry F. Burt, Frank Dale, A. G. C. Bierer, all of Guthrie, Okla.

The Oklahoma and Cherokee Central Railroad Company. Place of business, Guthrie, Okla. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. Incorporators, W. D. Todd, E. E. Allen, A. G. Todd, P. W. Wilkins, all of Warren, Pa.; H. M. Adams, Chelsea, Ind. T.; A. M. Gammon, Corning, N. Y.; Robert Sohlberg, George M. Green, C. R. Havighorst, all of Guthrie, Okla.

The Oklahoma, Roswell and White Mountain Railroad Company. Place of business, Oklahoma City, Okla. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. Incorporators, James A. Ryan, Christian Lorengen, John W. Graves, William T. Graves, Samuel P. Stanford, O. S. Russell, S. A. Byers, George W. Clark, John C. Leeper, all of Oklahoma City, Okla.; John S. Lenox, Isibud B. Rose, John M. Russell, all of Roswell, N. Mex.; Benjamin J. Clardy, Shawnee, Okla.; William W. Pyles, Mounds, Ind. T.

The Oklahoma City Railway Company. Place of business, Oklahoma City, Okla. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Incorporators, Charles W. Ford, D. J. Johnson, W. E. Moore, William A. Wells, Henry M. Braner, W. J. Faulkner, J. Lamb, all of Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Oklahoma City, Lexington and Sulphur Springs Electric Railway Company. Place of business, Lexington, Okla. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Incorporators, Charles Stewart, Parkersburg, W. Va.; H. A. Hawk, J. S. Little, H. L. Forehand, E. Duffy, Jay Sherman, W. J. Reed, E. J. Keller, Robert E. Thacker, George A. Teague, A. Hutchin, F. P. Mosley, all of Lexington, Okla.

The South McAlester, Red River and Gulf Railroad Company. Place of business, Guthrie, Okla. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. Incorporators, H. H. Kirkpatrick, W. S. Heinners, F. H. Kellogg, all of South McAlester, Ind. T.; Don C. Smith, Guthrie, Okla.

The Shawnee and Northeastern Railway Company. Place of business, Shawnee, Okla. Capital stock, \$500,000. Incorporators, A. E. Nelson, W. N. Maben, D. N. Bell, C. W. Kerfoot, Shawnee, Okla.

COMMERCE.

The statements of the different railroads which follow present certain facts relative to the commerce of the Territory, which, while not as complete as might be desired, as some lines of railway have failed to forward a list of their shipments, shows a very extensive business for a country so young.

Our wheat and flour having a world-wide reputation, our cotton going to eastern mills for manufacture, our live stock, which is marketed in the large cities where the packing houses are located, our cement and plaster, which has been used so extensively in the construction of the buildings of the St. Louis exposition, our pressed and vitrified paving brick, our red granite, our peaches and other fruits, products of the tree and vine, all require transportation from their place of manufacture or production to points outside our borders, and the various lines of traffic are often congested with the large amount of business given them.

The incoming shipments are equally as interesting. The large number of carloads of farm machinery, implements, and vehicles, together with immigrant movables, make it evident that the success of the agriculturist in Oklahoma has necessitated his securing all that is latest and best in machinery and implements, and that many in other States are seeking to better their conditions by coming to this prosperous land.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY.

Statement showing number of carloads of freight forwarded from and received at stations on its line in Oklahoma during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Forwarded:	Carloads.
Cattle	4, 631
Hogs	1, 209
Sheep	30
Horses	141
Wheat	6, 429
Corn	566
Oats	65
Cotton seed	62
Hay	160
Melons	9
Cotton (number of bales, 28,230)	474
Other mill stuff	202
Flour	653
Total	<u>14, 631</u>
Received:	
Farm machinery and implements	456
Vehicles	121
Emigrant movables	506
Coal	3, 029
Flour	953
Total	<u>5, 065</u>

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Statement showing number of carloads of freight forwarded from and received at stations on its line in Oklahoma during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Forwarded:	Carloads.
Cattle	2, 564
Hogs	1, 132
Sheep	8
Horses	250
Wheat	8, 845
Corn	216
Oats	233
Castor beans	9
Cotton seed	871
Hay	325
Melons	37
Flour	4, 402
Other mill stuffs	1, 218
Cotton (in bales)	155, 000
Received:	
Farm machinery and implements	574
Vehicles	164
Flour	1, 177
Emigrant movables	521
Coal	5, 683

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Statement showing number of carloads of freight forwarded from stations on its line in Oklahoma during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Stations.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Castor beans.	Cotton seed.	Melons.	Flour.	Mill stuff.	Total.	Cotton.	
														Square bales.	Round bales.
Middleton	6	2			47	1							56		
Peckham	28	11			221	1	4	1					266		
Blackwell	39	1		8	357	13	7				280	122	827		
Retta					14	8	1						23		
Eddy	19	4		2	87							1	113		
Lamont	51	81		1	200								534		
Saltfork	9	13			109								131		
Hunter	36	20		1	339						1		397		
Breckinridge	31				123						8	2	164		
Enid	30			26	358	3					74	58	549		
Drummond	18	23			130	4	1				122	55	353		
Ames	32	12			134								179		
Okeene	13	7		2	187	1					46	25	281		
Carleton	24	8			109								141		
Eagle City	22	10	2	2	105	9			6				156		
Fay	12				32						1		45	5	
Thomas	28	34		4	161	3	2		3		75	53	363		
Custer City	72	69		1	190	1	2	2	15		5	16	373	1,278	
Arapahoe	86	44		8	39	4	2		22				205	1,109	
Washita Junction		1			1	1			8		17	15	43		
Bessie	31	4			104		1						141	159	
Cordell	99	28		4	133				44		63	19	390	3,466	
Rocky	2			1	113		11		26				153	1,888	
Hobart	18	1		2	9				270		38	21	359	18,887	
Roosevelt	17				23	1						1	42		
Mountain Park					1				2		1		4	145	
Snyder	16			5	9	1			12				43	1,683	
Siboney					1	1			11				12	791	
Frederick	120			1	40	3	25		16		1		206	1,936	
Davidson	10			1	33	4	14		18				80	1,344	
Keystone	5	2			5	5			5				17	260	
Terlton	3	9		1	1	3			3				20	59	
Greenup	10	4											14		
Casey	2												2		
Pawnee	6	11		2	7	3					8	9	46		
Morrison	21	19		3	32	5						1	81		
Sumner					4								4		
Perry				2	87	1			2		89	25	205		
Lucien		4		1	5								10		
Covington	20	1			45								66		
Carrier					44	1							45		
Goltry	8	12			37								57		
Helena	1				23		2						26		
Avard	3			1									4		
Stroud	59	17	1	5	60		2		65	1			210	1,267	4,073
Davenport									1				1	115	
Chandler	47	10		3		1		3	60		1	6	131	4,942	3,801
Wellston	4	7		2	2	2			40		1		58	2,291	1,310
Luther	11	5			24				37		1		78	1,005	131
Ludlow						1							1		
Jones City	5	2		2	34	23			18				84	797	
Spencer	10	4	2		35				5			1	57	188	
Oklahoma City	44			18	17	3			18	1	247	53	401	1,549	
Wheatland	4	4			127		6				1		142		
Mustang		3		5	28	8	8		1	2			55	6	
Allie						1									
Laverty						6						1	17	378	
Cement	31	2						1	8	2			64	459	
Cyril	5								24	5	1		5	1	
Elgin	5	1			24				2	1		20	53	65	
Fort Sill	5			1		1							7		
Lawton	13			8	5		1	1	11		4	17	60	761	
Cache	2												2		
Indianoma	25			1									26		
Headrick					4		8		21		1		34	1,494	
Altus	7	1	3	6	12		93	1	167	1	5	5	301	8,397	
Eldorado	14	5			2		3		63			1	88	4,809	
Olustee	3			5	11	4	19		24				66	2,089	
Guthrie				3	1				13		34	4	55		
Low						1							1		
Total	1,240	496	8	138	4,081	126	213	9	1,041	13	1,125	534	9,024	64,250	9,315

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Statement showing number of carloads of freight received at stations on its line in Oklahoma during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Stations.	Farm machinery and implements.	Vehicles.	Emigrant goods.	Coal.	Flour.	Total.
Peckham	2		8	73	1	84
Blackwell	6	1	12	176	1	196
Eddy			5	26		31
Lamont	2	3	5	47	20	77
Salt Fork	4		3	18		25
Hunter	4	3	6	60	1	74
Breckinridge			1	12		13
Enid	13	2	12	284	4	315
Drummond	5		3	39		47
Ames	1		1		2	4
Okeone	8	3	7	38		56
Carleton			1	2	1	4
Eagle City			3	8	11	22
Thomas	6	3	9	50	6	74
Custer City	12	6	14	61	1	94
Arapahoe	7	2	5	56	3	73
Washita Junction	3	5	2	9	15	34
Bessie		1	3	9	2	15
Cordell	7	6	12	95	21	141
Rocky	4	2	3	47	7	63
Hobart	3	5	15	85	12	120
Roosevelt	2	1	5	13	22	43
Mountain Park	1		4	6	16	27
Snyder	4	2	10	32	32	80
Siboney	1	1	3	24	14	43
Frederick	16	1	13	58	35	123
Davidson	2		1	16	12	31
Stroud	6	7	15	54	62	144
Davenport			2			2
Chandler	3		16	80	49	148
Wellston	2	2	3	5	17	29
Luther	4			8	2	18
Jones City	2		2	5	5	14
Munger	2	6			1	9
Oklahoma City	20	11	34	631	4	700
Wheatland	1			12		13
Mustang			2	11		13
Laverty					1	1
Cement	1		6	2	17	26
Fletcher			1			1
Elgin	2		3	10	8	23
Fort Sill				1		1
Lawton	13	4	4	73	11	105
Cache			1		6	7
Indianahoma			4		7	11
Headrick	3		4	22	26	55
Altus	19	6	21	170	38	254
Olustee	6	4	5	47	13	75
Eldorado	8	1	6	135	31	181
Guthrie	1	1	5	135	1	143
Keystone	1		3		4	8
Terlton					5	5
Greenup			1	1	4	6
Pawnee	2	1	3	36	6	48
Morrison			3	11	3	17
Perry	1	4	4	86		95
Lucien		2		7		9
Covington			1	21	1	23
Fairmont				1		1
Carrier	1			6		7
Goltry	1			7		8
Helena	2		1	2		5
Carmen	1	1		2	1	5
Total	215	99	318	2,925	562	4,119

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY.

Statement showing number of carloads of freight forwarded from stations on its line in Oklahoma during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Stations.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Horses.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Cotton seed.	Cotton, bales.	Flour.	Other mill stuff.	Total.
Agra	1	7	-----	44	-----	-----	10	485	-----	-----	547
Arcadia	-----	6	-----	12	-----	-----	26	995	-----	-----	1,039
Cushing	9	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	23
Cleveland	1	20	1	-----	8	-----	2	50	-----	-----	82
Carney	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	23	1,539	1	-----	1,564
Guthrie	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	1	26
Fallis	-----	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	36	1,998	-----	-----	2,047
Jennings	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	63	-----	-----	67
Luther	9	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	826	-----	-----	853
Meridian	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	7	-----	-----	8
Nelagony	13	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	16
Oklahoma City	35	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	8	2,549	56	1	2,654
Osage	9	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11
Tyron	1	-----	-----	5	8	-----	9	417	-----	-----	440
Yale	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Witcher	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	2	117	-----	-----	125
Total	80	70	1	74	19	1	133	9,046	74	2	9,500

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY.

Statement showing number of carloads of freight received at stations on its line in Oklahoma during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Stations.	Implements and machinery.	Vehicles.	Emigrant outfits.	Coal.	Flour.	Total.
Agra	3	-----	5	2	2	12
Arcadia	2	-----	3	4	-----	9
Cushing	3	2	1	8	1	15
Cleveland	4	-----	1	2	7	14
Carney	-----	-----	4	5	12	21
Fallis	18	6	8	16	5	53
Guthrie	1	-----	-----	23	-----	24
Jennings	2	-----	5	1	1	9
Luther	2	-----	-----	1	1	4
Meridian	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1
Maud	1	-----	-----	-----	3	4
Nelagony	2	-----	1	3	3	9
Newala	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Oklahoma City	11	7	33	188	-----	239
Shawnee	-----	-----	1	16	-----	17
Tyron	1	-----	-----	-----	1	2
Witcher	-----	-----	1	1	-----	2
Yale	1	-----	-----	-----	1	2
Total	52	15	63	270	38	438

THE KANSAS CITY, MEXICO AND ORIENT RAILWAY.

Statement showing number of carloads of freight forwarded from and received at stations on its line in Oklahoma during the year ending June 30, 1904.

BYRON.

Forwarded :	Cars.	Received :	Cars.
Cattle	29	Implements and farm machinery	9
Hogs	77	Immigrant goods	1
Wheat	79	Coal	23
Melons	32	Flour	4
Horses	1	Lumber	24
		Brick	3

Statement showing number of carloads of freight forwarded, etc.—Continued.

CHEROKEE.

Forwarded:	Cars.	Received:	Cars.
Cattle -----	58	Implements and farm machin-	
Hogs -----	22	ery -----	18
Wheat -----	278	Vehicles -----	3
Corn -----	1	Immigrant goods -----	6
Flour -----	3	Coal -----	96
Sugar -----	1	Flour -----	5
Broom corn -----	1	Lumber -----	94
Horses -----	1	Brick -----	27

YEWED.

Forwarded:	Cars.	Received:	Cars.
Cattle -----	46	Implements and farm machin-	
Hogs -----	46	ery -----	3
Wheat -----	151	Coal -----	27
Oats -----	1	Flour -----	4
		Lumber -----	34
		Brick -----	2

CARMEN.

Forwarded:	Cars.	Received:	Cars.
Cattle -----	47	Implements and farm machin-	
Hogs -----	18	ery -----	17
Wheat -----	259	Vehicles -----	1
Melons -----	1	Immigrant goods -----	7
Mules -----	1	Coal -----	96
Horses -----	1	Flour -----	10
		Lumber -----	78
		Brick -----	79

ALINE.

Forwarded:	Cars.	Received:	Cars.
Cattle -----	2	Immigrant goods -----	2
Hogs -----	1	Coal -----	1
		Flour -----	2

ORIENTA.

Forwarded:	Cars.	Received:	Cars.
Cattle -----	7	Immigrant goods -----	3
Wheat -----	77	Coal -----	9
Broom corn -----	9	Lumber -----	26
Mules -----	3	Brick -----	4

FAIRVIEW.

Forwarded:	Cars.	Received:	Cars.
Cattle -----	33	Implements and farm machin-	
Hogs -----	5	ery -----	9
Wheat -----	110	Vehicles -----	3
Flour -----	6	Immigrant goods -----	5
Broom corn -----	80	Flour -----	1
Mules -----	2	Coal -----	81
		Lumber -----	81

Forwarded:	Cars.
Melons -----	9

LITTLE SANDY.

TOTAL.

Forwarded:	Cars.	Received:	Cars.
Cattle -----	222	Implements and farm machin-	
Hogs -----	99	ery -----	56
Wheat -----	954	Immigrant goods -----	19
Melons -----	42	Coal -----	333
Horses -----	3	Flour -----	26
Mules -----	6	Lumber -----	337
Broom corn -----	90	Brick -----	124
Flour -----	9	Vehicles -----	7

FORT SMITH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement showing number of tons of freight forwarded from stations on its line in Oklahoma during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Station.	Grain.	Flour.	Other mill stuff.	Cotton seed.	Live stock.	Bales of cotton.
Prague.....	227			1,159	79	4,662
Sparks.....	51	568	73			
Warwick.....					60	
Fallis.....	20	55		99		115
Meridian.....	52			106	31	527
Guthrie.....	2,310	3,147	190	15	11	20
Total.....	2,660	3,770	263	1,379	181	5,324

FORT SMITH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement showing number of tons of freight received at stations on its line in Oklahoma during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Station.	Farm machinery and implements.	Vehicles.	Emigrant goods.	Coal.	Flour.
Prague.....	12	38	66	254	509
Sparks.....	12		28	17,294	
Warwick.....			1		14
Fallis.....			44	652	27
Meridian.....			1		55
Guthrie.....			41	4,623	14
Total.....	24	38	181	22,763	619

DENVER, ENID AND GULF RAILWAY.

Statement showing number of carloads of freight forwarded from stations on its line in Oklahoma during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Forwarded:

Wheat.....	carloads..	859
Cattle.....	do.....	76
Cotton seed.....	do.....	10
Hogs.....	do.....	24
Cotton.....	bales..	229

RAILWAY BUILDING.

The increase in railroad mileage over that reported last year shows 689.44 miles built during the year. Much of this was the actual completion of several short lines which were unfinished at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Several new lines are projected, work is now in progress on two of them, and considerable work will be accomplished during the coming year.

The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient have 282 miles of completed grade on which they are now laying steel.

It is interesting to compare the railroad mileage of Oklahoma, the youngest Territory, with that of some of the older States.

According to the statistics of railways of the United States, prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the 20 States having fewer miles than Oklahoma are Connecticut, Rhode Island,

Delaware, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Oklahoma has a larger total mileage than four of the States—Nevada, Delaware, Vermont, and Rhode Island—combined, according to the same authorities.

Of the total mileage in Oklahoma, 3,222.75, the 'Frisco, Rock Island and Choctaw, all conceded to be Rock Island lines, have a total of 1,739 miles of railroad, or more than the total mileage in 10 of the different States, or the combined mileage of the States of Rhode Island, Delaware, and Nevada. The Santa Fe, with its 713 miles, has more than the States of Rhode Island and Delaware combined, while the "Katy," with its 255 miles, or the Orient, two of Oklahoma's new lines, will, either one, surpass Rhode Island, one of the original thirteen States, in mileage.

A list of the improvements, additions, and extensions made by the various lines during the past year has been furnished me by the superintendents or other officials in charge.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE.

Mr. H. A. Tice, superintendent, states as follows:

I inclose a list of improvements made during the past year and of those in prospect for the coming year, this list showing approximate cost of such work. In addition to the attached list, there have been erected station buildings at all new stations on the line from Newkirk to Pauls Valley. The three gaps in the line, between Fairfax and Kaw City, 19 miles; between Truesdale and Tecumseh, 17 miles, and between Quay and Maramec, 8 miles, have all been closed up, and the line is now complete from Newkirk to Pauls Valley as it was originally planned.

All the stations on the line from Newkirk to Pauls Valley have been furnished with the usual station buildings, with the exception of Kaw, Fairfax, Skedee, Avery, and Sparks, where we have steel water tanks, and at Maramec, where we have steel water tank and gravity coal chute in addition to the usual station buildings. On the line from Arkansas City to Walker we have constructed 17,000 feet of side track during the last year.

List of work done during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Location.	Structure.	Approximate cost.
Newkirk.....	Brick platform.....	\$180
Black Bear.....	Interlocking plant with Arkansas Valley and Western.....	900
Perry.....	Concrete dam.....	4,000
Guthrie.....	New passenger depot (brick).....	40,000
	Street paving and sidewalks.....	4,620
	Brick platforms.....	1,200
Oklahoma City.....	New passenger depot (stone).....	35,500
	New freight depot (brick and frame).....	20,000
	Paving and sidewalks.....	12,500
Cimarron River.....	Interlocking plant (electric) with Missouri, Kansas and Texas. (Unable to advise cost of this plant.)	
Cody.....	Interlocking plant (mechanical) with Arkansas Valley and Western.....	900
Shawnee.....	Passenger depot (stone).....	27,000
	Freight depot (brick and frame).....	17,000
	Turntable.....	3,000
	Water plant.....	4,200
	Coal chute.....	7,000
	Two track scales (\$700 each).....	1,400

List of work proposed for fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Location.	Structure.	Approximate cost.
Kildare	Depot platform (brick)	\$320
Red Rock	do	320
Perry	Addition to brick platform	500
	Gravity coal chute (12 pockets)	6,000
	Cotton platform	500
Red Rock	Depot platform (brick)	320
Edmond	do	320
Orlando	do	320
Mulhall	do	320
Sparks	Interlocking plant (mechanical) with Fort Smith and Western.	1,526
Guthrie	New dam in Cottonwood Creek	2,000
Shawnee	Roundhouse (16 stalls)	23,000
	Two cinder pits (\$1,000)	2,000
	Ice house	2,000
	Office building	3,000

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

H. G. Clark, division engineer, reports the following:

During the past year this company has relaid with 80-pound rail 6.65 miles of main track between Shawnee and Dale, and have constructed 2.01 miles of main track, together with several thousand feet of sidings, at El Reno, in order to provide for the joint facilities at that point. We have constructed 36,085 feet of passing and industrial tracks in Oklahoma Territory to handle the increasing business. New depot buildings have been built at Weatherford, and numerous additions made to present structures at various points. We have also constructed numerous stock pens and enlargements have been made to others.

We have ballasted about 18 miles of main track with gumbo, and about 25 miles of track with stone ballast, and have replaced 7,792 lineal feet of pile trestles. We have constructed a steel viaduct across the right of way at Oklahoma City at a cost of about \$30,000, and completed masonry work for a bridge across the North Canadian River at Shawnee to cost about \$20,000.

The contemplated improvements for the coming year will include the following:

Reballasting the main line from the Indian-Oklahoma Territory line to El Reno, and in connection with this work a large amount of grading will be required in preparation. Expect to relay with 80-pound rail the gap of 32 miles between Dale and Oklahoma City, also relay with 80-pound steel the main track between Oklahoma City and El Reno. We are contemplating the construction of new steel bridges at various important stream crossings, and the rebuilding of about 8,000 feet of pile trestles on the western portion of the line. Important and expensive improvements at Shawnee in connection with the water supply, and the establishing of water treating plants at several stations in the western part of the Territory, have been recommended; and some consideration has also been given to the erection of modern freight terminals at Shawnee, Oklahoma City, and El Reno.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Mr. Alexander Douglas, fourth vice-president and general auditor, states as follows:

The new mileage constructed in Oklahoma during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was as follows: State line to Avar, 151.35 miles.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

A. A. Allen, vice-president and general manager, has caused the following information to be furnished:

Main track laid during year, 203.1 miles; 31.9 miles of sidings constructed. Twenty-six spans of steel bridges, ranging in length from 34 feet to 175 feet, have been erected.

Station buildings have been built on the Oklahoma division at Hominy, Osage, Cleveland, Yale, Cushing, Agra, Tyron, Carney, Fallis, Luther, Arcadia, Witcher, Meridian, Guthrie, and Oklahoma City. All but the last-named are frame constructions. At Oklahoma City a frame freight depot and two-story stone passenger station were built.

On the Tulsa and Shawnee divisions frame station buildings were built at Dixie, Hotulke, Shawnee, Newalla, and Marion.

Brick roundhouses have been built at Osage with eight stalls, Oklahoma City five stalls, and Guthrie two stalls.

Gravity coal chutes have been built at Osage and Oklahoma City.

KANSAS CITY, MEXICO AND ORIENT.

Mr. M. P. Paret, chief engineer, sends the following information :

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, our company has done the following work in Oklahoma :

Completed the grading from Washita River south about 28 miles and also completed the grading from a point about 26 miles south of the Cimarron River to a point about 30 miles south of the Cimarron River.

We have also during that period laid main line track for 11 miles, beginning at the Cimarron River and extending southward, and at the town sites of Orienta, Yewed, Fairview, and Cherokee we have laid sidings to the extent of about 2.8 miles.

We have also fenced about 10 additional miles of our line in Oklahoma.

We have erected a depot at Orienta and are now erecting a depot at Fairview.

We have erected stock pens at Fairview, Orienta, and Aline.

We have established a water tank and water station just north of the Cimarron River ; we have also built a dam at Fairview, which has impounded a large supply of water for railroad and town site purposes.

FORT SMITH AND WESTERN.

Mr. J. J. Mahoney, general manager, furnishes the following :

Since June 30, 1903, we have built in Oklahoma 61.54 miles of main track and about 8 miles of sidings. Have constructed station buildings, section houses, etc., at Prague, Sparks, Warwick, Fallis, and Meridian. Erected coaling station at Prague, water stations at Sparks, Fallis, and Guthrie.

DENVER, ENID AND GULF.

Mr. Ed L. Peckham, vice-president and general manager, reports as follows concerning improvements :

We have, since January 1, 1904, added to our line between Enid and Guthrie the following sidings :

Siding :	Feet.
Corwin	1,220
Lovell	1,314
Vance spur	609
Gas house spur, Enid.....	745

We have our line located from Enid northwest to Kiowa, Kans., and will probably build during the present year at least 50 miles of same.

ST. LOUIS, EL RENO AND WESTERN.

Mr. T. L. Wolf, auditor and traffic manager, furnishes the following memoranda :

	Miles.
Length of our main line in Oklahoma.....	42.21
Length of side track.....	3.81

We have combination freight and passenger depots located at Navina, Lockridge, Piedmont, and Richland, and separate passenger and freight depots at El Reno.

Railroad mileage in Oklahoma.

Railway.	Main track.	Side track.	Grade.	Total.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	610.83	103.12	-----	713.95
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	512.00	60.95	-----	572.95
Choctaw and Northern	121.59	12.74	-----	134.33
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf	237.79	53.76	-----	291.55
St. Louis and San Francisco	664.45	75.70	-----	740.15
Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma	236.45	18.68	-----	255.13
Kansas City, Mexico and Orient	58.07	7.07	282.55	347.69
St. Louis, El Reno and Western	39.53	6.68	-----	46.21
Fort Smith and Western	61.53	4.25	-----	65.78
Denver, Enid and Gulf	55.68	5.33	-----	61.01
Total	2,597.92	342.28	282.55	3,222.75

Railway mileage, by counties.

County.	Main track.	Side track.	Grade.
Beaver	55.57	4.65	-----
Blaine	113.40	11.14	30.43
Caddo	127.92	12.03	-----
Canadian	92.14	17.18	-----
Cleveland	21.63	3.58	-----
Comanche	151.91	15.45	-----
Custer	70.38	9.00	30.06
Day	3.78	-----	-----
Dewey	2.48	1.00	16.23
Garfield	169.09	18.32	-----
Grant	81.66	8.44	-----
Greer	74.85	5.27	72.35
Kay	118.64	22.85	-----
Kingfisher	46.51	6.21	-----
Kiowa	101.97	10.74	49.45
Lincoln	177.37	20.70	-----
Logan	169.46	26.16	-----
Noble	72.83	14.16	-----
Oklahoma	151.78	34.23	-----
Pawnee	185.23	18.82	-----
Payne	90.10	12.27	-----
Pottawatomie	125.69	27.33	-----
Roger Mills	21.36	6.68	-----
Washita	39.67	7.90	67.20
Woods	266.78	20.35	16.83
Woodward	63.72	7.81	-----
Total	2,597.92	342.28	282.55

Total railroad mileage, including graded right of way, 3,222.75.

Assessed valuation of railroad property.

Beaver	\$200,239	Kiowa	\$403,424
Blaine	463,140	Lincoln	653,405
Caddo	549,455	Logan	731,765
Canadian	520,971	Noble	404,751
Cleveland	157,152	Oklahoma	788,970
Comanche	571,557	Pawnee	629,850
Custer	285,756	Payne	365,158
Day	15,800	Pottawatomie	532,284
Dewey	11,014	Roger Mills	112,922
Garfield	700,375	Washita	168,522
Grant	381,312	Woods	1,040,446
Greer	310,893	Woodward	297,285
Kay	546,915		
Kingfisher	266,306		
		Total	11,109,667

MANUFACTURING.

It is a noticeable fact that in all reports received from cities and towns in the Territory the manufacturing enterprises are increasing in number. The raw material is abundant. The labor is easily obtained, and the shipping facilities are equal to many older cities in the East. Capital is becoming interested. Cotton and paper mills are among the newer acquisitions, while canning factories, creameries, and cheese factories are becoming more common. Of course the flour milling industry leads all others, not only in numbers but in capital invested. Brick manufactories, both common, pressed, and vitrified, gypsum-plaster manufactories, salt works, foundries, structural-iron works, sash, door, and blind manufactories, and many others that might be mentioned, are employing large numbers of men and doing profitable business.

FLOUR MILLS.

Few people realize the importance of the milling industry in Oklahoma. It stands at the head of our great manufacturing industries, consuming immense quantities of wheat and providing the staple food stuff for the people.

A large portion of the wheat grown in Oklahoma is ground by home mills. There are at present 63 mills that have an average daily (twenty-four hours) capacity of 10,000 barrels. If they grind but three hundred days during the year, they will require 13,702,000 bushels of wheat.

The by-products from these mills always meet with a ready sale at home for feeding stock.

These mills are modern and equipped with the latest type of machinery. Nearly all are using steam power, as it is found to be the most reliable and efficient. Water power, while obtainable in many instances, requires considerable outlay in dams and repairs and is not constant.

Mr. C. V. Topping, secretary and manager of the export and traffic department of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, states as follows:

There are, in round numbers, \$2,000,000 invested in milling plants. The object of the millers' association has been the securing of equitable freight rates on grain and grain products for our Territory, cheap rates on fuel, the handling of surplus flour to foreign countries, and the building up of the milling industry of Oklahoma.

Through the efforts of our association we have established an excellent export trade. During the last six months our exports from Oklahoma amounted to over 30,000,000 pounds of flour, and this was at the time of year when our wheat was above an export basis. Considering this fact, we think it is an excellent showing.

Our flour stands next to the finest Hungarian flour in the foreign markets.

The milling journals, in an article from the London Exchange, stated that the Oklahoma flours have a superior bloom or richness unequaled by any except the finest Hungarian patents.

We have taken great pride in keeping our mills in the front ranks and spare no expense to do so, and when you realize that we have over \$2,000,000 invested, it shows for itself that the milling industry of Oklahoma is keeping pace with and leading every other industry.

In the past year we have, through our association, secured a 50 per cent reduction in the freight rates on grain and grain products within Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Have also secured a big reduction on fuel, and feel that we

have done more toward the upbuilding of this Territory than all of the other industries combined.

These conditions can not be accomplished single handed. It requires the united action of all, and this is the object of our association.

The following is a complete list of the flouring mills now in operation in the Territory, showing name of operator and capacity of each:

Location.	Operator.	Capacity per day.
		<i>Barrels.</i>
Anadarko.....	Anadarko Milling Co.....	300
Alva.....	Alva Roller Mills.....	300
Augusta.....	J. A. Allen.....	100
Blackwell.....	Blackwell Milling and Elevator Co.....	500
Blackburn.....	Blackburn Mills.....	100
Chandler.....	Lincoln County Mills.....	100
Cherokee.....	Cherokee Milling Co.....	150
Cordell.....	Cordell Gin and Mill Co.....	350
Crescent City.....	Crescent Milling Co.....	40
Cushing.....	Betner and Allis.....	40
Dover.....	Dover Rolling Mills.....	100
Drummond.....	Drummond Mill and Elevator Co.....	150
Edmond.....	Snyder Rolling Mills.....	100
Do.....	Eagle Mills.....	100
El Reno.....	El Reno Mill and Elevator Co.....	400
Do.....	Canadian County Mill and Elevator Co.....	400
Enid.....	Enid Mill and Elevator Co.....	400
Do.....	Garfield County Mill and Elevator Co.....	150
Do.....	Farmers' Mill and Elevator Co.....	150
Fairview.....	Fairview Milling Co.....	100
Foss.....	Foss Milling Co.....	100
Garber.....	Garber Milling Co.....	75
Geary.....	Geary Milling and Elevator Co.....	200
Guthrie.....	Guthrie Milling Co.....	200
Do.....	Model Roller Mills.....	150
Harrison.....	Harrison Mill and Elevator Co.....	100
Hennessey.....	Hennessey Roller Mills.....	150
Hitchcock.....	Hitchcock Roller Mills.....	100
Hennessey.....	Farmers' Milling Co.....	200
Hobart.....	Hobart Mill Co.....	300
Independence.....	Independence Roller Mills.....	100
Ingersoll.....	Ingersoll Roller Mills.....	100
Jefferson.....	Jefferson Milling Co.....	100
Kaw City.....	Kaw City Mill and Elevator Co.....	100
Kingfisher.....	Kingfisher Mill and Elevator Co.....	300
Do.....	Oklahoma Mill Co.....	400
Lamont.....	Cross Brothers.....	50
Leger.....	Leger Mill Co.....	200
Luther.....	Luther Milling Co.....	100
Manchester.....	Manchester Milling Co.....	100
Mangum.....	Mangum Mill and Elevator Co.....	100
Marshall.....	Marshall Mill and Elevator Co.....	100
Medford.....	Medford Mill and Elevator Co.....	250
Meno.....	Meno Milling Co.....	75
Mulhall.....	Mulhall Roller Mills.....	100
Newkirk.....	Newkirk Milling Co.....	200
Norman.....	Norman Milling and Grain Co.....	150
Okarche.....	Okarche Roller Mills.....	100
Okeene.....	Okeene Roller Mills.....	150
Do.....	Oklahoma Mill and Elevator Co.....	100
Oklahoma City.....	Oklahoma City Mill and Elevator Co.....	300
Do.....	Acme Milling Co.....	400
Do.....	Plainsifter Milling Co.....	250
Pawnee.....	Pawnee Mill Co.....	150
Pawhuska.....	W. S. Mathers & Co.....	100
Perry.....	Perry Mill Co.....	300
Pond Creek.....	Pond Creek Mill and Elevator Co.....	300
Ponca City.....	Ponca City Milling Co.....	200
Shawnee.....	Shawnee Roller Mills.....	175
Stillwater.....	Thomas & Plummer.....	150
Taloga.....	Taloga Mill Co.....	100
Thomas.....	Thomas Milling Co.....	300
Tonkawa.....	Tonkawa Milling Co.....	100
Yukon.....	Yukon Mill and Grain Co.....	150
Watonga.....	Watonga Milling Co.....	100
Waukomis.....	Waukomis Milling Co.....	50
Weatherford.....	Weatherford Milling Co.....	150
Total aggregate capacity.....	.....	11,655

Mr. C. F. Prouty, secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, speaks as follows relative to this wheat crop and the objects of the association:

There are 400 elevators with an average capacity of 10,000 bushels belonging to association members in these Territories. To give an estimate of the crop of 1904 and acreage as compared to last year is somewhat indefinite as to meaning and a matter of much speculative opinion after all, since there is no systematic gathering of statistical information in force in either of the Territories. No doubt there are thousands of acres in the newer counties and various portions of the Territories that are planted to crops for the first time. Railroads branching out and multiplying so rapidly within the past year are indirectly responsible for the thousands of acres of diversified crops now growing on heretofore uncultivated lands.

My duties as secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association are confined principally to grain interests, and more especially wheat, in territory touched by the Rock Island, Choctaw, Frisco, and Santa Fe systems, and I am quite frequently along these various routes of travel in the older settled districts of Oklahoma proper. It is my observation that the wheat acreage in this particular section referred to is some less than it was a year ago, and not more than half as good a crop in both quality and yield, some portions having an excellent yield of very good wheat, while in other sections the crop is a total or almost total failure. I judge the Territory has not produced this year to exceed 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of wheat. The oats crop this year is very poor as to both quality and yield, but the corn crop is the largest and most promising Oklahoma has had in its history. The same might be said of other crops, such as Kafir corn, sorghum, broom corn, cotton, and hay.

The Grain Dealers' Association is an organization composed principally of regular grain buyers at local stations and owners of mills and elevators, and is organized for mutual cooperation and benefit by demanding of grain receivers a uniform system of grades and a scale for prices of off-grades, establishing official inspection and check-weight bureaus, adopting certain well-defined rules regarding scales and purchases, confirmations, conditions, etc., that shall govern differences in settlement that come up for arbitration before a selected board of arbitration to whom such differences are submitted; to report and inquire into freight-rate inequalities, irregularities, discriminations, etc., if any should occur; to solicit special rates for certain localities or better markets where better prices can be procured, but in no way or manner does the association put any restrictions or limitations upon any member, except as noted by our published constitution and by-laws.

List of elevators in Oklahoma.

Location.	Number of elevators.	Aggregate capacity.	Location.	Number of elevators.	Aggregate capacity.
		<i>Bushels.</i>			<i>Bushels.</i>
Alva	4	40,000	Cherokee	1	10,000
Airta	2	20,000	Carlton	1	10,000
Augusta	5	50,000	Carnegie	1	10,000
Ames	2	20,000	Cordell	2	20,000
Avery	1	10,000	Drummond	3	30,000
Apache	2	20,000	Dover	4	40,000
Anadarko	2	20,000	Deer Creek	2	20,000
Blackwell	4	120,000	Dixon	1	8,000
Braman	2	30,000	Douglas	2	20,000
Breckinridge	2	30,000	Driftwood	1	10,000
Bliss	2	20,000	Edmond	2	20,000
Billings	4	40,000	Enid	7	100,000
Bison	2	20,000	El Reno	5	230,000
Briton	1	10,000	Elk City	1	8,000
Cropper	3	35,000	Elgin	2	20,000
Coyle	1	10,000	Eagle City	2	20,000
Clyde	1	8,000	Foss	1	8,000
Cleo	3	30,000	Fairmont	2	20,000
Calumet	2	20,000	Fairfax	1	10,000
Cashion	3	30,000	Fort Cobb	1	10,000
Cereal	1	10,000	Geary	4	60,000
Carmen	1	10,000	Glencoe	2	16,000
Carney	1	10,000	Garber	4	45,000
Crescent	2	20,000	Guthrie	2	30,000

List of elevators in Oklahoma—Continued.

Location.	Number of elevators.	Aggregate capacity.	Location.	Number of elevators.	Aggregate capacity.
		<i>Bushels.</i>			<i>Bushels.</i>
Greenfield	2	16,000	Okarche	4	50,000
Gotobo	2	20,000	Okeene	4	50,000
Granite	1	10,000	Orlando	1	10,000
Hunter	4	40,000	Oklahoma City	6	142,000
Homestead	3	30,000	Ponca City	4	110,000
Hitchcock	3	35,000	Perkins	1	5,000
Hatfield	1	10,000	Perry	4	125,000
Hennessey	8	100,000	Pond Creek	5	50,000
Hinton	1	10,000	Pawnee	1	10,000
Independence	1	10,000	Peckham	1	10,000
Ingersoll	3	30,000	Parkersburg	1	10,000
Isabella	1	10,000	Quay	1	10,000
Jefferson	3	35,000	Reading	2	16,000
Kingfisher	8	150,000	Ripley	2	20,000
Kildare	2	10,000	Ringwood	2	20,000
Kremlin	3	30,000	Renfrow	3	30,000
Kaw City	2	20,000	Redrock	3	30,000
Lamont	4	40,000	Rusk	1	8,000
Lahoma	4	40,000	Salton	3	24,000
Lawton	2	20,000	Saltfork	2	16,000
Leger	1	10,000	Stillwater	2	25,000
Lone Wolf	2	20,000	Temple	2	20,000
Munger	1	15,000	Thomas	2	20,000
Mulhall	2	25,000	Tonkawa	4	50,000
Moore	2	18,000	Union City	1	8,000
Manchester	3	30,000	Wakita	2	20,000
Minco	1	8,000	Walter	2	20,000
Medford	2	25,000	Watonga	3	30,000
Mangum	1	10,000	Waukomis	5	50,000
Marshall	3	30,000	Weatherford	3	35,000
Navina	2	16,000	Woodland	1	5,000
Noble	1	10,000	Wheatland	2	20,000
North Enid	2	30,000	Yukon	5	50,000
Norman	2	50,000			
Nardin	2	20,000	Total	280	3,525,000
Newkirk	3	35,000			

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

[A. C. Titus, president Good Roads Association.]

Interest in the subject of good roads began to develop in Oklahoma in 1902, after the heavy rains of that spring had caused the rivers and creeks to overflow, wrecking and washing out bridges and doing much damage to highways, and seriously hindering traffic and travel on all country roads. There is no doubt but that what at the time seemed to be a general disaster will eventually prove to be a great blessing, for there were at least two valuable lessons pertinent to this matter taught the people of the Territory. One was the economy and wisdom of building permanent bridges and their superiority over cheap wooden structures, and the other was the importance of country roads and their relationship to all lines of business.

Few people living outside of Oklahoma are able to realize the rapid changes that are taking place along all lines of development, and there is little to wonder at that in the phenomenal growth of cities, the building of many hundred miles of railroads, and the intense commercial activity the people generally, even the farmers, did not realize that the improvement of the roads was not keeping pace with the general commercial needs and the rapid increase in the amount of farm products and supplies to be moved.

In the spring of 1902, owing to these conditions and a determination to remove obstacles in the way of the most rapid development

possible, the press and public-spirited citizens began advocating the doctrine of "good roads." Beginning with Logan County, good-roads associations were organized at a number of county seats. Pottawatomie County people seemed to take the most active interest in the subject, for they organized a local club in each municipal township. The movement has gained rapidly since its inception, and "good roads" has been given a place on the programmes of nearly all farmers' institute meetings. On April 1, 1904, a good-roads convention was held in Guthrie, attended by representative citizens from both Territories, at which was organized the Oklahoma-Indian Territory Good Roads Association. An interesting programme was carried out, concerning different phases of the good-roads questions, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the plan of "national and State aid and local cooperation in the permanent improvement of public highways," demanding the enactment of a law providing for the working of convicts and county prisoners on county roads; favoring county supervision in place of the present road-district system; providing for the appointment of a committee to act with a committee of the board of agriculture in revising Oklahoma's road laws; recommending the establishing of a short course of "rural engineering" in the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the University of Oklahoma; providing for the naming of a large delegation from both Territories to the International Good Roads Convention, at St. Louis, May 16-21, 1904; and extending thanks to the various individuals and other forces that had contributed to the success of the convention. The convention created an executive committee, composed of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and three members of the association to be named by the president. Its duty is to direct the business affairs of the association and see that the counties and districts of the two Territories are properly organized.

SALE OF FARM LANDS.

Through the kindness of the recorders of the various counties, I have obtained some information relative to the sale of farm land during one month (April) of the past year. The figures are presented below in tabulated form. They indicate that the price of farm lands has a wide range, and the average for the entire number of acres transferred is \$15.50 per acre. Doubtless the cheap lands which are included are not suitable for agriculture. These should be eliminated in order to arrive at a fair estimate of the average price of agricultural land. Good farm lands with some improvements are selling for from \$15 to \$60, according to location, distance from market, and value of improvements.

Direct lines of railroad connect every county in the Territory with the leading markets, and as high prices are paid for farm products as in the Eastern or Central States.

Oklahoma farms raise a variety of crops, and the diversity of products enables the farmer to have something to sell in the markets during nearly every month of the year.

The winters are so mild and short that cotton picking and plowing are carried on at the same time. Wheat grows and furnishes pasturage for stock in winter. The growing season being long, two crops

are frequently raised from the same soil during the year. The rainfall is abundant.

With the above-named prevailing conditions, it is little wonder that farm lands in Oklahoma are so much sought after by people desiring to better their condition.

County.	Number of sales.	Total acres transferred.	Total price paid.	Price per acre.		
				Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Beaver	13	2,280	\$13,740	\$2.19	\$9.06	\$6.03
Blaine	49	4,417	45,318	.50	200.00	10.20
Caddo	21	1,150	30,215		28.25	26.25
Canadian		3,043	79,260	8.00	46.25	26.00
Cleveland	21	1,638	25,676	4.50	62.00	15.65
Comanche	41	6,045		.35	25.00	14.11
Custer	25	3,400	40,412	1.42	43.75	11.88
Day	4	471	4,000	6.25	9.37	8.47
Dewey	18	2,600	22,271			8.56
Garfield	34	4,520	116,980	10.50	51.00	25.88
Grant	21	3,080	68,300	7.50	37.50	22.22
Greer	41	6,026	82,432	10.00	125.00	13.50
Kay	100	1,480	72,295	12.00	337.00	50.00
Kingfisher	32	4,915	85,600	5.00	63.00	17.00
Kiowa	37	9,320	135,975	8.31	37.50	22.97
Lincoln		5,460	87,500	10.00	25.00	16.67
Logan	38	2,404	82,327	8.00	250.00	34.24
Noble		3,680	110,500	17.50	58.17	30.00
Oklahoma						
Pawnee	17	2,109	33,725	6.25	28.13	15.98
Payne	23	2,850	48,000	5.00	57.00	16.85
Pottawatomie						
Roger Mills	10	1,600	20,000	8.00	12.00	11.11
Washita	30	3,866	67,835	7.50	34.37	17.54
Woods	55	7,680	115,000	1.00	37.50	19.00
Woodward		4,241	31,822	2.35	18.75	7.50

Farm lands returned for taxation.

County.	1900.	1904.	County.	1900.	1904.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Beaver	112,859	193,914	Kiowa		162,847
Blaine	22,165	241,066	Lincoln	152,538	447,181
Caddo		136,962	Logan	348,775	438,843
Canadian	278,015	373,209	Noble	29,555	235,289
Cleveland	208,222	279,316	Oklahoma	330,953	386,859
Comanche		332,251	Pawnee	9,115	174,931
Custer	19,906	279,727	Payne	248,600	379,508
Day	7,912	44,284	Pottawatomie	112,211	298,130
Dewey	8,000	154,539	Roger Mills	12,492	132,140
Garfield	140,664	543,206	Washita	21,000	321,967
Grant	104,426	477,737	Woods	83,469	930,303
Greer	106,191	516,033	Woodward	40,631	318,626
Kay	93,962	371,703			
Kingfisher	348,043	482,374	Total	2,875,704	8,661,945

TAXES.

The valuations placed on live stock of various kinds by the assessors is extremely low, as, for instance, sheep, \$1.18; swine, \$1.81; cattle, \$7.20; horses, \$15.73.

Farm lands have been listed at an average of \$3.54 per acre.

With such low valuations as these it can be readily understood why the rate of taxation is somewhat higher than in the States. It does not follow that the tax itself is high when the rate is high if the valuation is low.

The income from the Territorial levy will produce in the various counties the sums set opposite their names below :

Beaver -----	\$9, 608	Kiowa -----	\$17, 450
Blaine -----	12, 125	Lincoln -----	23, 088
Caddo -----	16, 473	Logan -----	29, 944
Canadian -----	19, 722	Noble -----	14, 501
Cleveland -----	12, 726	Oklahoma -----	52, 466
Comanche -----	26, 205	Pawnee -----	20, 930
Custer -----	14, 820	Payne -----	20, 060
Day -----	2, 769	Pottawatomie -----	23, 116
Dewey -----	5, 820	Roger Mills -----	9, 374
Garfield -----	27, 403	Washita -----	14, 162
Grant -----	18, 362	Woods -----	40, 932
Greer -----	29, 913	Woodward -----	15, 735
Kay -----	25, 924		
Kingfisher -----	18, 374	Total -----	\$521, 002

Assessed value of town property for the year 1904.

Beaver -----	\$16, 066	Kiowa -----	\$776, 625
Blaine -----	247, 773	Lincoln -----	522, 017
Caddo -----	560, 733	Logan -----	1, 435, 858
Canadian -----	589, 729	Noble -----	352, 772
Cleveland -----	378, 203	Oklahoma -----	4, 377, 667
Comanche -----	837, 908	Pawnee -----	349, 772
Custer -----	285, 524	Payne -----	574, 732
Day -----	5, 138	Pottawatomie -----	1, 165, 429
Dewey -----	68, 301	Roger Mills -----	226, 252
Garfield -----	743, 454	Washita -----	193, 489
Grant -----	187, 149	Woods -----	564, 232
Greer -----	665, 360	Woodward -----	205, 376
Kay -----	832, 967		
Kingfisher -----	336, 025	Total -----	\$16, 498, 551

PROPERTY AND TAXATION.

According to the returns made by the assessors this year there is \$90,609,073 of taxable property in the Territory. These figures show a healthy increase in valuations amounting to \$6,474,601 over 1903.

As assessments are seldom made for more than one-fifth of the actual cash value, and frequently for less than 20 per cent, it is evident that the true value of taxable property in Oklahoma is not less than \$450,000,000, and I am inclined to believe it exceeds \$500,000,000.

The value of farm lands and railroads has nearly trebled since 1900. Below is given a comparative table of property values for the years 1900 and 1904:

	1900.	1904.
Farm lands -----	\$9, 875, 638	\$30, 668, 770
Town property -----	8, 892, 988	16, 498, 551
Railroads -----	4, 011, 633	11, 109, 667
Moneys and credits -----	1, 273, 731	4, 059, 729

The amount of revenue which will be collected by the levy of .00575 mills is \$521,002, which is a decrease of some \$4,837 from 1903.

Below is given a table showing the assessment in each county for

the years 1900 and 1904, which evidences an increase of over 80 per cent in values:

Comparative table of the assessment of each county for the years 1900 and 1904.

County.	1900.	1904.	County.	1900.	1904.
Beaver	\$1,573,563	\$1,671,046	Kiowa		\$3,034,872
Blaine	633,775	2,108,627	Lincoln	\$1,967,596	4,015,372
Caddo		2,864,879	Logan	4,432,980	5,033,760
Canadian	5,591,056	3,429,859	Noble	1,647,120	2,521,849
Cleveland	1,844,744	2,213,228	Oklahoma	4,386,337	9,124,530
Comanche		4,557,460	Pawnee	1,920,093	3,639,963
Custer	1,278,194	2,577,351	Payne	2,277,618	3,488,660
Day	435,012	481,547	Pottawatomie	1,933,734	4,020,185
Dewey	674,200	1,012,171	Roger Mills	738,150	1,630,259
Garfield	2,325,294	4,765,734	Washita	1,124,241	2,463,028
Grant	1,864,393	3,193,358	Woods	3,030,963	7,113,533
Greer	2,049,585	5,202,211	Woodward	2,386,459	2,736,540
Kay	2,647,044	4,508,544			
Kingfisher	2,576,510	3,195,507	Total	49,338,661	90,609,073

PENITENTIARY.

The Territory has no penitentiary. The prisoners are kept in the Lansing, Kans., penitentiary under a contract with that State. The Territory pays 40 cents per day for each prisoner.

The contract with the State of Kansas will expire on the 27th day of January, 1905. The Kansas authorities have expressed a disinclination to renew the contract. The situation so far as the Territory is concerned is a grave one.

There are at this time 379 Oklahoma prisoners confined in the Kansas penitentiary. What to do with them in the event that Kansas should refuse to renew the contract is a problem for serious consideration. The Territory has now and has had for several years a public-building fund sufficient to erect a penitentiary and other public buildings, but there is a Congressional prohibition against it each year and has been for some time past. When the Federal appropriation bill is passed by Congress, the portion of it relating to Oklahoma invariably contains a prohibition against the legislative assembly of Oklahoma making provision for any public building, notwithstanding the fact that there is in the treasury of the Territory ample funds to erect a penitentiary building and equip it for service. This Congressional prohibition should be removed.

The prisoners are employed in mining coal, making brick, making twine, working in furniture shops, quarrying rock, building roads in the vicinity of the institution, tailoring, and laundering their own clothes.

During the past year there have been received:

Males under 18 years of age	13
Males over 18 years of age	183
	<hr/> 196

During the year there have been discharged..... 140

Showing an increase during the year 56

There are now confined in the institution from Oklahoma 379 prisoners, 7 of whom are women.

The table given below shows the number of convicts from each county.

Prisoners in the penitentiary July 1, 1904.

County.	Number.	County.	Number.
Beaver	2	Kiowa	4
Blaine	4	Lincoln	23
Caddo	13	Logan	69
Canadian	22	Noble	10
Cleveland	11	Oklahoma	24
Comanche	11	Pawnee	13
Custer	5	Payne	12
Day	2	Pottawatomie	47
Dewey	7	Roger Mills	5
Garfield	13	Washita	5
Grant	4	Woods	13
Greer	18	Woodward	7
Kay	25		
Kingfisher	10	Total	379

There has been paid during the past year for care and keeping of convicts at Lansing \$50,402.15, and for their transportation \$5,944.90; total, \$56,347.05.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

I am informed by the various district judges that in compliance with chapter 18 of the Session Laws of 1903 they have suspended judgment in cases of convicted youths, releasing them upon their own recognizance in some twelve instances during the past year.

Heretofore those boys who were waywardly inclined when convicted of crime were sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

To subject them to the demoralizing influence of and association with hardened criminals was but to assure their complete ruin and end of all hope of their moral betterment. By judicious use of the parole system many can be induced to lead more useful lives, and until such time as the Territory is permitted to provide a home for the incorrigible youth the power granted to the judges by the above-mentioned act will prove the most beneficial to the youths and society in general.

APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS.

After the organization of Oklahoma Territory certain localities were infested with bands of outlaws who preyed upon the honest settler, stealing his horses and mules, robbing trains, holding up individuals, committing various crimes often resulting in serious injury to the innocent, and frequently murdering those who resisted or attempted to capture them.

One of the most potent influences for good which enlisted honest men in its cause is the Anti-Horse Thief Association, which became a factor in locating these bands of outlaws and assisted the courts in bringing the guilty to justice some ten years ago. Much credit is due this organization for their persistent work in ridding our fair land of these desperate criminals.

The bad element, once so numerous when the country was new, has been either captured or driven outside our boundaries by the efforts of the members of this association, working together with public officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws.

James Kirkwood, president of the above-mentioned association, writes as follows concerning the work of the organization and its officers:

The Oklahoma division of the Anti-Horse Thief Association was organized in 1894, being granted a charter by the national association, which held its first national convention in 1862, having local organizations in northern Missouri and southern Iowa since 1859. The national association is composed of five grand divisions, of which Oklahoma and Indian Territory, excepting the Cherokee Nation, is one division. The national association has an aggregate of 1,050 lodges, with a membership of 30,000, of which Oklahoma has 460 lodges, with a membership of 14,000. The Oklahoma division has made a very rapid growth within the last two years, having added 215 lodges and an increase of 5,000 members.

The object of the association, as set forth in the preamble to charter granted to each subordinate lodge, is as follows:

"We, the citizens of the several States and Territories comprising the National Order of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, for the protection of ourselves against the depredations of thieves, robbers, counterfeiters, incendiaries, vagrants, and all other criminals, do hereby pledge ourselves to cooperate with the civil authorities in bringing to justice all such offenders, and aiding each other in the recovery of stolen property."

The association has been very successful along the lines for which it was organized. The report for last year gives a total of over \$12,000 in value of property recovered in horses and mules. It recovered 136 head, and captured or furnished information which led to the capture of 187 thieves, of which 117 were convicted. Outside of actual results, the association is a great power for good, holding in check the criminal classes and in keeping down all kinds of misdemeanors and lawlessness. It is a noticeable fact that wherever a lodge of this association is established stealing and lawlessness to a great extent disappear. The membership is composed of the better class of citizens; law-abiding and honorable men only will be accepted to membership. Honesty is the principal test for membership. Nonpartisan in all things political, working always to promote the best interests of the Territory, aiding the civil authorities and officers of the law, true and loyal to their country and fraternal to their fellow-men, and officered by able and conservative men, the Anti-Horse Thief Association will continue to be a potent factor for good in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

The officers of the Oklahoma division are: President, James Kirkwood, Guthrie, Okla.; vice-president, Benjamin Young, Bristow, Ind. T.; secretary, Otto C. Listen, Edmond, Okla.; treasurer, J. M. Littleton, Meeker, Okla.

The executive committee is composed of the following-named gentlemen: W. W. Pierce, Wetumka, Ind. T.; G. T. Siffert, Ponca City, Okla., and G. G. Wyss, Pawnee, Okla.

INSANE.

Up to the present time the insane patients of the Territory, who have been committed by the various county boards of insanity, have been confined in an institution located at Norman, Okla. This institution is a private concern, with which the Territory has a contract for the care and keeping of its insane.

The Territory made a contract with the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company in May, 1901. The contract extends to June 15, 1905. For keeping the insane patients of the Territory the contract provides that the company shall receive \$200 per annum for each patient.

In 1903 the legislative assembly of Oklahoma enacted a law locating the sanitarium on the Fort Supply Military Reservation, in Woodward County. The Federal Government had previously tendered the use of said reservation to the Territory of Oklahoma to be used for the purpose of locating an insane asylum thereon. The act of the Oklahoma legislature in 1903 provided that the asylum should be moved to Fort Supply as soon as a steam or electric railway

should be built to that place. Fort Supply is located off of a railway. No railway of any kind has been built up to date.

The act of 1903 also provided that until a railway, either steam or electric, should be built to Fort Supply, the present contract (the one entered into in May, 1901) shall remain in force.

Persons connected with the Capitol National Bank of Guthrie, Okla., owned some of the sanitarium stock. The Capitol National Bank failed on the 4th of April, 1904. A receiver was appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency. The persons who were connected with the Capitol National Bank and owned stock in the sanitarium turned their stock over to the receiver. Other sanitarium stock was secured by the receiver amounting to enough to give the bank a controlling interest. The company was reorganized by the receiver and is now under his control. When the affairs of the bank are settled, what disposition will be made of the sanitarium is not known at this time.

OKLAHOMA SANITARIUM.

[D. W. Griffin, M. D., resident physician.]

At the close of the year ending June 30, 1903, there were domiciled in the institution—

Males	133
Females	267

Total	400
-------	-----

Received during the year:

Males admitted on commitments	178
Females admitted on commitments	110
Males returned from parole	6
Females returned from parole	6

Total	300
-------	-----

Total treated during the year	700
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Died:

Males	26
Females	13

Total	39
-------	----

Discharged:

Males	131
Females	62

Total	193
-------	-----

Out on parole:

Female	1
--------	---

Escapes:

Males	12
-------	----

Total removed during the year:

Males	169
Females	76

Total	245
-------	-----

On hand June 30, 1904:

Males	271
Females	168

Total	439
-------	-----

Of the 439 patients on hand, the causes assigned are as follows:

Overstudy -----	4	Epilepsy -----	56
Paralysis -----	1	General debility -----	3
Paresis -----	4	Heredity -----	138
Privation -----	9	Idiocy and imbecility -----	77
Senility -----	23	Intemperance -----	14
Syphilis -----	6	Masturbation -----	6
Unknown -----	24	Mental excitement -----	1
Chronic illness -----	24	Mental worry -----	15
Tuberculosis -----	2	Chronic poisoning -----	2
Acute illness -----	7	Overwork -----	6
Domestic trouble -----	7		
Childbirth -----	10	Total -----	439

Ages and number of males admitted during the year.

Under 16 -----	2	Between 50 and 60 -----	18
Between 16 and 30 -----	29	Between 60 and 70 -----	13
Between 30 and 40 -----	68	Over 70 -----	5
Between 40 and 50 -----	43		

Ages and number of females admitted during the year.

Under 16 -----	1	Between 50 and 60 -----	8
Between 16 and 30 -----	20	Between 60 and 70 -----	4
Between 30 and 40 -----	41	Over 70 -----	1
Between 40 and 50 -----	35		

Number of patients from counties.

Beaver -----	4	Kingfisher -----	21
Blaine -----	6	Kiowa -----	5
Caddo -----	8	Lincoln -----	26
Canadian -----	30	Logan -----	31
Cleveland -----	24	Noble -----	9
Comanche -----	13	Oklahoma -----	49
Custer -----	12	Pawnee -----	18
Day -----	4	Payne -----	21
Dewey -----	8	Pottawatomie -----	31
Garfield -----	14	Roger Mills -----	8
Grant -----	7	Washita -----	14
Greer -----	11	Woods -----	25
Kay -----	24	Woodward -----	16

Number and causes of deaths during year.

Pulmonary tuberculosis -----	8	Exhaustion -----	4
Paralysis -----	1	Epilepsy -----	6
Heart disease -----	5	Injury -----	1
Senility -----	11	Septic infection -----	1
Suicide -----	2		
Apoplexy -----	1	Total -----	40

The sanitarium is located 1 mile east of Norman, Okla., on 50 acres of land, part of which is used as a garden for the benefit of the inmates, part for a walk, the rest being planted in shade trees, which are several years old and give a complete shade where planted. This grove is partially converted into a park, the parade ground for the benefit of the patients, where they are allowed to go in the morning and afternoon of every day when the weather is suitable. Benches and walks are provided, and inmates allowed their discretion in enjoying these while in the parade ground.

During the year many improvements have been made. Owing to the increased number of patients admitted, we have constructed three new buildings, one a two-story frame building, 100 by 32 feet, which accommodates 74 male patients, equipped throughout with all the latest and most modern hospital appliances. Also a 100 by 32 foot addition to female ward No. 7. This addition, equipped

in like manner, accommodates 52 patients. We have recently finished and equipped with all the latest hospital appliances, including a surgical operating room, a male infirmary, which will accommodate 30 patients, giving us all the room necessary to care for and treat sick patients away from the noise of the wards. We have a female infirmary with like equipment, which accommodates 12 patients. These infirmaries are both in charge of graduated and trained nurses.

During the year there has been erected and remodeled a new steam laundry of ample proportions to take care of twice the number of patients we have at this time, with a boiler house and engine for the same, and at an expense of \$1,400 we have added a new well and pumping apparatus, which is all of first-class machinery, furnishing an ample supply of water.

During the year the sewerage system of the sanitarium has been remodeled and improved, emptying into the new germ-destroying cesspool, which has proven to be a success in every particular.

The old buildings have been refurnished with new beds, bedding, and bed linen throughout.

Under the terms of the contract now in force the Territory pays \$200 per annum for each patient for care and keeping.

During the past year there has been paid as follows :

Care and treatment.....	\$78, 642. 51
Transportation	5, 417. 64

DEAF-MUTES.

The deaf and dumb of the Territory have been cared for and educated in an institute for that purpose located at Guthrie. This is a private institution and is owned by H. C. Beamer, with whom the Territory has a contract, the terms of which require the Territory to pay \$275 per annum for each scholar.

The amount expended during the past year in caring for and educating these unfortunates was \$18,935.56.

Mr. Beamer submits the following report of the institute :

There has been no change in our corps of teachers. The progress the pupils have made the past year is very encouraging and satisfactory to both the officers and parents. The health of the pupils has been excellent. Two cases of slow malarial fever; one of them showed symptoms of the disease when he first entered school; neither case serious. Two cases of appendicitis—one during the winter, not seriously ill at any time; the other, George Rogers, of Pottawatomie County, was seriously ill from the beginning; was sick a little more than a week; had all the care possible and the best of attention from the physician, but nothing could save him. His death occurred June 30, the first death in the school, which we regret very much. With the number of children in attendance, it is remarkable that there is so little sickness among them. Their regular habits and the sanitary condition of the premises have a great deal to do with their general health. The morals of the pupils are good. The work done in the Christian Endeavor Society (which meets every Sabbath evening) has been a very great benefit as well as pleasure to the pupils. The line of work has been laid down and carried out by the help of the teacher in charge, Miss Edith Brummitt.

The literary society, presided over by the principal, Mrs. Pearl H. Dunham, has been instructive and entertaining, and has been a great help in overcoming self-consciousness and is broadening to their minds.

The physical-culture classes, in charge of Miss Frieda Bauman and Miss Frances Hockensmith, have been very beneficial in developing their bodies, as well as teaching them the correct way of walking, standing, etc. The several holidays of the past year have been observed with appropriate services and entertainments, which have been instructive and entertaining to the pupils. There are pupils in the school who have been in no other and who, although unable upon entering to understand or express a thought in the simplest English, have at the end of their sixth year completed a year's work which will compare favorably with sixth-grade work of hearing schools.

The number of pupils in attendance this year was 74. Of this number, 1 was taken off the records, having reached the age limit (21 years) ; 3 moved out of

the Territory; 1 did not return on account of sickness; 1 was taken out to have eyes treated, and 1 died, leaving 67, from the following counties:

Beaver -----	1	Lincoln -----	2
Blaine -----	2	Logan -----	9
Caddo -----	4	Noble -----	2
Canadian -----	3	Oklahoma -----	1
Cleveland -----	1	Pawnee -----	1
Comanche -----	2	Payne -----	3
Custer -----	1	Pottawatomie -----	7
Day -----	1	Roger Mills -----	1
Dewey -----	1	Washita -----	2
Garfield -----	3	Woods -----	5
Greer -----	3	Woodward -----	5
Kingfisher -----	5		
Kiowa -----	2	Total -----	67

From statistics received there are several more heard from which will probably make the school number not far from eighty next year.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Oklahoma has no public buildings, and is prohibited by Congressional act from locating any. Several are very much needed, notably asylums for the insane, deaf, dumb, and blind, a penitentiary, and a home for the incorrigible youths.

When statehood shall have been attained and these public institutions located the present public building fund will afford a nucleus for the fund required for their erection. Annual tax assessments have increased this fund until at the present time it amounts to \$305,956.69

Some years ago levies were made for the purpose of caring for and educating the blind in the Territory. This fund now amounts to \$7,212.98.

Appropriations have been made for Federal buildings at Guthrie and Oklahoma City, but none are as yet constructed.

Fine educational buildings have been erected during the past year at Oklahoma City, Edmond, Norman, Guthrie, and Weatherford.

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

[William Campbell, custodian.]

The Oklahoma Historical Society was conceived by the editors of the Territory at their annual convention in Kingfisher in 1893, on the central idea that there should be a place where the various publications of the Territory might be gathered and preserved for future reference and as an aid to the future historian. Of course all other things which might enlighten the future on the people and incidents and conditions of the past were taken into account. At the end of two years, in 1895, the Oklahoma Historical Society was chartered and became a Territorial institution by statute, with Norman as the seat. It was subsequently moved by permission of law to its present location in the Carnegie library building at Oklahoma City.

The society consists of general membership, a board of 11 directors, president, vice-president, second vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and custodian. There are now 1,400 bound volumes of newspapers

of the Territories on the shelves of the society, and publications are being received which will increase the volumes perhaps 300 the coming year. Practically every publication of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory is being sent the society for preservation. Besides, there are many rare books, pamphlets, photographs, and curios, these likewise being daily augmented, making the collection one of great interest and invaluable as a depository of Territorial lore. Some of these collections may seem insignificant just now, but it should be borne in mind that the commonplace things of the past are the rarest relics of the present, and so the things that seem commonplace to-day may be the rarest relics of the future. The work of making these collections and caring for them increases as the collection increases, and to do the work properly to the end in view is a painstaking and intelligent one, upon which the success and the utility of the collection depends. The society has become of that importance in its extent, as well as in its objects, that it well deserves the considerate attention of the legislature.

While the society is by no means confining its efforts to the collection and preservation of Territorial publications, it must be conceded that these files alone will prove of inestimable value to the future and a source of great convenience to the present and passing time. The newspapers are recognized as a potent factor in the upbuilding of the country, in the maintenance of order and good government. Whatever may be its peculiarities in spots, as a whole it is the surest chronicler of those events of all things which pass for history. Besides; the men who have charge of these current sources of current things deserve more than passing consideration at the hands of the Territorial sponsors. To aid them in preserving their files is a modest recognition which should be given with a freeness resembling pleasure and without quibble.

Newspapers published in Oklahoma.

County.	Daily.	Weekly.	Semi-monthly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.
Beaver.....		8			
Blaine.....		10			
Caddo.....	1	14			
Canadian.....	3	8			
Cleveland.....		4	3	1	1
Comanche.....	2	13			
Custer.....		11			
Day.....		3			
Dewey.....		6			
Garfield.....	3	13		5	
Grant.....	1	12			
Greer.....		12			
Kay.....	5	14		2	
Kiowa.....	2	13		1	
Lincoln.....	1	18			
Logan.....	2	17		3	
Noble.....	2	6		2	1
Oklahoma.....	3	13	1	5	
Pawnee.....		9			
Payne.....	1	8		2	
Pottawatomie.....	3	13		1	
Roger Mills.....		7		1	
Washita.....		6			
Woods.....	1	28		1	1
Woodward.....		10	1		
Total.....	28	285	5	23	3

INVESTMENTS—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CREDIT.

The phenomenal prosperity of all of our industries, our manufacturing, and, above all, our agriculturists, during a number of years past, has firmly established the credit of Oklahomans in eastern financial centers.

Oklahoma has been a most profitable field for investment. Our securities always bring the highest price on the market and are much sought after. Our abundant resources in the way of raw material have invited capital for manufacturing. The farm loan has always proven safe, and the interest returns to the lender quite satisfactory.

W. R. Swartout, superintendent of the Bradstreet mercantile reporting business in Oklahoma, furnishes the following relative to the mercantile and financial conditions:

Corporations, firms, and individuals in business in the Oklahoma district show a gain of nearly 200 per cent since the establishment of our office January 1, 1900. At that time there were between 3,700 and 3,800 firms upon the books, and at the present time we are reporting a total number in excess of 10,000. The wholesaling interests of the Territory show an increase steadily each passing half year, exhibiting a gain both in volume of business and capital invested. The Territory now has within its borders well-equipped and well-stocked houses operating extensively as exclusive jobbers in builders' material, paper, and stationery, hardware, drugs, dry goods, optical goods, dental supplies, millinery, saddlery, glass and paints, groceries, etc.

In manufacturing enterprises the flour-making industry continues well in the lead, and a considerable number of these milling plants show investments exceeding \$100,000 and one with an invested capital of about \$300,000. Investments in cotton-gin plants, compresses, and oil mills this year show an extraordinary increase over that of any preceding year, this being but an indication of the fact that cotton is one of the leading interests of this region and may not long continue to occupy a second place. The fact of a largely increased acreage of broom corn and the knowledge that a large portion of Oklahoma is especially adapted to this product will in part account for the growth of the broom-manufacturing interests and the preparations in progress for greater investments along this line. The amount of money which will come into Oklahoma in the fall of 1904 in payment for broom corn produced within the Territory will be 50 per cent above the amount realized in any preceding year, and will bring to many of our people a realization that the production of broom corn in Oklahoma will attract widespread attention hereafter.

One large concern in the Territory, equipped with modern and up-to-date machinery, is now successfully engaged in the manufacturing of sash, doors, etc., and another in the manufacture of paper boxes. Two concerns are engaged in the manufacture of show cases and office furniture. One meat-packing plant is in successful operation, handling a large business, and the manufacture of structural and other ironwork and of brick and the successful establishment and operation of several cement plants and salt plants show that the manufacturing interests of Oklahoma may be regarded as of growing importance.

A notable feature in mercantile affairs of the Territory is the increase of investments in stocks of goods, many of these stocks carried in the larger towns representing an investment of 200 per cent to 300 per cent greater than was the case five years ago. The mercantile establishments of the larger towns are also building houses in a manner befitting their increasing importance. Business houses of modern type, several stories in height, equipped with elevator service and all the belongings and conveniences that go with such establishments in the best portions of the country, are now features of the large Oklahoma stores in our leading towns.

Notwithstanding the fact that the summer of 1904 has been one marked with trade depression throughout the Southwest, Oklahoma has had fewer mercantile failures during 1904 up to August 15 than in any other like period for the past five years. Considerable attention has been attracted to the failure of three banking institutions in the Territory during the past few months, which failures have been the occasion of much unfavorable comment. I have good

reasons for making the declaration that the failure of these banks was not due either to crop shortage or lack of prosperity in the communities where the various banks were located, and such failures do not and did not properly reflect the trade conditions and financial conditions of the communities where those banks did business.

The standing and credit of our merchants and tradesmen show a steady improvement, and are of a higher average than those of any region of like age in the United States. Our leading dealers find no difficulty in obtaining credit proportioned to their financial strength, in all trade centers of the Middle West, the manufacturing towns of New England, and metropolitan cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Some few of our dealers in special lines have during the past two years become importers on their own account, and their foreign purchases for 1904 will aggregate a considerable sum.

Regarding the financial condition of Oklahoma Territory, M. L. Turner, of Oklahoma city, president of the Western National Bank of that city, who has perhaps handled more bonds and warrants of the Territory of Oklahoma, the counties, cities, and school districts of the Territory than any other dealer in securities of this nature, has the following to say:

Owing to the strict laws of Oklahoma Territory under which securities are issued the Territory can not contract a debt in excess of 1 per cent of its assessed valuation, and the Territory has never had a debt anywhere near the limit. In the cases of counties, cities, and school districts the limit of debt is 4 per cent of the assessed valuation. Except in case of cities where bonds are issued for waterworks, under a special act of Congress, the cities are permitted to contract debts sufficient to supply waterworks. It is owing to these strict laws governing debt that the Territory's credit is perhaps higher than that of a great many States.

There has never been a single defalcation of any Territorial indebtedness, all bonds and warrants having been paid promptly. In fact, the Territory has just recently retired the only bonds ever issued (\$48,000), which were issued in 1893 for the Territorial colleges.

The assessed valuation of the Territory of Oklahoma is about \$88,000,000. The actual value of all property at this time is (estimated) \$500,000,000. Hence with a low-debt limit on the Territory, counties, cities, and school districts, our debt is very light. In fact, in the Territory proper the debt is about \$1 per capita, or about \$600,000.

The Territorial warrants draw 6 per cent interest and run about three years, and for the past four years we have been taking all these warrants at par or face when issued.

Bonds of counties and cities drawing 5 per cent and running twenty years have been selling at a premium, and with the prospects of statehood in the next two years, and owing to the promptness with which all obligations have been paid, our securities have been in great demand.

Eastern loan companies have been doing a large business in placing farm and city loans at about 6 per cent, and one agent, who has perhaps made a greater number of loans than any other, tells me he has not had a single foreclosure. Real estate loans are made at from 6 to 7 per cent.

The Deming Investment Company, of Oswego, Kans., having branch offices under salaried employees at Oklahoma city, Perry, Enid, and Lawton, Okla., and whose nearly twelve years of constant, active, and extended experience in handling Oklahoma farm loans probably entitles it to speak with greater authority on this subject than any other corporation, consider the Territory an unsurpassed field for that class of investments. The succeeding statement by the Deming Company gives a fair presentation of conditions, past and present, from the investor's standpoint:

Our early confidence in the producing power of the Territory, resulting from a careful examination of its climate, soil, and people, has never met with disappointment. Indeed, our expectations, like those of every one else except the wildest boomers, fell short of the actuality. So great and so rapid has been

Oklahoma's agricultural development that investors have turned naturally to the field thus offered, without having been enticed through the booming, overstatement, and trickery which have too often been used to divert capital toward a new country. The land and the man have shown what they could produce, and with such tangible evidence before their eyes lenders of money have for more than eleven years exchanged it for Oklahoma mortgages with perfect trust, and their faith has been fully rewarded.

The high standing of the Oklahoma farm mortgage among securities of recognized worth is now permanently fixed. When we began nearly twelve years ago to present its merits to the investing public it was naturally regarded with caution, and heavy interest returns were demanded by those who had sufficient courage or confidence in this new country to put their money into its securities. The showing which the young Territory almost immediately began to make was so excellent that the original investors increased their holdings and the doubters soon gave way to the pressure of facts, until within three or four years a large volume of money began to be, and has ever since been, available to Oklahoma through the channel of the farm mortgage.

The strongest evidence of increasing confidence in any class of security is a rapid and continuous advance in its market price. The fact that but a few years ago the ruling rate of interest on farm mortgages was 3 or 4 per cent higher than to-day, indicates better than anything else what the investing world thinks of Oklahoma as a successful farming country.

Our own experience serves to conclusively show the solid basis upon which this confidence rests. We have loaned altogether nearly \$3,000,000 upon over 4,000 Oklahoma farms. We own but one of these properties, and our eastern clients have never had title to even one. The total amount of delinquencies on loans in force is insignificant, and never has it reached any considerable figure. The Oklahoma farmer has never been unwilling and rarely been unable to meet his obligations at maturity. During this time, and, indeed, for ten years prior thereto, we have also been placing the finest possible line of Kansas business; and several years since we began to realize this remarkable fact, that the Territory, first settled but fifteen years ago, meets with as ready a market for its farm loans as does Kansas, now 50 years old, and has to pay but little if any higher rate of interest.

Oklahoma's rich soil and favorable climatic conditions, enabling it to so abundantly produce greatly diversified crops, have undoubtedly together been the key to its marvelous progress and prosperity. Its crop season is long; its stock-feeding period short. The crops of the North, as well as of the South, are successfully and profitably raised here. Besides these invaluable natural advantages, the human element is supplied by a class of farmers whose intelligence is unsurpassed, and in most instances unequalled, by those of any State of the Union. They are of the bold, progressive type, extensive readers, and with minds open to every suggestion of practical benefit to themselves. Transportation, too, one of the most important considerations, has contributed very largely to the Territory's prosperity. Located as it is, but a little way south of the nation's center, it is traversed by many of the greatest western trunk lines, which connect it directly with Memphis, on the Mississippi, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Galveston, and all Gulf points within but a few hundred miles' haul.

So marked are its advantages in this way that its wheat and corn have brought for shipping purposes several cents per bushel above the price of the same grades in the great farming State of Iowa. This is directly to the farmer's advantage, and that which helps him benefit his creditors and tends to establish confidence in his debt-paying ability.

The early loans were used largely to aid in opening, improving, and stocking the farms. Those of later years were principally to assist in meeting purchase-money payments in connection with the increased activity in sales of land. The past year has seen a continued reduction of the mortgage debt. With but few exceptions the large life insurance companies which invest in farm mortgages are now making active efforts for Oklahoma business, and this applies also to the hundreds of trust companies and savings banks, as well as to the thousands of private investors who have discovered the superiority of this form of investment over all others.

The eastern man with money to lend, and the Oklahoma farmer with well-grounded confidence in himself and his farm, are staunch friends. As coworkers they have exerted, and are to-day exerting, the greatest single influence in this Territory's upbuilding.

Mr. L. W. Clapp, of Wichita, who has had considerable experience in the matter of investments in mortgage loans on farm lands in Oklahoma, states as follows:

In the early part of the year 1894 I began placing funds in farm-mortgage loans on lands in Oklahoma Territory, and have without interruption continued to increase the amount of such investments from year to year until my clients and self now have a larger sum thus invested than at any prior date. In the earlier years of my work the lands were largely in their original native condition, a considerable portion in the eastern half having not been cleared of timber, while the prairies were without fences, and but comparatively small portions broken out or put into cultivation.

Improvements were meager. The original population were largely entrymen under the homestead acts, who had taken claims and thereto moved their families and worldly effects. Most of these original settlers were good, honest American citizens, but poor. The panics and depressions of 1891 to 1894, and the frequent dry seasons and repeated crop shortages in the Western and Central States during the years 1889 to 1893, accompanied by extremely low prices, had first exhausted the resources of many farmers in the older States, and then the resulting discontent drove them on to the new country—Oklahoma.

Hence, at an early date, as soon as, under the provisions of the land laws, final proofs could be made, the new settlers saw opportunities to join forces with nonresident capital, and as the Oklahoman was long on acres, strength, and boys, but short on capital, the investors of older States were sought to lend their accumulated savings to help clear, fence, and break the lands, build modest houses, stables, and bins, and stock the fertile lands awaiting the planting and nursing to bring forth harvests of value with which to pay the interest and eventually the principal.

Confidence was not wanting in the character of the lands nor the ability of the people from the beginning. Under the impetus of the inflow of money thus furnished, supplemented with the millions of dollars required for the town building and railroad construction, augmented a third time by good crops and high prices, an area equal to half of a Central State has developed, without a precedent in even the former unparalleled growth of the Western States of America. Ten years has made of Oklahoma towns and farms, physically, what fifty years was required to do for Iowa, Kansas, or Nebraska.

The people owe much money, of course. The conserved resources and accumulated savings, naturally, are not advanced to the condition of older States, but the degree of development and general appearance is quite equal to that of any of its neighbors west of the Missouri River. Favorably located, between the latitude of the Southern States, with their cotton, corn, and fruits, and the Middle States, with their grains and live stock, Oklahoma blends into both and in this respect has some happy possibilities not possessed by Texas on one side or Kansas and Nebraska on the other.

With the Indian Territory, which is logically a part of Oklahoma, and which the destiny of events must merge with it, the area of both Territories, flanked on the east with the mountains of Arkansas and on the west by the foothills of the Rockies, constitutes a home for one of the most resourceful and naturally wealthy Commonwealths of the Union.

Its people, made of a concrete of the most progressive and active elements of North and South, essentially American born, possess the ambition, ingenuity, and native thrift and love of home and school that guarantees a community of character, wealth, and responsibility.

The only proximate danger to Oklahoma or its people is an overconfidence in its debt-paying ability under adverse financial and agricultural conditions. Since the first few years of the pioneer settlers it has never been subjected to a test of endurance. This must come sooner or later. If deferred until natural growth can create a reserve to tide over concurrent adversities when they arrive, no evil results may appear, or, at least, in mild form. An early recurrence of close financial conditions, short crop seasons, low prices for farm produce, and certain cessation of inflow of railroad, town building, and immigration funds, would bring thoughtful times. The preventive is conservative borrowing and business methods. Lenders will be equally responsible with borrowers should any disaster result. To this date there have been no more considerate borrowers or prompt and scrupulous payers than the Oklahoma people.

MINING.

The subject of minerals in the Wichitas has for many years interested people far and near, some of whom have imagined that mineral wealth was concealed there equal to, if not surpassing, the deposits in the Rockies.

The able report on the subject by H. Foster Bain, who made careful investigation some months ago, has been confirmed by Prof. E. De Barr, of the university, at Norman, who recently visited the district, obtaining nearly 200 samples from various mines, which he carefully selected and assayed. He states that "all samples were assayed by fluxes and by cyanide processes, and heavy sulphides were assayed by the chlorination process, and all save one (No. 136) showed no trace of gold whatever." The exception above referred to (No. 136) was a sample "obtained from washing placer material obtained from creeks and the Deep Red River, in which material there is a very small quantity of exceedingly fine gold in a limited area. The lack of water and the black iron in which it is found, together with the limited amount of gold therein, renders it unprofitable for working."

One sample showed 98 ounces silver and 3.6 per cent lead to the ton. Some others contained from 3 per cent to $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent copper.

He further states that—

In collecting and sampling the above ores the greatest care was taken to secure a good sample free from contamination and with a view to revealing the true condition of values for the supposed mineral-bearing material. Whenever possible the samples were taken from the shafts, and in most instances they were taken in my presence.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

Among the natural resources which are but partially developed may be mentioned the extensive salt deposits. In some localities, where springs of water flow through beds of salt and become so thoroughly impregnated as to leave on evaporation a considerable deposit, the manufacture is carried on in a primitive manner, utilizing the sun's rays to produce evaporation.

Tracts of country called salt plains are found in Woods, Woodward, Blaine, Roger Mills, and Greer counties.

Professor Gould, of the university, writes as follows concerning these plains:

Most of these salt plains are fed by salt springs which are near the surface of the salt plains, while others can not be located.

The Woods County plain or the Big Salt Fork of the Arkansas River is in the eastern part of the county and within some 45 miles of the gypsum hills. This plain includes an area of 60 square miles, extending some 12 miles north and south and 6 miles east and west. This plain is as level as a floor and on ordinary occasions as white as a snow field. It is absolutely barren of vegetation. How this plain is fed is yet to be discovered. Around the edges some few salt springs are found, but of no consequence. Upon digging a hole a few feet deep, and anywhere in the plain, in ten minutes the hole will be filled with salt water, 50 per cent salt. The plain is composed of loose sand, and the salt water seeping up near the surface evaporates, leaving the white crystalline salt incrustations.

In Woodward County there are two salt plains in the valley of the Cimarron River. These salt plains are not as large as the big plain, but cover considerable area. On the south side of the plains a number of salt springs are found.

Some of these flow a stream as large as a man's arm. Enough salt has crystallized around some of these springs to be scraped up and hauled away.

The Blaine County salt plain is a canyon at the foot of the gypsum hills of Blaine County. The plain is fed by salt springs which come from the gypsum hills.

The plain covers an area of 100 yards by 3 miles. The Salt Creek plain is the nearest to fuel which comes from the Indian Territory, and as far as commercial advantages are concerned it seems to be the salt plain of Oklahoma. For several years primitive salt plains have been operated. The method of evaporating salt is very simple. A hole is dug in the loose sand of the plains, and as this fills the salt water is pumped into vats and the liquid evaporated. It is said that 3 bucketfuls of brine make 1 of salt. The salt is hauled in wagons to supply local trade, and the demand is said to exceed the supply.

This plain is estimated to flow salt water enough to supply a State with salt, and nearly all of it now goes to waste.

There is enough salt in this one plain to supply Oklahoma for all time, and if fuel can be secured cheap enough it can be made a very profitable industry.

GYPSUM.

The gypsum deposits in some counties are so vast that it is difficult to comprehend their extent. The great abundance of this material, both in the form of rock and dirt, is sufficient to supply a large number of cement mills for a hundred years.

GRANITE.

The Oklahoma granite fields are located principally in Greer County, and consist for the most part of high and massive mountains; and there is such an abundance of this rock above-ground that it alone would supply the granite-using world for many years to come. The quality is the very best. The greater portion is solid red granite, pronounced by experts to be the equal of the celebrated Peterhead Red Scotch granite and equally adapted for monumental and building purposes. The Oklahoma granite may be quarried in great blocks, which adds much to its monetary value as well as increases its desirability for building purposes.

The finding of red granite in Oklahoma is one of the important discoveries of the present day. It is a discovery the value of which would be difficult to estimate. Not only is red granite very scarce, but also the cost is correspondingly high as a consequence. The larger portion of the red granite used in the United States comes from Scotland. On this imported article the United States has for years paid a high duty, in addition to the cost in freight rates in transporting the same. With the red granite from the Oklahoma fields on the market a decided change in conditions will be made possible, and red granite will again become very popular for monumental work as well as for building purposes.

The Oklahoma granite is easy to reach and may be removed from the quarries with but little expense.

COAL.

Coal has been discovered in several places in Oklahoma, but not until recently has much interest been paid to the development of mines. The surface or superficial veins vary in thickness from 4 to 8 inches, and while of little value for commercial purposes, are chiefly important in indicating the presence of the deposit at a

greater depth. The second vein usually runs from 2 to 5 feet in thickness, and is several hundred feet below the surface.

Coal has been found at various times in the counties of Oklahoma, Lincoln, Noble, Pottawatomie, Pawnee, and Roger Mills.

OIL AND GAS.

Much interest has developed during the past year in many localities because of the finding of oil and gas in considerable quantities. Local companies have been formed for the purpose of drilling in nearly every town of importance, and prospecting has thus far developed the presence of oil at a depth of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in greater or less quantities. The Cleveland well, in Pawnee County, on the east side of the Territory, has proved to be a large producer, and this field will doubtless show great results in the near future.

Gas having considerable pressure has been encountered at Blackwell, Newkirk, Lawton, and other points.

Asphalt has also been found in Caddo County.

PETROLEUM OIL AND NATURAL GAS.

[Lincoln McKinlay.]

These valuable natural products are found in several parts of the Territory, and a number of enterprising communities and companies have been prospecting for several years with varying degrees of success, but now Oklahoma seems to be on the threshold of a great development of gas and oil product.

A line extended from the most westerly points in Kansas that are now producing gas and oil in commercial quantities will cross Oklahoma from about where the Arkansas River crosses into the Territory southwesterly to the region of the Wichita Mountains, and a line extended from the most easterly points in Kansas where the same product is found will pass southerly through Indian Territory. A large part of Oklahoma lies within this triangle which in Kansas and Indian Territory and in the Osage Indian reservation in northeastern Oklahoma has developed an immensely valuable product of both natural gas and crude oil.

For a number of years crude oil has been known to exist in the region of the Wichita Mountains, and considerable development has been carried on in this region in the vicinity of Granite, Hobart, and Lawton. The oil is found at depths varying from less than 100 feet to about 500 feet, producing an asphaltum oil, which has been marketed in moderate quantities from some of the wells. A little natural gas was also developed in some of the wells.

Natural gas has been struck in several wells at Blackwell and also at Newkirk, in Kay County, at depths ranging from 600 to 850 feet and in quantities of commercial value, but difficulty has been experienced so far in keeping the water out of the gas sands. One well 9 miles southeast of Newkirk, in Kay County, has been producing small quantities of gas and a high-grade crude oil for two years. Drilling is now in progress or under contract near Oklahoma City, Blackwell, Ponca City, McLoud, Chandler, Shawnee, Cushing, Newkirk, Guthrie, and several other points in this Territory, and recently

a valuable oil well was struck near Cleveland, in Pawnee County, at a depth of 1,625 feet. This was followed soon after by the bringing in of two wells near Jennings, in the same county, establishing a field in that region.

The greatest oil and gas development in this Territory so far has been along the eastern side of the Osage Indian Reservation, where oil wells of great value and large product have been developed for a number of years and where new wells are being constantly added to the district. The oil is marketed from Bartlesville and the pipe lines recently completed there, and is found at a depth varying from 110 to 1,600 feet. Many valuable gas wells developed in this region are closed up or abandoned because of the absence of manufacturing towns and interests to utilize the product. Recently this field has been extended westward by the drilling of two or three gas wells at Pawhuska, in the Osage Nation, one of the wells having one of the largest flows of natural gas in the West and found at a depth of 1,996 feet. These wells also showed an oil sand. Valuable oil wells have also been developed in the northern part of the Osage Nation.

The prospect drilling that has been done in Oklahoma heretofore has been mostly to depths of less than a thousand feet, with a few wells reaching a depth of 1,600 or 1,700 feet, but the recent valuable wells developed at Pawhuska and in Pawnee County, which are the farthest west of commercial wells in eastern Oklahoma, show that there is a gradual dip downward to the westward in the gas and oil formation of the Kansas and Indian Territory fields, and that the regions that have developed gas and oil in smaller quantities have not yet reached their true oil and gas level. The great worth of natural gas as a fuel to the towns of Oklahoma has induced many communities and cities to attempt to develop it, and as the field of successful development moves west, as it is constantly doing, more and more drilling will be done until no doubt many parts of Oklahoma will be producing oil and gas, and manufacturing interests will be developed accordingly, as in the other natural-gas fields of the West.

LABOR SUPPLY.

During certain seasons there is a greater demand for labor than can be supplied. This is particularly true during the wheat harvest and the cotton chopping and picking season.

No man need be idle at any time, as there is work for all. Manufacturing are springing up in many of our cities, which give employment to large numbers of men.

Several cities are grading and paving streets, putting in sewer and water systems, and erecting public buildings that require labor more or less skilled.

The large amount of railroad building that has been accomplished during the past year furnished employment to a vast number of men. Since the completion of the above-mentioned lines railroad shops at different localities have given many machinists and other laborers employment.

Our mercantile and wholesale houses are increasing in number. All industries are in their infancy, and as necessity develops them the demand for labor increases.

OKLAHOMA BAR ASSOCIATION.

[Charles H. Woods, secretary.]

The Oklahoma Bar Association grew out of, or extended from, an organization of attorneys in Guthrie known as the Logan County Bar Association. The leading figures in the organization of this county association were Harper S. Cunningham, since member of the Territorial legislature and Territorial attorney-general; Charles Berger, who was the probate judge of Logan County; S. L. Overstreet, at one time United States attorney of the Territory of Oklahoma; Col. Tom Soward, also prominent as a citizen and lawyer. This county organization was perfected directly after the granting to the Territory of its organic act.

The present association, organized to cover and embracing the entire Territory as it then existed, was organized during the term of the supreme court of the Territory, in the year 1890. Its first president was Harper S. Cunningham. Its first secretary was Charles Freeman, who was the first county attorney of Logan County. Mr. Cunningham was repeatedly reelected and held the office of president of the association from 1890 to 1897, inclusive. Mr. Freeman remained secretary from 1890 to 1892. He was followed as secretary by Mr. A. H. Houston, who remained in office until 1894. Mr. Houston has been county attorney of Logan County and member of the council of the legislative assembly from his home district. Mr. Houston was followed as secretary by Mr. Charles Filson, who was at one time clerk of the supreme court and is now chairman of the Territorial Republican executive committee. He was in turn followed by Mr. Edgar West Jones, who was also clerk of the supreme court and has filled the office of county attorney of Logan County and member of the lower house of the legislative assembly. Mr. Jones's incumbency extended from January, 1897, to January, 1899, when his successor, J. L. Calvert, of Guthrie, was elected. Mr. Calvert remained secretary from 1899 to January, 1901, inclusive.

As said before, Mr. Cunningham remained president to January, 1897, when John W. Shartel, of Oklahoma City, was elected president. Mr. Shartel was at that time attorney for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, and has since been general attorney for the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, and has been prominent in all lines of city interest.

Judge J. C. Strang was elected president in January, 1899, and served through that year, and in January, 1900, was reelected to serve for one year. Judge Strang was a member of the Kansas supreme court before coming to Oklahoma. Since that time he has been county attorney of Logan County and Territorial attorney-general, and has been prominent throughout the Territory politically and professionally.

Judge Strang was followed as president by John H. Cotteral, of Guthrie, one of the prominent lawyers of the Territory. His term of office extended from January, 1901, to January, 1902. He was followed by W. S. Denton, of Enid, 1902 to 1903; he, in turn, by Jesse J. Dunn, of Alva, who held the office from 1903 to 1904. The present incumbent was elected January, 1904, and is Col. Roy V. Hoffman, of Chandler.

The present secretary of the association is Charles H. Woods, of Guthrie, who has held the office since January, 1901.

The treasurer of the association is S. S. Lawrence, of Guthrie, who has held that office since January, 1900.

The meetings of the association have always been held at Guthrie because of its being the capital and the seat of the supreme court, and usually at the time that the supreme court has its regular January term. Usually two days are given by the supreme court at the beginning of the term for the session of the association.

The membership of the association has grown from 30 or 40 members in 1890 to about 300 in 1904, and is composed of the more prominent attorneys in all the cities of the Territory.

The meetings of the association attract the general interest of the members because of the opportunity to listen to the carefully prepared papers, the reports of the committees, and, not least of all, because of the opportunity thus given to the attorneys to meet and become acquainted with their brother attorneys in other localities. This latter was of special value to lawyers living in a comparatively new community.

In addition to the regular programme rendered by members of the association an effort has always been made to secure the presence of some attorney who has attained interstate fame to deliver what is known as the "annual address." Among those who have so consented to address the association are William Jennings Bryan, John A. Atwood, of Leavenworth, Kans., and Samuel W. Moore, of Kansas City, Mo.

The programme of the January meeting, 1904, is given herewith as a sample of the character of the annual meetings:

JANUARY 6—1.30 P. M.

President's address, by Mr. Jesse J. Dunn, Alva.

"Lawyers, past and present," by Col. Roy V. Hoffman, Chandler.

"Oklahoma school lands," by Prof. Frederick S. Elder, University of Oklahoma, Norman, and Mr. John Golobie, Guthrie.

JANUARY 7.

"The law and the Indian," by Mr. John Palmer, Pawhuska.

"Sales of personal property in Oklahoma," by Mr. William A. Maurer, Elreno.

"Shakespeare, lawyer and poet," by Mr. F. C. Hunt, Stillwater.

"Humors of the law," by Mr. J. B. A. Robertson, Chandler; Mr. B. B. Blakeney, Tecumseh, and Mr. J. W. Quick, Perry.

The annual address, subject, "Comparative jurisprudence," by Mr. Samuel W. Moore, Kansas City, Mo.

This was followed by reports of standing committees, election of officers, general business of the association, and the annual banquet.

The chief value of the association to others than its members consists in its uniform efforts to raise the standard of the profession, by regulating admission to its ranks and insisting upon strictest observance of legal ethics by its members; also in closely watching proposed legislation affecting the Territory as a whole, and in recommending such legislation as the lawyer peculiarly knows the need of.

Foreshadowing the possible union of the Territory of Oklahoma with Indian Territory, steps are now being taken to consolidate the bar associations of the two Territories. This step will be for mutual good during the progress of the organization of the State and the legislation necessary and incident thereto.

The proceedings of the association, including the papers read and reports of committees, are printed each year and are not only distributed to the members but exchanged for the reports of the other bar associations in the United States.

The Oklahoma Bar Association keeps in touch with the American Bar Association and each year sends its quota of delegates to the meeting of the latter.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies have extensive interests throughout the Territory, and each has made extensions and improvements in the various counties.

Telephone wires, both public and private, completely cobweb the Territory, connecting all cities and towns and many farm residences.

The following is a complete list of the telephone companies which have been incorporated in the past:

Wakita Telephone Company, R. C. Rhine Telephone Company, C. B. Wilson Telephone Company, Blaine County Telephone Company, B. M. and R. Telephone Company, Central Oklahoma Telephone Company, Cherokee Nation Telephone Company, Coulter Construction Telephone Company, Eagle Telephone Company, Francis Western Telephone Company, Geary Telephone Company, Guthrie Telephone Company, Long Distance Telephone Company, The Pioneer Telephone Company, Quapaw Valley Telephone Company, S. S. S. Telephone Company, Shawnee Telephone Company, Southern Telephone Company, Southwestern Telephone Company, Oklahoma Southwestern Telephone Company, Texas Telephone Company, W. W. Oder Telephone Company, Washita Valley Telephone Company, Grand Telephone and Telegraph Company, Ames Telephone System, Home Enterprise Telephone Company, Topeka and El Reno Telephone Company, Kingfisher (Okla.) Telephone Exchange, Mangum Telephone Company, Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company, Oklahoma and Kansas Telephone Company.

Of the above number, the following have reported as to their extensions and improvements during the past year:

The Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company: On February 13, 1904, the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Oklahoma, commenced doing business, and bought the property of the Pioneer Telephone Company, which had succeeded the Arkansas Valley Telephone Company; also bought the property of the Long Distance Telephone Company. It also bought telephone lines extending from Denison, Tex., to Wagoner, Ind. T., at that time, and since then bought the properties of the Indian Territory Telephone Company, the Muskogee National Telephone Company, the Weeleta and Fort Smith Telephone Company, the J. N. Coulter Construction Company, and the Guthrie Telephone Company, in which they had heretofore only owned one-half interest. During the past year all of these companies had built considerable telephone lines, and additional metallic telephone circuit was strung from El Reno, Okla., to South McAlester, Ind. T.; from Denison, Tex., to Wagoner, Ind. T.; from Oklahoma City to Stroud, and from Oklahoma City to Perry. Telephone lines formerly built with native oak poles have been rebuilt with cedar poles.

At this time the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company operates 27 exchanges. They have toll stations at 250 towns in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas, and operate at this time 1,500 miles of pole line and 5,000 miles of toll-line wire.

Arrangements are being made for extensive improvements in the way of additional circuits in order to better the service.

The Topeka and El Reno Telephone Company was organized in August, 1901, starting in to build a line from Chickasha to Anadarko, Anadarko to Lawton, Lawton to Marlow. From this starting out with a small capital stock, during

the fall the capital stock was made \$100,000, and the real construction of the lines and exchanges of the Topeka and El Reno Telephone Company began. During the year 1903, in order to make the necessary amount of extensions needed to carry out the system, the capital stock was increased to \$200,000.

The company now has 600 miles of toll lines running between and touching the following points: Anadarko, Apache, Bridgeport, Binger, Cement, Chickasha, Cordell, Cache, Chattanooga, Carnegie, Denton, Davidson, El Reno, Elgin, Frederick, Fort Cobb, Granite, Gotebo, Geronimo, Hobart, Hastings, Hinton, Headrick, Indianola, Laverty, Leger, Lawton, Lone Wolf, Mangum, Marlow, Minco, Manitou, Mountain Park, Mountain View, Pocassett, Richards, Rocky, Roosevelt, Sterling, Snyder, Siboney, Thornton, Temple, Union City, Vernon, Walters, Waurika, Wildman, Woodfil

They also have exchanges at the following points: El Reno, Lawton, Anadarko, Bridgeport, Chickasha, Mountain View, and Snyder.

The territory operated by the Topeka and El Reno Telephone Company contains practically all of the new country west, taking in Greer, Comanche, Kiowa, Washita, Caddo, and Canadian counties, and part of the Chickasaw Nation. It is the intention of this company to build extensions as fast as the territory will justify.

The Southwestern Telephone Company owns about 250 miles of telephone toll line in Oklahoma Territory and four exchanges, of which 33 miles of toll line, costing something over \$300 per mile, was constructed within the last year. The exchange at Enid, Okla., of about 600 phones, was practically built in the same time. This exchange alone cost about \$60,000. The exchange at Carmen and Cherokee, in Woods County, were also built during the last year and a half, and each have about 75 phones. The exchange at Alva was partially rebuilt during the last year. The Alva exchange has about 180 phones.

The Central Oklahoma Telephone Company has 350 miles of toll line, with the following exchanges: Okeene, Hennessey, Fairview, Cleo, and Taloga. Six miles of toll line and two exchanges were built during the past year.

The Texas Telephone Company has 74 miles of toll line in Comanche and Greer counties, with an exchange at Walter. Valuable improvements have been made on their lines during the year.

The Ames Telephone system has a mileage of 14½ miles, 6½ having been built during the past year. It connects three trading points in Woods and Garfield counties.

The Perryman Telephone Company has 40 miles of wire and an exchange at Morrison, Noble County.

The Spencer Telephone line has 30 miles in operation, 6 of which were built during the past year.

The Blaine County Telephone Company has 20 miles of line in operation.

The Quapaw Valley Telephone Company has 17 miles of wire, serving 14 patrons in the country.

The Kingfisher Telephone Exchange has 255 subscribers, 10 of which were added during the past year, and extensive improvements have been made.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Several of the larger cities and towns have their local building and loan associations.

In addition to those heretofore reported, the following were incorporated during the past year: Mutual Building and Loan Association, Alva; Shawnee Building and Loan Association, Shawnee; El Reno Building and Loan Association, El Reno; Chandler Building and Loan Association, Chandler.

INSURANCE.

Below is given a statement of the secretary of the Territory, showing the amount of business done during the year 1903 by the various fire, life, casualty, and other companies licensed to do business in the Territory.

Insurance companies authorized to transact business in Oklahoma for the year 1904.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name of company.	Location.	Name of company.	Location.
Atlanta-Birmingham	Atlanta, Ga.	National Insurance	Dover, Del.
Austin	Austin, Tex.	National Union	Pittsburg, Pa.
Aetna	Hartford, Conn.	New York Underwriters Agency.	New York, N. Y.
Anchor	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Niagara	Do.
American Central	St. Louis, Mo.	North British and Mercantile.	London, England.
American	Philadelphia, Pa.	Northern Assurance	Do.
British America Assurance.	Toronto, Canada.	Northwestern National.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Citizens	St. Louis, Mo.	North German	New York, N. Y.
Commercial Union	London, England.	North River	Do.
Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.	Orient	Hartford, Conn.
Continental	New York, N. Y.	Pennsylvania Fire	Philadelphia, Pa.
Farmers and Merchants.	Lincoln, Nebr.	Phenix	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fire Association	Philadelphia, Pa.	Phoenix Assurance	London, England.
Firemen's Fund	San Francisco, Cal.	Phoenix	Hartford, Conn.
German	Freeport, Ill.	Providence Washington	Providence, R. I.
German Alliance	New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia Underwriters.	Philadelphia, Pa.
German American	Do.	Prussian National	Stettin, Germany.
Germania	Do.	Queen	New York, N. Y.
Hamburg-Bremen	Hamburg, Germany.	Rochester German	Rochester, N. Y.
Hanover	New York, N. Y.	Royal	Liverpool, England.
Hartford Fire	Hartford, Conn.	St. Paul Fire and Marine	St. Paul, Minn.
Home	New York, N. Y.	Scottish Union and National.	Edinburgh, Scotland
Insurance Company of North America.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Shawnee	Topeka, Kans.
Liverpool, London and Globe.	Liverpool, England.	Springfield Fire and Marine.	Springfield, Mass.
Do	New York, N. Y.	Sun	London, England.
London and Lancashire	Liverpool, England.	Traders	Chicago, Ill.
Manchester Assurance	Manchester, England.	Westchester	New York, N. Y.
Mercantile Fire and Marine.	Boston, Mass.	Western Assurance	Toronto, Canada.
Milwaukee Mechanics	Milwaukee, Wis.	Williamsburgh City	Brooklyn, N. Y.
National Fire	Hartford, Conn.		

FOREIGN LIFE COMPANIES.

Aetna	Hartford, Conn.	National of U. S. A	Washington, D. C.
Bankers' Reserve	Omaha, Nebr.	New York Life	New York, N. Y.
Des Moines Life	Des Moines, Iowa.	Northwestern Mutual	Milwaukee, Wis.
Equitable Life Assurance	New York, N. Y.	Northwestern Life and Savings.	Des Moines, Iowa.
Fidelity Mutual	Philadelphia, Pa.	Northwestern National.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Franklin	Springfield, Ill.	Pacific Mutual	San Francisco, Cal.
Hartford Life	Hartford, Conn.	Penn Mutual	Philadelphia, Pa.
Home Life	New York, N. Y.	Provident Savings	New York, N. Y.
Illinois Life	Chicago, Ill.	Prudential	Newark, N. J.
Kansas City Life	Kansas City, Mo.	Reliance Life	Pittsburg, Pa.
Manhattan Life	New York, N. Y.	Royal Union Mutual	Des Moines, Iowa.
Massachusetts Mutual	Springfield, Mass.	Security Mutual	New York, N. Y.
Missouri State	St. Louis, Mo.	Security Trust and Life.	Do.
Minnesota Mutual	St. Paul, Minn.	State Life	Indianapolis, Ind.
Mutual Life of New York	New York, N. Y.	Union Central	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mutual Benefit Life	Newark, N. J.	Wisconsin Life	Madison, Wis.
Mutual Reserve	New York, N. Y.		
National Life	Montpelier, Vt.		

FOREIGN ACCIDENT AND HEALTH.

Ætna Indemnity	Hartford, Conn.	Preferred Accident	New York, N. Y.
Continental Casualty	Chicago, Ill.	Standard Life and Accident.	Detroit, Mich.
Fidelity and Casualty	New York, N. Y.	Travelers	Hartford, Conn.
Maryland Casualty	Baltimore, Md.	United States Fidelity and Guarantee.	Baltimore, Md.
North American Accident.	Chicago, Ill.		
Ocean Accident and Guarantee.	New York, N. Y.		

Insurance companies authorized to transact business in Oklahoma, etc.—Cont'd.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS.

Name of company.	Location.	Name of company.	Location.
Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection.	Hartford, Conn.	New Jersey Plate Glass Insurance.	Newark, N. J.
Lloyd Plate Glass and Insurance.	New York, N. Y.	New York Plate Glass Insurance.	New York, N. Y.
Metropolitan Plate Glass	Do.		

FOREIGN FRATERNALS.

A. O. U. W	Meadville, Pa.	Knights of the Protected Ark.	Topeka, Kans.
American Order of Protection.	Lincoln, Nebr.	Knights of the Macca-bees.	Port Huron, Mich.
American Annuity As-sociation.	Wichita, Kans.	Ladies of the Maccabees.	Do.
American Benevolent Association.	St. Louis, Mo.	Loyal Americans	Springfield, Ill.
American Guild	Richmond, Va.	Loyal Protective Asso-ciation.	Boston, Mass.
Annuity Union	Topeka, Kans.	Modern Brotherhood of America.	Mason City, Iowa.
American Plowmen	Logansport, Ind.	Modern Woodmen of America.	Rock Island, Ill.
Ancient Order of the Pyramids.	Kansas City, Mo.	Mutual Protective League.	Litchfield, Ill.
Bankers' Union of the World.	Omaha, Nebr.	Modern Order of Præto-rians.	Dallas, Tex.
Brotherhood American Yeomen.	Des Moines, Iowa.	Mystic Toilers	Des Moines, Iowa.
Court of Honor	Springfield, Ill.	National Masonic Acci-dent Association.	Do.
Columbian Woodmen ..	Atlanta, Ga.	Order of Pendo	San Francisco, Cal.
Fraternal Mystic Circle.	Springfield, Ill.	Royal Fraternal Union .	St. Louis, Mo.
Fraternal Tribunes	Rock Island, Ill.	Royal Neighbors	Rock Island, Ill.
Fraternal Union of America.	Denver, Colo.	Royal Arcanum	Boston, Mass.
Fraternal Choppers of America.	Des Moines, Iowa.	Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur.	Crawfordsville, Ind
Fraternal Home	Hamilton, Mo.	Triple Tie Benefit Asso-ciation.	Clay Center, Kans.
Fraternal Aid Associa-tion.	Lawrence, Kans.	United Benevolent Asso-ciation.	Fort Worth, Tex.
Fraternal Brotherhood..	Los Angeles, Cal.	United Moderns	Denver, Colo.
Giant Oaks	Kansas City, Mo.	United States Protective Society.	St. Louis, Mo.
Ideal Reserve Associa-tion.	Detroit, Mich.	Western Bohemian As-sociation.	Cedar Rapids, Mich.
Home Annuity Associa-tion.	St. Louis, Mo.	Western Mason Mutual Life.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Knights and Ladies of Security.	Topeka, Kans.	Woodmen Accident As-sociation.	Lincoln, Nebr.
Knights of the Modern Maccabees.	Port Huron, Mich.	Woodmen of the World.	Omaha, Nebr.
Knights and Ladies of Honor.	Indianapolis, Ind.		
Knights Templars and Masons Life Ind. Co.	Chicago, Ill.		

DOMESTIC FRATERNALS.

Home Relief Association.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	United Benevolent As-sociation.	Oklahoma City, Okla.
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DOMESTIC MUTUALS.

Oklahoma Farmers Mut-ual Indemnity Asso-ciation.	El Reno, Okla.	Oklahoma Farmers Mut-ual Insurance.	Perry, Okla.
		State Mutual Insurance.	Medford, Okla.

Statement of fire-insurance business transacted in Oklahoma.

Name of company.	Premiums collected.	Losses paid.	Losses incurred.	Amount at risk.
Aetna	\$23,418.90	\$8,561.20	\$8,391.90	\$1,377,524
Anchor	3,414.68	440.65	1,040.65	130,736
American Central	11,919.85	4,403.17	4,591.97	1,340,521
American Fire	4,853.99	1,081.05	1,269.65	350,500
Austin	957.57	Nil.	Nil.	46,895
British America	5,262.38	1,045.91	1,467.79	328,288
Citizens	3,747.15	1,923.76	1,990.90	289,970
Commercial Union	5,689.60	1,457.48	1,457.48	451,775
Connecticut	42,531.00	22,207.00	30,013.00	2,540,781
Continental	47,207.21	20,528.11	20,997.11	3,783,792
Farmers and Merchants	3,317.77	Nil.	187.50	246,763
Fire Association	29,367.83	17,874.66	19,215.96	1,324,395
Fireman's Fund	9,049.14	9,850.85	7,642.37	1,779,278
German, of Freeport	9,291.43	3,642.32	4,167.32	698,577
German Alliance	15,373.50	17,694.04	17,635.78	876,784
German American	38,117.51	30,333.32	33,530.62	2,468,384
Greenwich	12,318.25	9,022.54	8,529.14	1,012,360
Germania	9,474.64	1,084.09	1,674.09	592,669
Hamburg Bremen	5,523.68	2,906.57	2,456.57	312,954
Hanover	12,926.02	6,971.70	8,810.20	1,062,381
Hartford	18,820.82	3,870.67	5,955.17	1,505,854
Home	64,142.18	32,266.17	34,222.00	7,351,429
Insurance Company of North America	22,754.27	15,230.18	17,410.89	1,137,278
Liverpool, London and Globe of London	25,590.06	19,455.83	19,430.83	2,605,521
Liverpool, London and Globe of New York	262.56	Nil.	Nil.	100,750
London and Lancashire	16,415.92	6,638.49	7,029.49	742,015
Manchester	6,700.47	5,032.75	5,782.75	401,723
Mercantile Fire and Marine	3,009.04	3,119.62	770.72	166,306
Milwaukee Mechanics'	10,544.55	2,076.86	2,078.86	571,358
National Fire	16,896.07	6,661.38	7,252.21	954,941
National Union	6,495.00	Nil.	3,525.00	258,524
National of Dover	1,970.58	Nil.	Nil.	132,748
Niagara	13,318.08	5,107.59	6,986.90	963,245
North British and Mercantile	14,375.40	6,015.33	5,983.33	1,288,553
Northern	4,474.25	1,118.42	1,809.42	310,731
Northwestern National	3,835.56	97.35	2,102.35	434,700
Orient	8,857.50	3,676.70	4,176.70	538,358
Pennsylvania	18,107.00	10,645.00	9,600.00	1,229,852
Phoenix of Brooklyn	37,693.68	15,546.76	17,959.65	2,306,535
Phoenix Assurance	7,321.34	6,570.86	6,400.66	314,074
Phoenix of Hartford	12,440.45	9,337.30	9,771.31	930,165
Providence Washington	4,710.42	985.04	1,497.54	613,804
Prussian National	2,938.31	Nil.	Nil.	247,175
Queen	15,841.28	10,029.36	13,848.18	1,086,331
Royal	7,442.73	646.82	2,136.82	526,185
St. Paul Fire and Marine	85,236.37	24,864.22	25,871.51	4,457,766
Scottish Union and National	26,925.64	11,728.59	14,025.01	1,240,092
Shawnee	52,670.78	20,089.96	20,267.83	3,122,420
Springfield Fire and Marine	33,496.95	19,060.51	20,868.63	2,464,169
Sun	3,585.77	1,800.00	1,800.00	256,126
Traders	6,743.49	728.61	764.51	504,896
Westchester	6,003.38	2,531.92	2,781.92	435,446
Western Assurance	5,950.50	2,626.12	2,923.12	632,890
Williamsburgh City	2,062.84	14.10	14.10	135,500
Total	861,575.94	378,419.49	450,063.61	60,882,787

Statement of total number of policies.

Name.	Number in force Dec. 31, 1902.	Increased during 1903.	Terminated in 1903.	Total outstanding Dec. 31, 1903.
Aetna	123,002	15,221	8,125	130,098
Bankers Reserve	1,800	924	289	2,435
Des Moines Life	10,129	3,910	2,122	11,917
Equitable	450,905	121,776	65,716	513,965
Fidelity Mutual	43,664	12,172	6,137	49,699
Franklin	14,682	5,991	3,960	16,713
Hartford	40,251	7,210	6,882	40,579
Home	34,619	6,983	3,497	38,105
Illinois	17,968	10,059	5,275	22,752
Manhattan	30,297	6,461	4,059	32,699
Massachusetts Mutual	67,508	11,814	6,120	73,202
Missouri State	3,288	2,968	1,127	5,116
Minnesota Mutual	5,456	1,210	616	5,827
Mutual Life	543,194	98,865	43,087	598,972
Mutual Benefit	128,652	19,923	9,088	139,487
Mutual Reserve	64,701	14,180	18,097	60,912

Statement of total number of policies—Continued.

Name.	Number in force Dec. 31, 1902.	Increased during 1903.	Terminated in 1903.	Total outstanding Dec. 31, 1903.
National Life of Vermont.....	57,073	10,155	5,199	62,029
National Life, U. S. A.....	10,040	34,721	11,105	37,656
New York Life.....	704,567	172,652	64,508	812,711
Northwestern Mutual.....	262,094	34,095	15,769	280,443
Northwestern National.....	26,485	26,214	7,939	44,770
Pacific Mutual.....	24,121	13,321	7,256	30,186
Penn Mutual.....	111,826	23,598	10,367	125,057
Providence Savings.....	40,228	19,091	15,968	43,351
Prudential.....	4,692,182	1,468,290	983,956	5,176,456
Reliance.....		325	1	324
Royal Union Mutual.....	6,479	2,062	751	7,790
Security Mutual.....	19,594	10,918	8,441	22,071
State Life.....	13,227	10,308	6,288	17,247
Union Central.....	99,865	18,762	10,013	108,614
Wisconsin Life.....	1,157	778	295	1,640

Statement of total insurance.

Name.	Amount in force December 31, 1902.	Amount written in 1903.	Amount terminated in 1903.	Amount in force December 31, 1903.
Ætna.....	\$213,762,977	\$33,087,131	\$21,084,265	\$225,765,843
Bankers' Reserve.....	5,234,000	2,472,000	794,500	6,911,500
Des Moines Life.....	15,142,006	6,652,054	3,713,406	18,080,654
Equitable.....	1,292,446,595	322,547,968	204,575,821	1,409,918,742
Fidelity Mutual.....	90,097,572	22,621,904	12,373,929	100,340,547
Franklin.....	24,102,794	8,764,848	6,637,534	26,387,192
Hartford.....	71,758,395	12,660,056	11,131,904	73,286,547
Home.....	63,313,144	12,335,472	6,238,034	69,410,582
Illinois.....	30,143,975	15,552,354	9,170,193	36,526,136
Manhattan.....	67,519,305	16,913,364	11,790,682	72,641,987
Massachusetts Mutual.....	158,703,802	24,677,440	13,712,786	169,668,456
Missouri State.....	4,777,420	3,852,042	1,658,651	6,921,561
Minnesota Mutual.....	14,189,235	3,479,831	1,461,340	15,874,348
Mutual Life.....	1,340,748,659	215,102,648	110,622,626	1,445,228,681
Mutual Benefit.....	308,048,169	41,701,375	19,895,702	329,853,542
Mutual Reserve.....	127,960,188	14,501,801	22,913,638	119,596,827
National Life of Vermont.....	114,872,957	18,567,639	10,366,219	123,074,377
National Life, U. S. A.....	24,445,924	29,210,943	14,364,232	39,292,636
New York Life.....	1,553,628,026	329,975,034	138,290,161	1,745,212,899
Northwestern Mutual.....	620,681,283	80,355,422	38,071,501	662,851,194
Northwestern National.....	36,700,568	15,573,794	12,618,997	39,655,365
Pacific Mutual.....	40,842,473	16,719,704	8,888,767	48,673,410
Penn Mutual.....	268,891,773	53,323,395	23,884,810	298,330,358
Providence Savings.....	98,159,633	34,364,047	27,385,645	105,138,035
Prudential.....	251,563,574	102,822,648	37,063,319	317,322,903
Reliance.....		1,315,650	1,000	1,314,650
Royal Union Mutual.....	10,751,579	3,343,879	1,362,195	12,733,263
Security Mutual.....	36,336,866	17,175,560	11,125,642	42,386,784
State Life.....	39,541,688	25,623,486	15,437,378	49,713,796
Union Central.....	182,546,305	35,925,129	21,430,535	197,040,899
Wisconsin Life.....	1,600,722	1,194,725	409,500	2,385,947

Statement of total number of policies in Oklahoma.

Name.	Number in force Dec. 31, 1902.	Increased in 1903.	Terminated in 1903.	Number in force Dec. 31, 1903.
Ætna.....	13	35	5	43
Bankers' Reserve.....	(*)	64	(*)	64
Des Moines Life.....		22		22
Equitable.....	327	227	95	459
Fidelity Mutual.....	142	161	76	227
Franklin.....	329	411	220	520
Hartford.....	42	134	61	115
Home.....	9	6	1	14
Illinois.....	88	84	24	148
Manhattan.....	70	48	23	90
Massachusetts Mutual.....	174	92	47	219
Missouri State.....	55	338	51	342
Minnesota Mutual.....	6	3	1	8

Statement of total number of policies in Oklahoma—Continued.

Name.	Number in force Dec. 31, 1902.	Increased in 1903.	Terminated in 1903.	Number in force Dec. 31, 1903.
Mutual Life	1,581	1,369	513	2,437
Mutual Benefit	41	105	13	135
Mutual Reserve	122	37	29	130
National of Vt	20	62	14	68
National, U. S. A	22	234	55	201
New York Life	2,264	731	302	2,693
Northwestern Mutual	708	140	42	806
Northwestern National	95	403	40	458
Pacific Mutual	77	220	49	248
Penn Mutual	(*)	24	1	23
Providence Savings	69	42	40	71
Prudential	91	56	19	123
Security Mutual	63	83	26	120
State Life	36	163	33	166
Union Central	194	61	62	193
Wisconsin Life	(*)	39	(*)	39
Total	6,638	5,394	1,847	10,185

Statement of total insurance in Oklahoma.

Name.	Amount in force Dec. 31, 1902.	Amount written in 1903.	Amount terminated in 1903.	Amount in force Dec. 31, 1903.	Premiums collected.	Losses incurred.
Ætna	\$22,000	\$50,500	\$10,000	\$62,500	\$1,648.22	-----
Bankers Reserve	169,500	169,500	-----	169,500	6,019.98	-----
Des Moines Life	71,000	71,000	-----	71,000	7,813.09	\$2,609.00
Equitable	603,436	573,550	265,750	911,236	31,946.71	10,295.00
Fidelity Mutual	252,686	276,081	133,887	394,881	13,200.00	2,009.00
Franklin	540,695	544,590	354,335	730,950	24,322.59	8,675.50
Hartford	73,500	210,400	99,500	184,400	1,439.60	2,000.00
Home	16,774	14,500	2,000	29,274	3,646.90	-----
Illinois	130,596	124,034	36,025	218,605	6,138.87	1,000.00
Manhattan	99,750	67,800	45,000	122,550	4,489.52	-----
Massachusetts Mutual	480,752	227,731	99,209	609,274	21,440.51	33,429.00
Missouri State	79,590	472,910	73,505	478,905	17,415.84	-----
Minnesota Mutual	14,000	10,000	2,000	22,000	425.16	-----
Mutual Life	3,203,424	2,356,676	859,155	4,700,945	289,858.93	37,603.00
Mutual Benefit	76,082	252,336	36,912	291,506	11,658.57	10,000.00
Mutual Reserve	333,837	127,140	83,715	377,262	11,703.00	887.61
National of Vermont	26,635	82,187	18,109	90,733	2,868.55	-----
National U. S. A	34,000	216,956	57,200	213,756	8,655.34	-----
New York Life	4,610,694	1,427,712	679,233	5,359,173	211,428.00	65,414.88
Northwestern Mutual	1,384,989	279,000	149,665	1,514,324	46,354.78	33,473.00
Northwestern National	84,227	822,533	83,317	823,443	29,632.53	3,000.00
Pacific Mutual	129,500	274,500	70,186	333,814	10,490.23	-----
Penn Mutual	-----	39,500	3,000	36,500	628.53	-----
Provident Savings	315,390	161,355	147,559	329,186	12,358.58	-----
Prudential	194,233	136,197	39,155	291,295	9,325.09	1,200.00
Security Mutual	103,285	118,773	51,336	170,722	2,878.14	-----
State Life	121,780	751,900	102,400	771,280	16,768.29	10,000.00
Union Central	316,500	97,825	83,700	330,625	10,092.08	3,021.79
Wisconsin Life	-----	63,500	-----	63,500	2,051.16	-----
Total	13,248,305	10,020,686	3,565,853	19,402,769	816,678.59	222,199.78

ACCIDENT.

Name.	Premiums collected.	Losses paid.	Losses incurred.
Ætna	\$1,497.86	\$3,285.02	\$9,272.15
Continental Casualty	8,768.95	4,410.00	4,494.00
Fidelity and Casualty	3,764.74	1,008.11	1,008.11
Maryland Casualty	2,790.57	1,852.94	1,852.94
North American Accident	69.13	2,700.00	2,700.00
Ocean Accident and Guaranty	345.00	18.19	18.19
Preferred Accident	515.00	110.00	185.00
Pacific Mutual Life	2,031.31	2,264.25	2,264.25
Standard Life and Accident	5,748.56	407.23	407.23
Travelers	3,403.55	754.28	754.28
Total	28,934.67	16,810.02	22,956.15

Statement of total insurance in Oklahoma—Continued.

HEALTH.

Name.	Premiums collected.	Losses paid.	Losses incurred.
Ætna		\$35.71	\$35.71
Fidelity and Casualty	\$2,069.70	516.06	516.06
Maryland Casualty	289.49	125.57	125.57
Preferred Accident	67.00		
Standard Life and Accident	73.00	6.43	6.43
Total	2,490.19	683.77	683.77

PLATE GLASS.

Fidelity and Casualty	\$1,323.79	\$497.03	\$497.06
Lloyds Plate Glass	433.96	197.25	197.25
Maryland Casualty	867.17	270.30	270.50
Metropolitan Plate Glass	1,216.36	790.71	790.71
New Jersey Plate Glass	653.00	364.70	364.70
Total	4,494.28	2,120.02	2,120.02

STEAM BOILER.

Fidelity and Casualty	\$211.00		
Hartford Steam Boiler	2,764.94	\$75.00	\$75.00
Maryland Casualty	173.60		
Ocean Accident and Guaranty	74.48		
Total	3,224.02	75.00	75.00

BURGLARY.

Ætna Indemnity	\$24.80		
Fidelity and Casualty	4,579.00	\$4,053.25	\$4,053.25
Maryland Casualty	649.49		
Ocean Accident and Guaranty	1,322.66	16.25	16.25
Total	6,576.15	4,069.50	4,069.50

Statement of Oklahoma mutual fire insurance companies.

FIRE AND TORNADO.

Name.	Policies written in 1903.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1903.	Premiums collected.	Reserve on hand.	Losses paid.
Farmers' Mutual Indemnity Association	2,005	2,699	\$32,280.60	\$32,013.75	\$2,822.33
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association	238	Nil.	2,365.19		616.00
State Mutual	278	550	5,810.94	5,508.32	356.60

HAIL.

Farmers' Mutual Indemnity Association	930		\$22,519.22		\$16,278.95
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association	923		15,649.80		11,198.94
State Mutual	708		13,290.74		10,793.61

Statement of business of fraternal companies in Oklahoma.

Name.	Certificates written in 1903.	Number lapsed.	Number in force Dec. 31, 1903.	Number assessments collected in 1903.	Total assessments
Ancient Order of United Workmen.....	319	-----	3,817	9	\$44,712.81
American Annuity Association.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
American Benevolent Association.....	87	77	59	12	820.30
American Guild.....	169	6	223	-----	827.50
Annuity Union.....	26	24	26	-----	-----
American Plowmen.....	93	27	138	-----	-----
Brotherhood of American Yeomen.....	84	46	226	-----	1,780.45
Court of Honor.....	162	134	126	-----	-----
Fraternal Union of America.....	39	247	234	-----	2,457.00
Fraternal Mystic Circle.....	3	64	12	12	565.83
Fraternal Aid Association.....	166	101	701	12	7,390.53
Fraternal Tribunes.....	85	6	79	-----	55.13
Home Relief Association.....	308	-----	-----	-----	1,078.00
Knights of the Protected Ark.....	30	57	26	12	642.80
Knights and Ladies of Honor.....	151	49	102	-----	420.92
Knights of the Maccabees.....	222	208	326	-----	5,267.75
Knights and Ladies of Security.....	636	345	1,014	-----	6,775.95
Ladies of the Maccabees.....	124	9	190	-----	1,328.55
Loyal Protective Association.....	34	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mutual Protective League.....	25	23	182	12	1,971.14
Mystic Toilers.....	7	2	5	-----	-----
Modern Order of Praetorians.....	15	15	-----	1	3.35
Modern Woodmen of America.....	2,523	2,272	10,513	-----	104,289.25
National Masonic Accident.....	107	139	91	-----	-----
Royal Fraternal Union.....	2	5	3	12	63.27
Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur.....	37	25	22	-----	414.50
Triple Tie Benefit Association.....	648	332	266	12	1,825.75
United Benevolent Association.....	1,573	1,069	611	-----	-----
Woodmen of the World.....	1,223	786	3,501	12	45,432.14
Western Bohemian.....	68	13	344	-----	1,993.50
Woodmen Accident.....	5	14	30	-----	-----

CHURCHES AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

The statistics given below have been furnished me by the various church societies in the Territory and evidence a very satisfactory growth. Many fine church edifices have been erected in several of the cities and towns during the year. Nearly all denominations are represented in the Territory.

Fraternal organizations have thrived especially well in Oklahoma and have a large membership.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Church buildings	18
Value of church buildings	\$42,000
Rectories	8
Value of rectories	\$11,000
Organized missions	19
Other regular stations	10
Communicants	891
Clergy	13
Sunday schools	16
Membership of Sunday schools	361

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Church buildings	193
Value of church buildings	\$350,000
Parsonages	106
Value of parsonages	\$63,500
Members	18,580
Pastoral charges	176
Sunday schools	240
Officers and teachers	1,800
Scholars	18,000

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Pastoral charges	81
Presiding elders	6
Pastors	81
Local preachers	65
Members	10, 691
Additions	1, 240
Value of church buildings	\$90, 300
Church buildings	90
Value of parsonages	\$20, 000
Parsonages	50
Epworth League societies	52
Epworth League membership	1, 262
Sunday schools	108
Officers and teachers	701
Scholars	6, 012
Organized societies	198

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Church buildings	50
Value of church buildings	\$125, 000
Manse	17
Value of manse	\$27, 000
Church membership	4, 000
Ministers	53
Organized churches	66
Sunday schools	49
Membership of Sunday schools	4, 200

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Church buildings	150
Value of church buildings	\$150, 000
Parsonages	50
Value of parsonages	\$25, 000
Church membership	16, 000
Ministers	500
Organized missions	100
Sunday schools	200
Membership of Sunday schools	15, 000

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Church buildings	75
Value of church buildings	\$150, 000
Parsonages	32
Value of parsonages	\$25, 000
Church membership	2, 700
Ministers	50
Organized missions	83
Other preaching stations	17
Sunday schools	125
Membership of Sunday schools	4, 399
Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor	35
Membership of Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor	1, 000

FRIENDS.

Church buildings	18
Value of church buildings	\$10, 000
Parsonages	8
Value of parsonages	\$4, 000
Church membership	1, 500
Indian members	150
Indian missions	5
Ministers	28
Sunday schools	11
Membership of Sunday schools	1, 300

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Church organizations	317
Church buildings	123
Membership	18, 000
Preachers	154
Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor	68
Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor members	2, 312
Sunday schools	195
Value of church buildings	\$240, 000

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Bishop	1
Churches	52
Priests	31
Chapels	11
Stations visited	109
New residences for priests	3
Church membership	20, 000
Academies	2
Schools for boys and girls	17
Schools for colored	2
Convents	15
Monastery	1
Hospital	1
Value of school and church property	\$250, 000
Sunday schools	70

MEMBERSHIP OF COLORED CHURCHES.

Missionary Baptist	8, 682
African Methodist Episcopal church	3, 640
Colored Methodist Episcopal church	820
Methodist Episcopal church (colored wing)	840
Primitive Baptist	486
Colored Presbyterian	141
Congregational	412
Church of God	201

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Societies	237
Members	8, 058
Junior societies	67
Members	1, 675
Total societies	304
Total members	9, 733
New societies organized during year ending June 30, 1904	46

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Schools	1, 500
Officers and teachers	10, 000
Scholars	80, 000

Fraternal organizations.

Name of order.	Organi- zations.	New or- ganiza- tions.	Mem- bers.	New mem- bers.	Value of property.
Masons	111	19	5, 219	1, 072	-----
A. O. U. W.	92	1	3, 542	372	\$1, 200. 00
Odd Fellows	188	36	10, 101	1, 080	94, 541. 00
K. of P.	61	12	3, 194	450	3, 000. 00
W. O. W.	116	1	3, 583	195	-----
G. A. R.	74	6	1, 644	110	2, 408. 65
Confederate Veterans	9	2	2, 116	115	-----
Eastern Star	46	12	2, 220	812	833. 16
Order of Elks	6	1	864	258	18, 654. 16
W. C. T. U.	150	40	2, 035	321	-----
Women's Federated Clubs	75	30	1, 900	600	-----
Women's Relief Corps	35	1	831	97	1, 687. 00
Rebekah Lodges	105	21	4, 977	972	6, 496. 00
Knights Templar	8	-----	498	-----	1, 000. 00
Scottish Rite Masons	1	-----	802	290	75, 000. 00

CHILOCCO AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The Chilocco Agricultural School has made a great stride forward in the past year, and the term just closed has been most successful. The average attendance for the year has been 720. In point of attendance, equipment, and importance as an educational institution for Indians, Chilocco is now second to none. No other Indian school in the country has as good facilities for imparting a practical knowledge of agricultural pursuits. The Department of Indian Affairs has come to look upon the teaching of agriculture as the best means possible for preparing Indian youth to become self-supporting, and as the Chilocco school possesses an immense farm in the heart of a good agricultural country special efforts have been made to build this school up and make it the best in the country. Many improvements in the school plant were made the last year, including the erection of several new buildings. This plant now consists of some thirty-five buildings, and appropriations have been made for extensive improvements the coming year.

While agricultural instruction, stock raising, dairying, etc., are being made the leading features, instruction is also given in most of the trades. For the girls the domestic arts, such as sewing, dress-making, baking, cooking, housekeeping, laundering, etc., are given a great deal of attention. A good literary course is also required to be taken by all pupils. Military instruction and discipline are enforced, athletics are encouraged, and religious instruction not neglected.

The pupils educated at this school come from almost every State west of the Mississippi River, some forty different Indian tribes being represented.

The annual appropriations made by Congress for the maintenance of the school are from \$140,000 to \$175,000.

PART III.

Reports of Federal officials.

Public land offices.

Internal revenue.

Indian agencies.

Roster of Federal officials.

PUBLIC LANDS.

There is still some vacant land in Oklahoma. The exact amount in each county can be seen by referring to the various lists herewith attached, which have been furnished me by the officers in charge of the different land offices. The Territory is now divided into seven districts, two having been combined during the past year—Oklahoma City with Guthrie.

The greater portion of the land remaining unappropriated is best fitted for grazing purposes, as much of it is either hilly and rough, sandy, covered with saline or gypsum deposits, or rocky and unfit for cultivation. A considerable portion is situated above an altitude of 2,500 feet and has a consequent small rainfall. This portion of the country is chiefly devoted to live-stock interests, as the native grasses are very nutritious and supply pasturage during the entire year.

During the past year 1,500,012 acres have been filed upon by the homesteader, leaving 2,095,427 acres unoccupied.

ALVA LAND DISTRICT.

[W. H. Coffield, register. A. R. Museller, receiver.]

This district, while not the largest, is composed of but one county, Woods. The vacant land is either broken, sandy, or mountainous.

	Acres.
Total area	1, 732, 000
Area reserved	17, 093
Area appropriated	1, 676, 430
Area unappropriated	38, 477
Number of acres filed on during year ended June 30, 1904	5, 439

EL RENO LAND DISTRICT.

[James A. Sickles, register. Thomas R. Reid, receiver.]

Area of district, 2,749,141 acres.

During the year ending June 30, 1904, there were 51,418.17 acres filed on.

County.	Unappropriated.	Reserved.	Appropriated.	Total area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Blaine	22		76, 138	76, 160
Canadian	817	26, 080	255, 063	281, 960
Custer	37		332, 123	332, 160
Caddo	2, 707	31, 411	917, 223	951, 341
Kiowa	2, 650	21, 760	437, 670	462, 080
Washita		3, 200	642, 240	645, 440
Total	6, 233	82, 451	2, 660, 457	2, 749, 141

GUTHRIE LAND DISTRICT.

[J. J. Boles, register. Wm. D. Hodge, receiver.]

Area of district, 4,211,630 square acres.

This district is composed of nine thickly settled counties, in which there are but 90 acres of unoccupied land.

County.	Area unappropriated.	Area appropriated.	Area reserved.	Total area.
Canadian		147, 255	8, 375	155, 630
Cleveland		268, 000	80, 000	348, 000
Kay		425, 421	46, 579	472, 000
Lincoln	32	444, 346	174, 622	619, 000
Logan		343, 106	16, 894	360, 000
Noble		468, 655	30, 345	499, 000
Oklahoma		404, 160	35, 840	440, 000
Pawnee	58	301, 993	30, 949	333, 000
Payne		417, 164	66, 836	484, 000
Pottawatomie		227, 780	273, 220	501, 000
Total	90	3, 447, 880	763, 660	4, 211, 630

KINGFISHER LAND DISTRICT.

[E. E. Brownlee, register. J. V. Admire, receiver.]

Area of district, 4,421,000 square acres.

During the year ending June 30, 1904, there were 135,031.54 acres filed on.

County.	Area un-appropriated.	Area appropriated.	Area reserved.	Total area.
Blaine	301	518,549	150	519,000
Canadian		139,000		139,000
Custer	700	308,660	640	310,000
Dewey	3,658	633,342		637,000
Day	74,020	591,980		666,000
Grant		672,000		672,000
Garfield		640,000		640,000
Kingfisher		568,000		568,000
Logan		112,000		112,000
Oklahoma		23,000		23,000
Roger Mills	5,667	129,333		135,000
Total	84,346	4,335,864	790	4,421,000

LAWTON LAND DISTRICT.

[H. D. McKnight, register. J. D. McGuire, receiver.]

Area of district, 2,120,000 square acres.

During the year ending June 30, 1904, there were 51,501.34 acres filed on.

County.	Area un-appropriated.	Area appropriated.	Area reserved.	Total area.
Comanche	13,852	1,239,428	591,720	1,845,000
Kiowa	1,502	272,178	1,320	275,000
Total	15,354	1,511,606	593,040	2,120,000

MANGUM LAND DISTRICT.

[John A. Oliphant, register. John A. Trotter, receiver.]

Area of district, 2,133,575 square acres.

During the year there were 159,943 acres filed on.

County.	Area un-appropriated.	Area appropriated.	Area reserved.	Total area.
Greer	10,185	1,499,090	2,300	1,511,575
Roger Mills	3,420	594,320	24,260	622,000
Total	13,605	2,093,410	26,560	2,133,575

WOODWARD LAND DISTRICT.

[F. S. Healey, register. E. S. Wiggins, receiver.]

County.	Area appropriated.	Area un-appropriated.	Area filed on for year ending June 30, 1904.	Area reserved.	Total area.
Beaver	1,842,970	1,838,030	899,679		3,681,000
Woodward	2,023,028	99,292	197,000	1,680	2,124,000
Total	3,865,998	1,937,322	1,096,679	1,680	5,805,000

Messrs. Healy and Wiggins, register and receiver, respectively, speak thus enthusiastically of this district:

The class of settlers are above the average and full of hope and enterprise, just such people as it takes to build up a country, morally as well as financially. Only a few years ago a person could travel for many miles and the only life that could be seen were strings of cattle going to and from water. Now we see in their stead droves of nicely clad men, women, and children going to and from schools and churches, apparently satisfied with themselves and their surroundings.

Climate.—There is no doubt that we have one of the healthiest parts of the United States. In fact, the pure air almost brings the dead to life.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

[J. M. Simpson, collector.]

There was collected in Oklahoma Territory for the year ending June 30, 1904, \$74,397.63, as follows:

From beer, at the rate of \$1 per barrel	\$12,845.00
From spirits, at the rate of \$1 per gallon	15,977.83
From cigars, at the rate of \$3 per 1,000	9,224.87
From tobacco, at the rate of 6 cents per pound	164.59
From special taxes for sale of spirits, beer, and oleomargarine	35,227.10
From penalties, etc	958.24
Total	74,397.63

INDIANS.

The total number of Indians in the Territory as reported by the various agents and superintendents is now 11,945.

In addition to the above are some 300 Apaches being held at Fort Sill as prisoners of war.

Pawnee Agency	633
Osage Agency:	
Osage	1,895
Kaw	247
White Eagle Agency:	
Poncas	568
Otoes	367
Tonkawas	52
Sac and Fox Agency:	
Sac and Fox	491
Iowas	90
Pottawatomie	1,686
Shawnee	687
Kickapoo	247
Darlington Agency:	
Cheyenne	776
Arapahoe	521
Kiowa Agency:	
Apache	158
Kiowa	1,161
Comanche	1,401
Wichita	433
Caddo	532

PAWNEE AGENCY AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

[George W. Nellis, superintendent and special disbursing agent.]

Census.—The census taken June 30, 1904, shows the Pawnee tribe to have decreased thirteen in number during the year. The population is as follows:

Males	303
Females	330
Total	633
Males 21 years of age and over.....	154
Females 18 years of age and over.....	180
Children over 5 and under 18 years of age.....	206

Progress.—The Pawnees are progressing slowly. The fact that they are now receiving more than \$125,000 annually from annuities, interest on trust funds, the lease of allotments and the sale of inherited lands, an average per capita of more than \$200, thus taking away the necessity of labor as a means of support, would seem to be sufficient reason for no progress whatever. On the other hand, such a condition of circumstances permitting them, as it does, to pass their time in idleness and still have means to indulge in all vices, would seem to make retrogression certain and advancement impossible. I think, however, that it can be truthfully stated that some progress is being made. More Indians are living upon and cultivating their allotments than ever before, and a greater acreage has been farmed.

Their corn crop has been conservatively estimated at over 45,000 bushels, their small grain at 1,500 bushels, and their yield of vegetables, including potatoes, at nearly 2,000 bushels. They have put up 1,350 tons of hay and have cut and sold 350 cords of wood. They own about 900 horses, about 250 head of cattle, 300 head of hogs, 500 sheep, and 1,750 domestic fowls. The farmers both state positively that farming among the Indians has been more general and more successful this year than at any time during their service among them.

Liquor.—A large portion of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants. The agency lies within the corporate limits of the city of Pawnee, which has nine licensed saloons, most of them doubtless through boot leggers furnishing liquor to the Indians. Two of these saloons are notorious, but while a number of their boot leggers have been arrested and convicted, it has been impossible so far to get hold of the real criminals—the saloon keepers who employ the boot leggers. There have been eight prosecutions during the year, in which convictions were had, seven receiving sentences of \$100 fine and sixty days in jail, and one \$100 fine and two years in the penitentiary. There are now twelve men awaiting trial at the Federal jail in Guthrie for furnishing liquor to the Indians.

Education.—The Pawnee Training School is doing good work in both the academic and industrial departments. The employees are competent, industrious, and loyal to the school. The enrollment for the year was 139, the average attendance 120. The difference between the enrollment and the average attendance is accounted for by the fact that a number of the smaller boys were sent home after the burning of the boys' dormitory. Only those who could be accommodated in the hospital and kindergarten buildings were retained. Very little difficulty is experienced in keeping the Pawnee children in school. The people favor the school and offer little opposition either to the attendance of their children or to the maintenance of good discipline.

The burning of the boys' dormitory, which occurred on January 15, 1904, and the origin of which still remains a mystery, was a great misfortune to the school. This was by far the best building on the plant, in fact the only building with anything like modern conveniences. The girls' building is an old dilapidated affair, poorly constructed, badly arranged, unsanitary, inadequate in size, and with no modern appliances for heat, light, or ventilation. The second story of this building, in which the sleeping rooms are located, is very badly planned, having very low ceilings, and being so cut up with small halls running in all directions as to make it very improbable that the children could be gotten out of it without loss of life if a fire should occur in the nighttime. The class rooms are in this building, and they are very poorly adapted for the purpose. One is entirely too small and the other as much too large, and both are miserably lighted. It is not to be wondered at that many of these children are afflicted with chronic sore eyes. The same may be said so far as light and

general adaptability are concerned of the room used as the sewing room. The bath and lavatory facilities are also very poor and inadequate.

Missionary work.—The missionary work is being conducted among these Indians by Rev. A. G. Murray and his wife, who are under the direction of the presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this district.

THE OSAGE INDIAN AGENCY.

[Frank Frantz, United States Indian agent.]

Until July 1, 1904, the agency embraced the Osage and Kaw (Kansa) Indian reservations, at which date the Kaw Reserve, with the subagency and boarding school pertaining thereto, was segregated and placed under a bonded superintendent.

The Osage Reservation is located between the Arkansas River on the west and south, the State of Kansas on the north, and the ninety-sixth meridian of longitude on the east, and has a mean elevation of 816 feet above sea level. The land is about 60 per cent prairie and 40 per cent timbered. The prairie soil is about half sandstone and half limestone, and is fertile, raising an abundance of wild grass, and when placed under cultivation is productive of large and varied crops. The timber lands consist of river bottoms and broken hills, and has been called by another writer the best and worst land of the reservation. The entire reservation is well watered by innumerable springs and streams that traverse its acres, many of which assume considerable proportions and abound with all kinds of fish found in this locality. The reservation has an area of 1,470,055 acres. The slope of the land and general course of the streams are to the southeast.

The Kaw (Kansa) Reservation comprises an area of 100,141 acres. About 20 per cent of this reserve lies along the Arkansas River and is as fine land as can be found in the West. The balance is nearly all limestone upland unsurpassed in fertility as wheat land.

The reservation has been equally divided among the Kaw, or Kansa, Indians under an act of Congress dated July 1, 1902, each member having received about 406 acres, of which 160 acres is designated and considered as a homestead and is unalienable and nontaxable for a period of twenty-five years; the balance, about 246 acres, is nontaxable for a period of ten years, but can be alienated at any time under certain conditions and restrictions imposed by the Department. The tribe had a fund to their credit in the United States Treasury amounting to \$135,000, yielding an annual income of \$6,750. This fund, together with all moneys due the tribe at the time of allotment, has been individualized and will be gradually disbursed in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, each member receiving annually interest on whatever of his or her share remains in the Treasury. At the time of the allotment the approved roll contained 247 names, of which number only 218 were alive—89 full bloods and 129 mixed bloods.

Osage population.—A census of the Osage tribe at the close of the fiscal year 1904 shows a population as follows:

Males, all ages	946
Females, all ages	949
Total	1,895
Males over 18 years	454
Males under 18 years	492
	946
Females over 14 years	531
Females under 14 years	418
	949
Total of all ages	1,895
Number between 6 and 16 years	594
Number not of school age	1,301
	1,895
Full bloods, all ages and sex	838
Mixed bloods, all ages and sex	1,857
	1,895

A net increase during the year of 45 persons.

Revenues.—The Osage tribe of Indians are considered about the richest people as a tribe on the face of the globe. They have an annual income of \$418,611.39, being 5 per cent interest on the \$8,372,427.80 held in trust for them by the United States Treasury. To this is added about \$165,000 derived from lease of grazing lands, royalty from oil wells, etc. The amount from oil and gas royalties will greatly increase from this time, owing to increased development and facilities on account of pipe lines for reaching the market. This makes an annual income of about \$584,000. Out of this fund well-equipped schools are maintained, salaries of employees are paid, nearly all of the expense of the agency is met, and the residue paid per capita to the members of the tribe in quarterly installments. The division of interest money alone amounts to about \$14 per month, or \$42 every three months to each man, woman, and child. To this may be added quite comfortable incomes to many individual members of the tribe, more progressive than others, from their homesteads and farms.

Oil and gas.—On the 16th day of March, 1896, a lease for ten years, covering the entire Osage Reservation, was given to Edwin B. Foster, for prospecting and mining for oil and gas, by the terms of which the nation is to receive as a royalty 10 per cent of all the oil produced and \$50 per annum for each gas well that may be discovered and utilized. Until recently nothing was done under this lease other than that absolutely necessary, to prevent the cancellation of the contract. About three years ago, by assignment, the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company became the sole owner of this lease, since which time much more activity in the way of prospecting and developing has been demonstrated, especially so in the year just past.

In the fall of 1903 the Pawhuska Oil and Gas Company developed a strong gas well within 1½ miles of the agency headquarters, and now the town of Pawhuska is furnished with light and heat from this source and it is hoped that all agency and school buildings will be using natural gas for light and heat, an arrangement that will be a source of great comfort and convenience as well as a wonderful saving in expense.

Railroads and telephones.—Two railroad companies—the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Eastern Oklahoma, a part of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe—have completed their lines across the reservation and established stations and sidings at convenient points. Nelagony (an Indian name meaning "good water"), on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, gives the agency a station within 7 miles, while heretofore the nearest railroad point was nearly 30 miles away. Other railroads are knocking at the door of the reservation and several surveys have been made. It seems that more building within the boundaries of the reserve during the ensuing year is highly probable. Considerable telephone improvement has been done, and now the agency not only has telephonic communication with all principal outside points, but with all the important places within the boundaries of the reservation.

Character.—While I have not had the chance to judge the character of the Osage Indian in his home, he has the reputation of being a mild-mannered, good-humored, contented sort of a fellow, with an appetite for something good to eat and plenty of it. He has a good opinion of himself, and is ever jealous of his honor and integrity. The mixed bloods predominate in number, and among them are to be found some of as shrewd and progressive men as there are in the land. Like many of their red brothers, the appetite of some of the Osages for "red eye" is insatiable, and their thirst for intoxicants would be invaluable to a confirmed toper; yet from what I have seen up to the date of this report and from what I have been able to learn from those familiar with these people, I do not believe there is any more liquor drinking among them than there is among the same number of other residents of the United States, taking the population throughout.

Churches.—There are four churches at Pawhuska, viz, Methodist Episcopal, Episcopalian, Baptist, and Catholic, where religious services are held regularly. During the past year the Episcopalians and Baptists have built nice churches and have expended considerable money in improving their properties in Pawhuska.

Sanitory.—There were no deaths among the pupils while in school, and have been none in three and one-half years.

There has been only one at the St. Louis School during that time. This school is kept in a good sanitary condition. The building compares very favorably with the Government girls' dormitory. It, too, has a good, healthful loca-

tion. An epidemic of measles was followed by a number of cases of pneumonia at the St. Louis School. Children are generally hearty at both places.

Schools.—Two schools have been maintained under the supervision of the agent throughout the year—the Osage Boarding School at Pawhuska and the Kaw Boarding School at the Kaw Subagency. Besides the Indian children who attended these schools a large majority of those of school age were enrolled in the nonreservation schools, the two Catholic boarding schools on the reserve and several private schools in the reservation, besides quite a number attending different seminaries, academies, and colleges of the country. The education of the average Osage child is well looked after.

WHITE EAGLE AGENCY.

[H. M. Noble, superintendent and special disbursing agent.]

I have the honor to forward you herewith data with reference to the Ponca and Tonkawa Indians under my charge as follows:

A census taken June 30, 1904, shows the population of the Ponca to be 270 males and 298 females, a total of 568 souls, an increase of 12 over the number one year ago. The Tonkawa have 23 males and 29 females, a total of 52, the same number as shown by the census of last year, the old members dying being supplanted by an equal number of children born. The Ponca children of school age number 139, all of whom, physically able, are in attendance at the Government schools. The Tonkawa have only 7 of school age and remain at home.

The following amount of money was disbursed by me to the Indians:

Ponca:

Sale of inherited Indian land.....	\$188,649.47
Lease money from individual allotments.....	42,946.97
Tribal pasture lease money.....	9,000.00
Annuity money interest on trust funds.....	2,453.58
Paid to Indian employees.....	1,254.87
Freighting, sales of wood, etc.....	324.46
Total.....	<u>244,629.35</u>

Otoe and Missouri (six months ending December 31, 1903):

Sale of inherited Indian land.....	45,917.00
Lease money from individual allotments.....	8,519.13
Tribal pasture money (lease).....	5,000.00
Annuity money.....	9,996.25
Paid to Indian employees.....	419.19
Freighting.....	46.88
Total.....	<u>69,898.45</u>

Tonkawas:

Sale of inherited Indian land.....	\$57,033.52
Lease money from individual allotments.....	11,225.00
Annuity money.....	1,285.78
Total.....	<u>69,544.30</u>

Aggregate total..... 384,072.10

The Poncas spent about \$12,000 for permanent improvements, \$68,000 for the necessities of life, \$64,000 was placed in the hands of legal guardians of minor heirs, and the balance of more than \$100,000 was spent in drinking, gambling, and general improvidence.

The Tonkawas spent nearly \$25,000 in permanent improvements, stock, and implements; for the necessities of life \$10,000, the balance being expended in the liquidation of old debts, etc. These people nearly all live in good substantial homes, are not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and are undoubtedly the happiest, most contented people on the face of the earth.

The land possessed by the Poncas is unequaled in Oklahoma in fertility, being especially adapted to the raising of cereals, vegetables, and fruits; also stock raising. Under these conditions, and in a climate unsurpassed, receiving aid from the Government, one would expect to find a prosperous people, but, unfor-

tunately, this can not be truly said. Indolence, improvidence, the use of intoxicating liquors, and gambling is bringing them to poverty and ruin, and the very causes that should make them wealthy seem to aggravate their down-hill tendencies.

However, in the midst of many discouraging conditions which obtain here, there seems to be some hope in the young men of the tribe who have been educated in the training schools which the Government has so beneficently provided for its wards. There seems to be an industrial awakening among these young fellows. They have cultivated over 1,400 acres of land and will harvest by careful estimate, 5,000 bushels of wheat, 1,400 bushels of oats, 35,000 bushels of corn, besides much garden truck. Merchants report increasing sales of farming implements to Indians this season. All this is a healthy sign of future progress in the right direction. When absolute necessity stares this people directly in the face (not many years hence), they will all work; they all know how.

The Otoe Reservation was segregated from this agency January 1, 1904, and placed under a bonded superintendent. By Congressional enactment, the boundaries of the Ponca and Otoe reservations were abolished, and the two reservations are now fully incorporated into the body politic of the Territory and nation. School districts have been organized and new public school buildings are in process of erection. The Indians are now full-fledged citizens and will vote at the coming elections. Many of our red brethren will doubtless fail in the transition to complete white man's civilization, but those that survive the crisis will come forth good American citizens in the best sense of the word.

As yet there are no churches on this reservation. A mission is maintained at the agency by the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the missionary, Rev. A. J. Simms, doing what he can for the uplifting of this people. The work is great and the workers mighty few. As the years go by a better class of people will occupy the land contiguous to the Indians than in the past, and missionary effort will receive more cooperation and the results will be greater. The number of Indian communicants is now 70.

The training school at this agency has been successfully carried on during the year. The enrollment reached 120, with an average attendance of 111. In connection with the literary work of the institution, the Indian pupils are instructed in industrial lines, especially in general housekeeping and in farming. The girls are instructed in laundering, cooking, and housekeeping under competent instructors. For the boys, we have a farm of 400 acres. During the present season, under the direction of a competent farmer, they planted 18 acres of wheat, 29 acres of oats, 50 acres of corn, 6 acres of Kaffir corn, 10 acres of alfalfa, 2 acres of sweet and pop corn, 2 acres of potatoes, 3 acres of garden, all of which is excellent. There are 140 acres of hay land and 120 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of orchard. The school herd consists of 55 head, 20 of which are milch cows, which the boys milk, the girls taking care of the milk, making the butter, etc. All the instruction given the Indian pupil has reference to future usefulness in practical everyday life.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation for the assistance rendered me by the Federal officers, Hon. Horace Speed, United States district attorney; Hon. B. T. Hainer, United States district judge; and United States Marshal Fossett, in the corraling and prosecution of "boot-leggers" and other offenders of the Federal laws governing Indian affairs at this agency.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

[W. C. Kohlenberg, superintendent and special disbursing agent.]

The condition of affairs among these Indians is not as encouraging as it might be, considering the opportunities that the Indians have had for advancement in the way of becoming industrious, self-supporting citizens and useful and desirable members of society.

There are two tribes of Indians under my jurisdiction—the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes. Both tribes have taken their allotments, and the surplus lands have been opened to settlement. The allotments were made in 1891, the Iowa Indians each receiving 80 acres, the patents to which are held in trust by the Government for a period of twenty-five years. The Sac and Fox Indians each received 160 acres. The patents to half of each allotment were to have been held in trust by the Government for a period of five years, and on the other half for a period of twenty-five years. The five-year period on the first half

was afterwards extended ten years, making fifteen years from the date of allotment before a final patent will be given on the first 80 acres of each allotment. This fifteen-year period will expire in about two years. The allotments are mostly located along the Cimarron River and the North Fork of the Canadian, or near some other water course.

Few of the Indians are entirely self-supporting, in the sense that they earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brows. The proceeds derived from the leasing of their lands, which, together with an annuity amounting to over \$70 per capita, is enough to satisfy their wants, making it unnecessary for them to depend upon their own exertions for their daily bread.

While there are many Indians who do not earn a complete livelihood through their own efforts, yet the majority attempt to do something in the line of agriculture, and a number of them are very successful in this pursuit, managing their own allotments, and, in a few cases, the allotments of their wives or children in addition.

A large number of deceased Indians' allotments have been sold, and the proceeds of such sales turned over to the heirs. In a number of cases this money has been foolishly squandered, but in other cases the Indians have derived considerable benefits from such sales, and the money was wisely expended in improvements on allotments, etc.

One great drawback to the Indians farming their own allotments more extensively is that it is very difficult to get them to purchase the necessary farming implements. Therefore they lease most of their land, reserving only a part for their own use and benefit. The land is usually leased for a term of three or five years, and a great part of the consideration or rental on the land consists of improvements which the lessee places there, in addition to which there is usually a small cash rental. The principal idea is to have the land placed in such condition that the Indian can take possession after the expiration of the lease and earn a living.

The greatest bane of all is the drunkenness existing among the Iowas generally, and among the Sacs and Foxes to a large extent. It seems to be a very easy matter for the Indians to secure all the whisky they want in any of the towns in the vicinity where they live. On account of the unwillingness of the Indian to testify it is difficult to secure the arrest of a whisky seller, and popular opinion in this part of the country is such that when a whisky seller is brought to trial it is difficult to secure a conviction, for the reason that a jury seldom gives the same credence to an Indian's testimony that they give to a white man's.

All violations of law can be traced directly to the use of liquor among these Indians. It makes of them nothing but social outcasts. It destroys all desire for advancement and habits of industry that they may have gained through years of tuition. If it were not for this drunkenness the future of these Indians could be looked forward to with hope. I believe, however, that it is not increasing, but is decreasing to some extent.

Almost every child of school age was placed in some school the past year. The school located here had an average attendance of 83.5 for the year ending June 30, 1904. In addition to this number, a number of children are in attendance at Chilocco, Haskell Institute, and Carlisle Indian schools.

The census shows 90 Iowa Indians on June 30, 1904, as against 93 June 30, 1903. The decrease during the year was 3. There are now 40 males and 50 females.

The census of the Sac and Fox Indians shows that there were 491 on June 30, 1904, as against 492 on June 30, 1903, making a decrease of 1 during the year. There are now 229 males and 262 females.

On the whole, the work of the past year has been satisfactory, good results having been secured along several lines.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN AGENCY.

[Lieut. Col. Geo. W. H. Stouch, superintendent and special disbursing agent.]

The agency is located on the North Canadian River about 4 miles northwest of Elreno, Okla., and is surrounded by beautiful groves of trees and has 40 buildings used for agency purposes, and has for the use and benefit of itself and schools about 26 sections of land reserved. The Arapaho school is also located at the agency and has 22 buildings. The Cheyenne school is 3 miles north of the agency and has 12 buildings, with attractive lawns, trees, and a natural

grove. The agency and schools have a good water system piped into the buildings for fire protection and the drinking water is furnished from springs.

Census:

Cheyennes	776
Arapahoes	521
Total	1,297

of which 365 are of school age, viz, 5 to 18 years.

Income:

Rental of allotments	\$66,329.53
Interest on money in treasury	23,100.16
Hauling freight	212.85
Produce of labor sold	4,141.00
Employed at agency and schools	7,680.00
Working on roads, etc	7,999.82
Sale of lands inherited from deceased Indians	137,122.52
Total	246,585.88

Labor on roads and improvements.—Of the \$8,000 authorized for the employment of Indians to work on roads and make improvements on the reservation all was expended except 18 cents, and the work done has been commended by all. The Indians were glad to avail themselves of the chance to earn this money and worked faithfully. Grading of agency and school grounds, repairs in farming districts, repairs to bridges, and 37½ miles of road repairing and new roads was accomplished. One hundred and eighty different Indians were at work. Two thousand three hundred and ninety days' work was done by the Indians with teams at the rate of \$2.50 per day. One thousand six hundred and twenty days' work was done by Indians alone (with shovel or pick) at the rate of \$1.25 per day.

Agriculture.—Six farmers are employed to instruct and advise the Indians in their farming operations and stock raising, and while the Indians are not farming extensively, it is hoped that in a few years they will be.

Seventeen thousand five hundred pounds of corn, 4,000 pounds of oats, 563 bushels of wheat, and a quantity of garden seed were issued to those Indians who had their ground prepared for planting. They raised 6,325 bushels of corn, 5,425 bushels of wheat, 1,665 bushels of oats, and 750 bushels of potatoes, besides garden vegetables, and cut 925 tons of hay.

They own 100 good work teams and 160 wagons. These teams are included in the following stock they own: 1,294 horses, 229 mules, 608 head of cattle, and 1,050 domestic fowls.

There was raised on the agency farm corn, wheat, oats, and hay valued at \$4,235; on the Cheyenne school farm oats, wheat, hay, sorghum, and stock valued at \$2,943.50, and on the Arapaho school farm oats, corn, wheat, rye, alfalfa, hay, and stock valued at \$2,007.70.

Sale of deceased Indians' land.—Fifty-four tracts of land containing about 160 acres each and 21 tracts containing about 80 acres each were sold during the year at an average of about \$13.28 per acre, the total amount received being \$137,122.52. This land was purchased by white farmers who intend to make their homes in this country. Some of the Indians used the money judiciously, paying their debts and buying horses and wagons, while others spent theirs foolishly.

Customs.—There is a decided improvement noted among these people year by year, and the old tribal customs are fast disappearing. All of the men wear citizens' clothes and the women wear calico dresses made according to the Indian style. It is a neat, modest dress and suitable to their wants in every respect.

Marriages are now being performed according to law except in a few cases, and then later legal marriage ceremony is performed.

Their morals are good and they are in the main intelligent, bright, and happy. Their worst evils are whisky, mescal, and borrowing money at a high rate of interest, frequently paying from 24 to 200 per cent interest, and sometimes a higher rate.

Health.—The health of the Indians in the main is encouraging, and they have been free from the visitation of any epidemic. The sanitary conditions

of the agency and schools is highly satisfactory and the health of the pupils has been usually good.

Education.—The Cheyenne Training School is for the Cheyennes and has a capacity of 140, the average attendance for the year being 140. The Arapaho Training School is for the Arpahoes and has a capacity of 150, the average attendance for the year being 103. At both of these schools the pupils receive literary and industrial training, each branch being evenly divided and receiving the same amount of attention. Good progress has been made in all the branches of the schools.

Thirty-three children of these tribes are attending the public schools and 36 are absent from the reservation attending Government schools.

Missionaries.—Their work has been of benefit to the Indians and they report that 307 have been baptized up to date, of which 233 are communicants.

KIOWA INDIAN AGENCY.

[Col. James F. Randlett, agent.]

The total census of Indians at this agency numbers 3,685, divided as follows:

Apache	158
Kiowa	1, 161
Comanche	1, 401
Wichita and affiliated bands.....	965
Total	3, 685

During the past year, for the reason that there was less outside interference with the work of the agency, much good has been accomplished among the Indians under this jurisdiction. Many Indians are farming portions of their own allotments, while in one or two cases Indians have leased allotments of other Indians for farming purposes, paying cash rent therefor.

During last summer many of the Indians, especially those pertaining to the Wichita and affiliated bands, were constantly engaged in chopping cotton, and many are now engaged in the work of picking this crop for the homesteaders and lessees of Indian allotments.

Much good has resulted to the Indians of the agency from the efforts of the numerous Christian missionaries who work among them, and a marked increase is noted in the number of Indians that come to the office with the request for a license to be married in the "white man's road."

On April 1, 1904, there were 1,502 leases of Indian allotted lands of this agency in force, under which, on that date, \$52,002.62 was due and payable from the lessees, of which amount but \$414.50 remains delinquent. This is considered a very creditable showing, not only for the agency office, but also for the character of the citizenship of the new counties.

The three Government and four mission schools were filled last year to their fullest capacity, and all the employees connected with these several institutions deserve credit and praise for their earnest labor toward the end of making good citizens of the Indian youth.

There were but few tracts of inherited Indian lands sold during the past year, for the reason that the bids offered were not considered commensurate with the value of the lands sought to be purchased.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

United States attorney.—Horace Speed.

Assistant United States district attorneys.—John W. Scothorn, Frank Hall, and H. D. McKnight.

United States marshal.—William B. Fossett.

Registers and receivers, United States land offices.—Guthrie, J. J. Boles and William D. Hodge; Kingfisher, E. E. Brownlee and J. V. Admire; Alva, W. H. Cofield and A. R. Museller; Woodward, F. S. Healey and E. S. Wiggins; Mangun, John A. Oliphant and John A. Trotter; El Reno, Thomas R. Reid and James A. Sickles; Lawton, H. D. McKnight and J. D. Maguire.

United States Indian agents and superintendents.—Osage, Frank Framtz, Pawhuska; Ponca and Otoe, Hugh M. Noble, White Eagle; Iowa, Sac and Fox, W. C. Kohlenberg, Sac and Fox Agency; Cheyenne and Arapaho, Maj. George W. Stouch, Darlington; Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, Col. James F. Randlett, Anadarko; Pawnee, George W. Nellis, Pawnee.

PART IV.

Reports of Territorial officials:	Territorial board of equalization.
Territorial secretary.	Territorial board for leasing
Territorial treasurer.	school land.
Territorial auditor.	Territorial board of health.
Territorial superintendent of public instruction.	Territorial board of osteopathic examiners.
Territorial bank examiner.	Territorial board of pharmacy.
Territorial attorney-general.	Territorial board of dental examiners.
Territorial librarian.	
Territorial adjutant-general.	Oklahoma live stock sanitary commission.
Territorial oil inspector.	The courts.
Territorial fish and game warden.	Official roster.
Territorial grain inspector.	
Territorial board of railway assessors.	

TERRITORIAL SECRETARY.

[William Grimes.]

During the past year there have been issued 597 notarial commissions, distributed among the various counties as shown below:

Beaver -----	19	Lincoln -----	31
Blaine -----	19	Logan -----	35
Canadian -----	23	Noble -----	19
Cleveland -----	12	Oklahoma -----	90
Custer -----	26	Pawnee -----	31
Day -----	6	Payne -----	14
Dewey -----	10	Pottawatomie -----	56
Garfield -----	28	Roger Mills -----	17
Grant -----	11	Washita -----	12
Greer -----	33	Woods -----	36
Kay -----	23	Woodward -----	32
Kingfisher -----	14		

Number of requisitions granted -----	65
Number of requisitions honored -----	42

Amount of fees received and turned over to Territorial treasurer.

Received from insurance -----	\$16,016.00
Received from corporations, notaries, and miscellaneous items -----	7,452.80
Total -----	23,468.80

Classified list of corporations chartered.

Churches -----	74
Banks -----	48
Mining companies -----	124
Oil companies -----	96
Railroads -----	16
Building and loan companies -----	4
Telephone companies -----	20
Mill and elevator companies -----	15
Mercantile and miscellaneous -----	464
Total -----	861

The total capitalization of the railroads chartered during the year was \$127,750,000.

TERRITORIAL TREASURY.

[C. W. Rambo, treasurer.]

Following is a statement showing the amount of taxes collected, by counties, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904; also a statement showing the receipts placed to the credit of the general revenue fund, from sources other than taxation; a statement showing the amount of taxes due for the different years, and the condition of the following accounts of Territorial institutions, and of the general revenue fund for the year ending June 30, 1904:

GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904	\$526, 065. 57
Cash on hand for redemption of warrants	31, 405. 74
Net general revenue fund indebtedness	494, 659. 83

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND, OLD LEVY.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904	\$10, 024. 50
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904	14. 18
Balance on hand	10, 010. 32

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND TAX, 1903.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904	\$6, 737. 01
Cash on hand for redemption of warrants	1, 243. 10
Balance outstanding June 30, 1904	5, 493. 91

NORMAL SCHOOL LEASE FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904	\$5, 821. 16
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NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904	\$19, 139. 44
Cash on hand for redemption of warrants	2, 431. 44
Balance outstanding	16, 708. 00

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL FUND, OLD LEVY.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904	\$8, 089. 29
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NORTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL LEASE FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904	\$3, 279. 81
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NORTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL FUND TAX, 1903.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904	\$7, 265. 23
Cash on hand for redemption of warrants	2, 092. 01
Balance outstanding	5, 173. 22

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904 (interest not added)-----	\$76, 056. 87
Cash on hand for redemption of warrants-----	16, 089. 69
Balance outstanding-----	59, 967. 69

SOUTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL FUND TAX, 1903.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904-----	\$4, 240. 56
Cash on hand June 30, 1904-----	1, 821. 92
Balance outstanding-----	2, 418. 64

SOUTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL LEASE FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904-----	\$1, 580. 50
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SOUTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904-----	\$240. 95
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904-----	92. 76
Balance on hand-----	148. 19

BEAUTIFYING FUND FOR SOUTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904-----	\$2, 066. 47
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UNIVERSITY FUND, OLD LEVY.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904-----	\$601. 00
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904-----	14. 02
Balance on hand-----	586. 98

UNIVERSITY FUND TAX, 1903.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904-----	\$3, 004. 21
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904-----	80. 00
Balance on hand-----	2, 924. 21

UNIVERSITY BUILDING FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904-----	\$4, 654. 23
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UNIVERSITY EQUIPMENT FUND.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904-----	\$8, 167. 88
Cash on hand June 30, 1904-----	2, 452. 16
Balance outstanding-----	5, 715. 72

UNIVERSITY INSURANCE INDEMNITY FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904-----	\$8, 169. 08
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UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904-----	\$3, 368. 18
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COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY FUND, OLD LEVY.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904-----	\$1, 859. 14
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904-----	28. 50
Balance on hand-----	1, 830. 64

COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY LEASE FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904	\$2,588.08
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COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY FUND TAX, 1903.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904	\$4,633.77
Cash on hand June 30, 1904	1,978.35
Balance outstanding	2,655.32

COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY BUILDING FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904	\$6,651.53
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DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL FUND, OLD LEVY.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904	\$12,356.21
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DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL-FUND TAX, 1903.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904	\$7,396.01
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AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE LEVY, OLD FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904	\$55.57
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904	2.11
Balance on hand	53.46

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE LEVY FUND TAX, 1903.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904	\$3,578.69
Cash on hand June 30, 1904	1,270.66
Balance outstanding	2,308.03

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904	\$1,853.55
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UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL FUND, OLD LEVY.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904	\$198.52
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UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL FUND TAX, 1903.

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1904	\$3,845.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1904	1,144.44
Balance outstanding	2,700.56

LIBRARY FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904	\$1,604.44
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Statement showing the receipts from sources other than taxation, which have been placed to the credit of the general revenue fund for the year ending June 30, 1904.

William Grimes, secretary of Oklahoma	\$23,468.80
Paul F. Cooper, bank examiner	2,320.00
F. A. Ashton, coal-oil inspector	5,995.36
Interest on daily balances	18,630.16
A. H. Van Vleet, Territorial geologist	140.00
Total	50,554.32

Statement of taxes due for the different years.

1891-92-----	\$10,391.29	1899-----	\$12,657.78
1893-----	13,012.59	1900-----	20,197.61
1894-----	17,114.84	1901-----	31,734.32
1895-----	48,073.37	1902-----	34,106.33
1896-----	2,724.09	1903-----	219,581.30
1897-----	21,915.73		
1898-----	19,083.51	Total-----	450,592.76

Statement showing the amount of taxes collected, by counties, for different years.

County.	1891-1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Total.
Beaver-----	\$7.00	\$1.60	\$27.51	\$6,611.59	\$6,506.13	-----	\$13,153.83
Blaine-----	21.86	8.92	145.28	5,118.70	7,350.29	-----	12,645.05
Canadian-----	44.41	3.34	11.59	9,113.46	13,094.96	-----	22,207.76
Caddo-----	-----	-----	-----	3,651.56	8,793.42	-----	12,444.98
Comanche-----	-----	-----	-----	4,035.06	14,414.29	-----	18,449.35
Cleveland-----	8.04	18.00	117.36	5,211.60	9,765.64	\$2.22	15,122.86
Custer-----	1.14	69.87	72.06	5,951.14	7,345.61	-----	13,439.82
Day-----	-----	56.11	73.56	1,193.87	1,569.84	-----	2,893.38
Dewey-----	17.37	14.48	42.70	2,152.27	3,745.73	-----	5,972.55
Garfield-----	21.25	23.02	238.22	14,289.56	12,525.87	-----	27,097.92
Grant-----	-----	-----	-----	10,162.26	12,696.21	-----	22,858.47
Greer-----	-----	-----	-----	5,526.65	23,177.45	-----	28,704.10
Kay-----	40.55	24.09	120.38	10,501.42	15,991.61	-----	26,658.05
Kingfisher-----	2.36	4.82	48.06	7,995.74	13,379.58	-----	21,430.56
Kiowa-----	-----	-----	-----	7,874.21	6,840.68	-----	14,714.89
Lincoln-----	29.67	28.76	266.97	7,922.23	13,810.90	-----	22,058.53
Logan-----	45.99	11.09	46.97	16,084.63	16,715.53	-----	33,904.21
Noble-----	-----	2.10	71.75	8,163.59	7,272.94	-----	15,510.38
Oklahoma-----	4.15	8.38	102.08	13,827.43	23,577.21	-----	37,519.25
Payne-----	-----	127.07	639.20	10,118.89	11,998.29	-----	22,883.45
Pawnee-----	652.83	227.44	385.36	6,985.64	9,124.38	-----	17,375.65
Pottawatomie-----	67.80	20.55	67.18	4,446.43	17,414.62	-----	22,016.58
Roger Mills-----	2.69	.08	1.36	4,997.84	3,959.78	-----	8,961.75
Washita-----	7.04	2.57	18.70	5,820.88	9,789.60	-----	15,638.79
Woods-----	5.26	9.83	449.82	22,729.32	26,829.84	-----	50,024.07
Woodward-----	15.88	14.78	141.35	5,579.59	8,627.30	-----	14,378.90
Total-----	995.29	676.90	3,087.46	206,065.56	306,257.70	2.22	517,085.13

The bonded indebtedness of the Territory was \$48,000 and was divided among the different institutions as follows:

Normal school at Edmond-----	\$15,000
Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater-----	15,000
University at Norman-----	18,000
Total-----	48,000

These bonds were issued in 1893 and drew 6 per cent interest, payable at the fiscal agency in the city of New York on the 1st day of July of each year.

On May 7, 1904, these bonds were paid, and are now canceled and in the hands of the Territorial auditor.

Interest computed from July 1, 1903, to May 15, 1904-----	\$2,520
Bonds-----	48,000

Total----- 50,520

There yet remains on hand to the credit of this fund the sum of \$6,119.94.

Interest is not added on above warrants.

The following statement shows the amount of interest credited to the general revenue fund by each bank holding deposits for the year beginning July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904:

Capitol National Bank, Guthrie, Okla.....	\$7, 811. 29
Guthrie National Bank, Guthrie, Okla.....	6, 440. 64
National Bank of Commerce, Guthrie, Okla.....	1, 931. 52
Logan County Bank, Guthrie, Okla.....	1, 784. 85
Guthrie Savings Bank, Guthrie, Okla.....	576. 15
Bank of Indian Territory, Guthrie, Okla.....	85. 71
Total	18, 630. 16

The securities furnished by each depository consists wholly of Territorial warrants, county and school district bonds, with the single exception of \$25,000 of a surety bond furnished by the Guthrie National Bank. Each depository pays 3 per cent interest on daily balances.

Statement showing amount of cash at close of business June 30, 1904, and amount to credit of the several funds named.

General revenue fund.....	\$31, 405. 74
Northwestern Normal School fund.....	8, 089. 29
Northwestern Normal School lease fund	3, 279. 81
Northwestern Normal School fund tax, 1903.....	2, 092. 01
Northwestern Normal School fund tax, 1904.....	. 14
Northwestern Normal School building fund.....	16, 089. 69
Normal School fund	10, 024. 50
Normal School fund tax, 1903	1, 243. 10
Normal School fund tax, 1904.....	. 14
Normal School building fund	2, 431. 44
Normal School lease fund.....	5, 821. 16
University fund	601. 00
University fund tax, 1903	3, 004. 21
University fund tax, 1904 .....	. 16
University building fund.....	4, 654. 23
University insurance indemnity fund	8, 169. 08
University equipment fund	2, 452. 16
University library building fund	3, 368. 18
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund tax, 1903.....	1, 978. 35
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund tax, 1904.....	. 06
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund.....	1, 859. 14
Colored Agricultural and Normal University lease fund.....	2, 588. 08
Colored Agricultural and Normal University building fund.....	6, 651. 53
Common school fund.....	14, 477. 16
Public building fund.....	305, 956. 69
Common school indemnity fund.....	6, 039. 02
University Preparatory School fund.....	198. 52
University Preparatory School tax, 1903.....	1, 144. 44
University Preparatory School tax, 1904.....	. 07
University, Agricultural and Mechanical College and Normal School fund.....	1, 600. 03
Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund.....	55. 57
Agricultural and Mechanical College levy tax, 1903.....	1, 270. 66
Agricultural and Mechanical College levy tax, 1904.....	. 07
Agricultural and Mechanical College building fund.....	1, 853. 55
Southwestern Normal School fund.....	1, 821. 92
Southwestern Normal School lease fund.....	1, 580. 50
Southwestern Normal School building fund.....	240. 95
Deaf and Dumb School fund.....	12, 356. 21
Deaf and Dumb School fund tax, 1903	7, 396. 01
Deaf and Dumb School fund tax, 1904.....	. 09
Blind School fund	7, 212. 98

Board of Education fund-----	\$1, 803. 58
Condemnation school lands fund-----	19, 874. 68
Greer County sections 13 fund-----	11, 953. 39
Greer County sections 33 fund-----	11, 230. 68
Library fund-----	1, 604. 44
Bond interest fund-----	6, 119. 94
Interest land lease fund-----	1, 818. 53
Statutes and session laws fund-----	117. 00
Permanent school fund-----	100. 00
Condemnation sections 13 fund-----	1, 238. 24
Condemnation sections 33 fund-----	2, 566. 57
Beautifying fund for Southwestern Normal-----	2, 066. 47

Total-----	539, 501. 16
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Balance on hand June 1, 1904-----	546, 912. 21
Amount received from all sources from June 1 to June 30, 1904---	24, 853. 00

	571, 765. 21
--	--------------

Amount paid out from June 1 to June 30, 1904-----	32, 264. 05
Balance on hand at close of business June 30, 1904-----	539, 501. 16

	571, 765. 21
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FUNDS DEPOSITED.

In Capitol National Bank, Guthrie, Okla-----	244, 053. 21
Less outstanding checks-----	9. 34

	244, 043. 87
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In Guthrie National Bank, Guthrie, Okla-----	151, 306. 33
In Bank of Commerce, Guthrie, Okla-----	83, 852. 13
In Guthrie Savings Bank, Guthrie, Okla-----	28, 868. 70
In Logan County Bank, Guthrie, Okla-----	31, 430. 13

Total-----	539, 501. 16
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[Territorial auditor, L. W. Baxter.]

Warrants issued by the auditor for the year beginning July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904.

General revenue fund-----	\$250, 481. 40
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Colored Agricultural and Normal University, land lease-----	\$9, 255. 37
---	--------------

Colored Agricultural and Normal University, old tax levy-----	2, 438. 17
---	------------

Colored Agricultural and Normal University, 1903 tax levy-----	10, 000. 00
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Colored Agricultural and Normal University, building--	35. 00
--	--------

	21, 728. 54
--	-------------

Agricultural and Mechanical College, land lease-----	7, 317. 98
--	------------

Agricultural and Mechanical College, old tax levy-----	2, 921. 29
--	------------

Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1903 tax levy-----	12, 000. 00
---	-------------

Agricultural and Mechanical College, building-----	932. 47
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	23, 171. 74
--	-------------

Northwestern Normal School, land lease-----	3, 820. 19
---	------------

Northwestern Normal School, old tax levy-----	17, 702. 56
---	-------------

Northwestern Normal School, 1903 tax levy-----	25, 335. 00
--	-------------

	46, 857. 75
--	-------------

Southwestern Normal School, beautifying-----	2, 781. 10
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Southwestern Normal School, land lease-----	5, 519. 50
---	------------

Southwestern Normal School, building-----	47, 581. 60
---	-------------

Southwestern Normal School, 1903 tax levy-----	12, 900. 98
--	-------------

	68, 783. 18
--	-------------

Central Normal School (Edmond), land lease-----	\$1,278.84	
Central Normal School (Edmond), old tax levy-----	31,735.86	
Central Normal School (Edmond), 1903 tax levy -----	25,359.50	
Central Normal School (Edmond), building-----	31,196.46	
		\$89,570.66
University Preparatory School, old tax levy-----	512.41	
University Preparatory School, land lease -----	7,100.00	
University Preparatory School, 1903 tax levy-----	12,217.90	
		19,830.39
Common school fund-----		223,835.64
Territorial board of education-----		2,046.78
Deaf and Dumb School, old tax levy-----	13,722.71	
Deaf and Dumb School, 1903 tax levy-----	4,854.30	
		18,577.01
Library -----		490.20
Bond interest fund:		
To redeem bonds-----	48,000.00	
Interest on bonds -----	5,407.20	
		53,407.20
Total -----		818,780.49

Warrants redeemed from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Territorial general revenue -----	\$260,101.00
Agricultural and Mechanical College, old tax-levy fund-----	2,974.85
Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1903 tax-levy fund-----	8,529.60
Colored Agricultural and Normal University, old tax-levy fund---	3,598.19
Colored Agricultural and Normal University, 1903 tax-levy fund --	5,371.84
Northwestern Normal School, old tax-levy fund-----	23,420.01
Northwestern Normal School, 1903 tax-levy fund-----	17,843.47
Colored Agricultural and Normal University land-lease fund -----	9,207.36
Deaf and Dumb School, levy fund -----	18,577.01
University building fund -----	20,128.86
Colored Agricultural and Normal University building fund-----	837.38
Normal School, old tax-levy fund-----	31,739.23
Normal School, 1903 tax-levy fund-----	18,716.88
Agricultural and Mechanical College building fund-----	13,013.92
University Preparatory School, old tax-levy fund-----	9,256.38
University Preparatory School, 1903 tax-levy fund-----	8,655.82
Southwestern Normal School, building fund-----	47,596.45
Common school indemnity fund -----	3,662.86
University, old tax-levy fund-----	22,305.90
University, 1903 tax-levy fund -----	19,046.34
Southwestern Normal School, 1903 tax-levy fund-----	8,379.39
Normal School building fund-----	12,269.08
University equipment fund-----	17,148.46
University Preparatory School, land-lease fund-----	7,100.00
University library building fund-----	7,756.28
Board of education-----	2,046.93
Southwestern Normal School beautifying fund -----	2,781.10
University insurance indemnity-----	27,012.12
Common school fund -----	223,835.64
Northwestern Normal School, building fund -----	26,988.00
Library fund -----	14,403.14
Bond interest -----	53,407.20
Agricultural and Mechanical College land lease -----	7,317.98
College for Agricultural and Mechanical Arts (Morrill fund)-----	25,000.00
Agricultural and Mechanical College bond fund-----	1.73
Normal School land lease -----	1,278.84
Northwestern Normal School land lease-----	3,820.19
Southwestern Normal School land lease-----	5,519.50
Total warrants redeemed -----	990,648.88

Warrants outstanding on June 30, 1904.

General revenue fund -----	\$530, 375. 47
Colored Agricultural and Normal University, old tax-levy fund ---	8. 50
Edmond Normal School, old tax-levy fund -----	18. 08
Library fund -----	91. 40
Colored Agricultural and Normal University, 1903 tax-levy fund--	4, 721. 51
Northwestern Normal School building -----	76, 057. 04
Northwestern Normal School, old tax-levy fund -----	5. 00
Agricultural and Normal University, old tax-levy fund -----	2. 05
Southwestern Normal School, building fund -----	93. 54
University Preparatory School, 1903 tax-levy fund -----	3, 745. 00
Northwestern Normal School, 1903 tax-levy fund -----	7, 692. 40
Edmond Normal School, 1903 tax-levy fund -----	6, 286. 99
Southwestern Normal School, 1903 tax-levy fund -----	4, 160. 64
Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1903 tax levy -----	3, 540. 13
Edmond Normal School building fund -----	19, 139. 44
Total -----	655, 937. 19

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

Below are given some comparative statements of assessments of farm lands, town lots, telegraph and telephone properties, railroads, live stock, etc., extending over a period of years, which will prove of interest, as it is indicative of the growth of property values during that time:

Comparative statement of assessments.

Year.	Total valuation.	Increase.	Decrease.	Year.	Total valuation.	Increase.	Decrease.
1892 -----	\$11, 485, 162			1899 -----	\$42, 982, 414	\$6, 411, 867	
1893 -----	15, 258, 017	\$3, 772, 855		1900 -----	49, 394, 281	11, 070, 415	
1894 -----	19, 948, 012	4, 689, 012		1901 -----	60, 464, 696	11, 126, 035	
1895 -----	39, 275, 139	19, 327, 127		1902 -----	72, 677, 423	12, 232, 727	
1896 -----	24, 815, 711		\$14, 459, 428	1903 -----	84, 134, 472	11, 457, 049	
1897 -----	32, 034, 752	2, 358, 014		1904 -----	90, 609, 073	6, 474, 601	
1898 -----	40, 623, 816	8, 589, 064					

FARM LANDS.

Year.	Number of acres reported.	Valuation per acre.	Total valuation.	Year.	Number of acres reported.	Valuation per acre.	Total valuation.
1893 -----	187, 081	\$6. 61	\$1, 236, 783	1899 -----	2, 340, 564	\$3. 81	\$8, 926, 643
1894 -----	286, 376	5. 47	1, 566, 687	1900 -----	2, 872, 705	3. 43	10, 007, 859
1895 -----	683, 590	5. 89	4, 030, 817	1901 -----	4, 612, 708	3. 69	17, 050, 920
1896 -----	1, 045, 979	3. 80	3, 983, 624	1902 -----	6, 344, 662	3. 56	22, 514, 395
1897 -----	1, 564, 979	3. 88	6, 073, 647	1903 -----	7, 451, 918	3. 65	27, 204, 567
1898 -----	1, 886, 223	3. 80	7, 181, 095	1904 -----	8, 661, 945	3. 54	30, 667, 574

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Year.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Year.	Telegraph.	Telephone.
1901 -----	\$39, 931	\$15, 730	1903 -----	\$118, 002	\$70, 992
1902 -----	82, 936	59, 256	1904 -----	160, 392	153, 208

Comparative statement of assessments—Continued.

TOWN LOTS.

Year.	Number of lots reported.	Average value per lot.	Total valuation.	Year.	Number of lots reported.	Average value per lot.	Total valuation.
1893	53,850	\$80.73	\$4,347,361	1899	101,183	\$53.58	\$5,421,978
1894	73,758	66.46	4,902,296	1900	114,353	52.44	5,966,004
1895	89,440	80.79	7,225,900	1901	97,792	^a 82.44	8,062,566
1896	99,198	50.89	5,048,943	1902	194,399	^b 68.55	13,329,198
1897	94,836	55.81	4,797,102	1903	227,325	^c 63.33	14,397,329
1898	96,660	54.16	5,235,105	1904	361,834	45.59	16,498,551

^a Blaine, Dewey, Kay, Logan, and Payne counties did not report the number of town lots in 1901.

^b Dewey, Greer, Kay, and Payne counties did not report the number of town lots for 1902.

^c Greer, Kay, Kiowa, Payne, and Washita counties did not report the number of town lots for 1903.

RAILROADS.

Year.	Assessed valuation.	Increase.	Year.	Assessed valuation.	Increase.
1893	\$1,133,179	.....	1899	\$3,346,189	\$679,026
1894	2,175,489	\$1,042,310	1900	4,016,741	670,552
1895	2,424,085	248,506	1901	4,538,375	523,743
1896	2,553,069	28,974	1902	6,399,462	1,801,087
1897	2,606,085	53,024	1903	7,851,187	1,511,725
1898	2,667,163	61,070	1904	11,109,073	3,258,480

HORSES.

Year.	Number.	Average value.	Total value.	Year.	Number.	Average value.	Total value.
1893	70,165	\$24.55	\$17,229.25	1899	204,589	\$14.60	\$31,306.87
1894	113,546	20.88	23,754.14	1900	243,303	14.29	34,779.68
1895	151,778	21.05	31,948.82	1901	262,035	17.14	44,865.69
1896	160,886	12.52	20,143.87	1902	280,939	16.38	46,008.36
1897	183,083	13.84	25,340.44	1903	304,713	16.95	51,652.71
1898	203,974	15.84	32,322.33	1904	328,352	15.73	51,656.47

MULES.

1893	12,281	\$35.16	\$4,318.34	1899	43,769	\$19.21	\$8,411.82
1894	20,407	30.04	6,131.23	1900	49,525	18.32	9,072.92
1895	27,231	28.99	7,895.27	1901	52,581	22.51	10,163.56
1896	28,254	17.19	4,858.65	1902	58,143	21.61	12,567.30
1897	32,101	18.93	6,077.64	1903	63,452	23.05	14,626.40
1898	38,897	21.26	8,265.17	1904	70,048	23.25	16,288.47

CATTLE.

1893	140,199	\$9.03	\$12,663.63	1899	812,979	\$13.08	\$106,326.34
1894	223,242	8.70	19,429.31	1900	990,534	16.08	139,339.76
1895	376,733	14.74	55,545.97	1901	617,752	12.58	115,587.15
1896	385,365	5.81	22,470.97	1902	959,816	11.05	106,100.95
1897	619,344	12.01	74,392.68	1903	1,036,662	9.62	99,743.56
1898	775,848	14.91	115,700.35	1904	1,057,020	7.20	76,157.24

HOGS.

1893	44,532	\$3.17	\$1,411.91	1899	220,080	\$1.98	\$4,318.90
1894	75,325	2.37	1,783.62	1900	245,432	2.01	4,950.55
1895	35,132	3.40	4,606.80	1901	277,298	2.46	6,828.26
1896	122,497	1.93	2,356.55	1902	189,218	1.63	3,094.97
1897	203,540	2.44	4,981.42	1903	234,219	2.28	534,438.00
1898	257,740	2.25	5,806.50	1904	287,368	1.81	522,177.00

SHEEP.

1893	39,312	\$1.17	\$461.74	1899	36,084	\$1.19	\$430.25
1894	35,750	.96	352.45	1900	43,474	1.19	518.88
1895	50,526	1.52	768.24	1901	42,007	1.80	544.19
1896	39,340	.90	354.33	1902	38,308	1.24	473.56
1897	44,563	1.40	615.99	1903	35,231	1.17	413.78
1898	41,702	1.72	717.51	1904	35,735	1.18	424.24

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[L. W. Baxter, Territorial superintendent.]

The Oklahoma public schools have enjoyed another year of prosperity. As the Territory grows older, conditions become more stable, improvements more permanent, salaries increase, and a better equipped body of teachers are employed. The last year has witnessed a great importation of teachers from other States. These teachers are of a superior class, seeking a suitable field for their ability and a place to make a home for themselves.

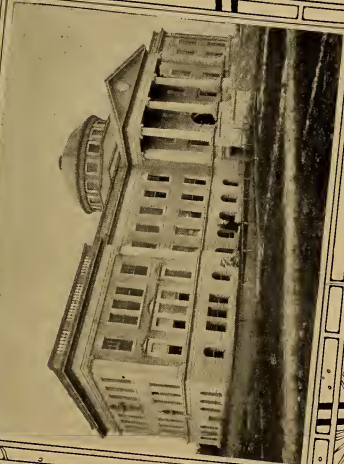
The latest reports from the county superintendents, bearing date of June 30, 1903, show that there are 190,978 children of school age, 6 to 21 years, in the Territory; that 3,438 teachers were employed that year; that there were 2,578 schoolhouses, valued at \$1,617,213.15; that there was received for school purposes \$1,535,744.15; expenditures, \$1,266,278.55, and that 2,500 teachers were certificated. The foregoing statistics are not complete inasmuch as they do not include all of the counties and none of the Territorial institutions. Attached herewith are tables showing comparative school statistics since 1891.

The Oklahoma public school system is thoroughly planned and organized. It may be divided properly into rural schools, city schools, and Territorial institutions. There are about 3,000 country schools in the Territory, 22 cities of the first class, and 7 Territorial institutions. The Territorial board of education consists of the Territorial superintendent, the president of the university, the president of the Central State Normal School, one city superintendent, and one county superintendent, appointed by the governor. This board has the general management and control of the public school system. The supervision of the schools is vested in a Territorial superintendent, appointed by the governor, and a county superintendent for each county, elected biennially. Each city has a superintendent of its own, who is elected by the city board of education. Each school district is immediately controlled by a school board of three members, one of which is elected at the annual meeting in July of each year.

The State institutions are controlled by boards appointed by the governor. They consist of the university at Norman, the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, the Central State Normal at Edmond, the Northwestern State Normal at Alva, the Southwestern State Normal at Weatherford, the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa, and the Colored Agricultural and Normal University at Langston.

The course of study is so arranged that the pupil may begin his education in the most distant district school and may graduate at any State institution. The last legislature made provision for the establishment of kindergartens in the cities of the first class. Only one city, Oklahoma City, has taken advantage of this wise provision of the law. The legislature also provided for a kindergarten training school in connection with the various normal schools. The board of education for normal schools is taking active steps to see that the provisions of this law are complied with.

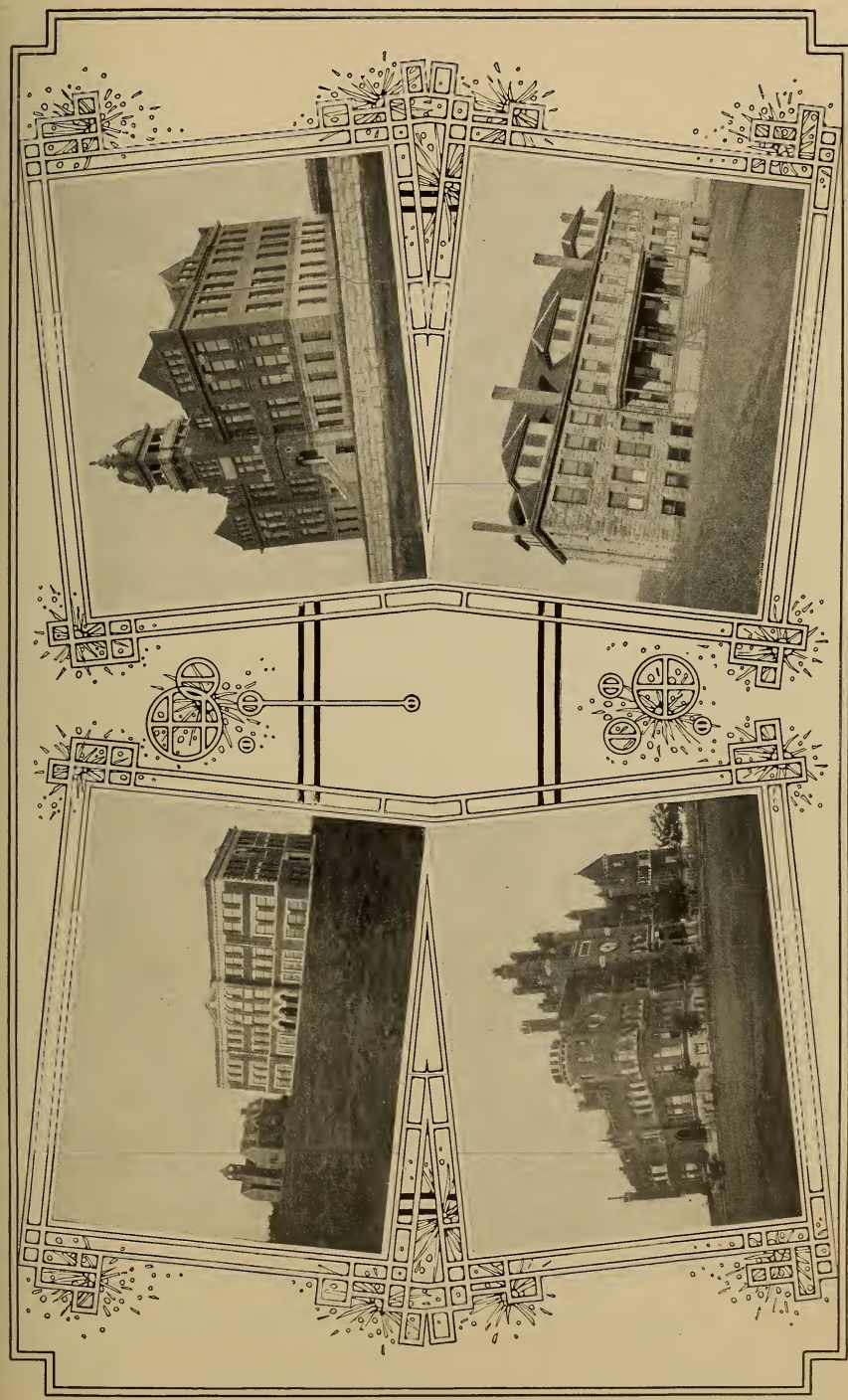
The secondary schools of the Territory consist of the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa, the preparatory school in connection with the university, the Agricultural and Mechanical College at



THE UNIVERSITY, NORMAN.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, TONKAWA.



AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, STILLWATER.
CARNEGIE LIBRARY, NORMAN.



CENTRAL STATE NORMAL, EDMOND.
NORTHWESTERN NORMAL, ALVA.

SOUTHWESTERN NORMAL, WEATHERFORD.
AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY, LANGSTON.



FIRST COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING IN OKLAHOMA, LOCATED AT GUTHRIE, LOGAN COUNTY.

Stillwater, the normal schools, the Logan County high school, and about 40 high schools in various cities. These schools are quite up to the standard. Most of them offer a four-year course which articulates with eastern universities. The past year has observed a marked development in the number and efficiency of schools offering courses in secondary education.

The Logan County high school is the first county high school established under the new law, and has been a marked success. Its influence has been felt already beyond the confines of Logan County. The course of study is standard, the teachers of a high character, and the discipline excellent. A new building to cost \$35,000 is now being erected.

Besides these there are several important denominational schools. Among others are the Kingfisher College, located at Kingfisher, an institution founded by the general association of Congregational churches of Oklahoma and fostered by the churches of that order throughout the nation; the Oklahoma State Baptist College, located at Blackwell, established by the Oklahoma Baptist State convention, and supported by the Baptists of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and the States; the Oklahoma Presbyterian Academy at Newkirk, under the management and control of the Presbyterians of the Territory. The Methodists of the two Territories are building and equipping a most excellent institution to be known as the Epworth University, at Oklahoma City. This institution will open its doors the coming school year and will undoubtedly exercise a strong influence in educational centers.

Besides these there are numerous academies, convents, business colleges, etc., under the control of the various denominations and private individuals. These schools all help to build up a strong educational sentiment. The faculties are conservative, conscientious, and capable men and women, devoted not only to the education of our people, but also to their christianization.

The law provides that "Friday following the second Monday of March of each year shall hereafter be known as Arbor Day." Announcing and emphasizing this day, the governor of the Territory issues a proclamation in which he calls upon all of the authorities of the public schools of the Territory to assemble the pupils and conduct proper exercises which shall tend to encourage the planting, protection, and preservation of trees and shrubs, and extend their acquaintance with the best methods to be adopted in the care of the same. The proclamation of the governor is very generally observed, and thousands of trees are planted as a result of his advice and inspiration to beautify and develop the country.

To further encourage the schools, the law provides for the establishment of public school libraries in each school district. There is no penalty attached to the failure of the school board to make the levy for the purchase of books, and yet it is surprising the number of schools that have begun the establishment of libraries, containing interesting, entertaining, and instructive books for the enlightenment of the growing youth of the developing Commonwealth.

The log schoolhouse is almost a curiosity of the past; the white schoolhouse has supplanted it almost everywhere. It is an inspiration to see in each of these temples of learning the beginning of valuable libraries.

In addition to the normal schools, a normal institute is held in each county annually, extending from two to four weeks. The teachers throughout the county assemble at the institute and not only refresh the mind with knowledge of the academic subjects already acquired with new information, but also receive careful pedagogical training. They discuss the very latest and best in educational thought, and go back to their work with an inspiration for the duties which devolve upon them.

There are several classes of teachers' certificates in the Territory. The law provides that after a graduate of the university has taught sixteen months in the schools of Oklahoma, and after proper examination, the Territorial superintendent may indorse his diploma, making it a certificate to teach in the public schools of Oklahoma. The graduates of the normal schools receive diplomas which are five-year certificates to teach in all of the public schools of the Territory, and may be renewed after proper examination by the Territorial superintendent. The Territorial board of education has provided for examination for five-year and ten-year certificates. These examinations are held at the State capitol, usually in the month of July. The law also provides that the county examining board, consisting of the county superintendent and two examiners appointed by the county commissioners, shall hold examinations for teachers in each county on the last Friday and Saturday of April, October, and January, and at the close of the normal institute. This examining committee is authorized to issue three grades of certificates: First grade, good for three years; second grade, good for two years; and third grade, good for one year. Each year the requirements for examinations are a little more rigid, and thus the standard required of teachers a little higher.

The separate school system provides that each county shall establish separate schools, and that these separate schools shall in every way be as efficient as the regular schools. As the separate school law becomes better understood the system becomes more efficient and more satisfactory.

Two or more districts may, by uniting, form a union or graded school for instruction in the higher branches. Not many districts have taken advantage of this provision of the law. Wherever it has been tried, however, it has been eminently successful, and pupils are enabled to receive at home instruction in the high school subjects.

The county superintendent is required to divide the county into a convenient number of districts. These districts are usually 3 miles square. The schoolhouse is placed within one-half mile of the center of the district. This brings within the reach of home of every parent a school. The tendency was, for a long time, to make the districts smaller even than 3 miles square. There is now, however, a strong sentiment in the Territory for the consolidation of school districts and the transportation of pupils. The Territorial board of education has taken active steps toward distributing information concerning the consolidation of school districts, and undoubtedly the coming legislature will be asked to pass a bill to that end.

Oklahoma has every reason to be proud of her public school system. It is such a system as will educate the pupils for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The little white schoolhouse is an

emblem of the purity, high thought, industry, and worth of the people.

Enumeration of persons between the ages of 6 and 21 for the year 1903.

County.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Beaver	871	762	1,633	---	---	---	1,633
Blaine	2,399	2,269	4,668	273	220	493	5,161
Caddo	3,118	3,079	6,197	28	70	98	6,295
Canadian	3,027	2,873	5,900	58	69	127	6,027
Cleveland	3,435	3,284	6,719	95	100	195	6,914
Comanche	4,705	4,714	9,419	50	39	89	9,508
Custer	2,895	2,709	5,604	36	38	74	5,678
Day	1,222	1,061	2,283	3	2	5	2,288
Dewey	2,436	2,284	4,720	28	22	50	4,770
Garfield	4,178	4,094	8,272	51	42	93	8,365
Grant	3,195	3,074	6,269	7	16	23	6,292
Greer	6,087	5,825	11,912	---	---	---	11,912
Kay	3,977	3,550	7,527	19	29	48	7,575
Kingfisher	2,983	2,892	5,875	443	431	874	6,749
Kiowa	2,906	2,928	5,834	5	5	10	5,844
Lincoln	5,455	5,131	10,586	472	453	925	11,511
Logan	3,430	3,250	6,680	915	962	1,877	8,557
Noble	1,744	1,694	3,438	68	61	129	3,567
Oklahoma	5,550	5,884	11,434	653	765	1,418	12,852
Pawnee	2,534	2,411	4,945	72	60	132	5,077
Payne	4,179	3,776	7,955	143	129	272	8,227
Pottawatomie	6,382	5,985	12,367	228	251	479	12,846
Roger Mills	2,662	2,458	5,120	---	---	---	5,120
Washita	3,947	3,594	7,541	---	---	---	7,541
Woods	7,911	7,428	15,339	34	24	58	15,397
Woodward	4,171	3,796	7,967	---	---	---	7,967
Total	95,399	90,805	186,204	3,681	3,788	7,469	193,673

Enrollment in public schools, 1903.

County.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Beaver	512	424	936	---	---	---	936
Blaine	1,505	1,375	2,880	130	139	269	3,149
Caddo	1,914	1,905	3,819	14	34	48	3,867
Canadian	2,450	2,713	5,163	58	69	127	5,290
Cleveland	2,861	2,737	5,598	64	52	116	5,714
Comanche	2,756	2,604	5,360	---	---	---	5,360
Custer	1,134	1,059	2,173	15	17	32	2,205
Day	419	359	758	---	---	---	758
Dewey	1,724	1,633	3,357	16	13	29	3,386
Garfield	2,674	2,524	5,198	15	13	28	5,226
Grant	2,757	2,569	5,326	7	16	23	5,349
Greer	4,493	4,297	8,790	---	---	---	8,790
Kay	2,868	2,970	5,838	16	26	42	5,880
Kingfisher	2,490	2,458	4,928	375	350	725	5,653
Kiowa	1,359	1,257	2,616	---	---	---	2,616
Lincoln	4,314	4,203	8,517	383	391	774	9,291
Logan	2,109	1,857	3,966	499	500	999	4,965
Noble	1,572	1,488	3,060	56	45	101	3,161
Oklahoma	3,859	3,692	7,551	447	495	942	8,493
Pawnee	1,701	1,580	3,281	29	22	51	3,332
Payne	3,356	4,531	7,887	126	114	240	8,127
Pottawatomie	4,277	4,138	8,415	143	175	318	8,733
Roger Mills	1,875	1,735	3,610	---	---	---	3,610
Washita	2,466	2,920	5,386	---	---	---	5,386
Woods	5,946	5,456	11,402	14	19	33	11,435
Woodward	2,820	2,627	5,447	---	---	---	5,447
Total	66,211	65,051	131,262	2,407	2,490	4,897	136,159

Graduates from common schools in Oklahoma.

County.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Total.
Beaver	5				1			9	2	17
Blaine			6	10	14	9	32	36		107
Caddo							4	58	36	98
Canadian			3		7	6	1	18	48	83
Cleveland	27	10	17	12	35	4	39	62	30	236
Comanche						1	3	33	33	70
Custer			2		4	12	1	15	23	57
Day						1				1
Dewey				9		2	10	20	30	71
Garfield				9		12	25	57		103
Grant			13		19	45	34	65	64	240
Greer			5	17	26	5	10	25	32	120
Kay	46	6	12	42	26	53	41	82	64	372
Kingfisher	27	14	3		13	23	42	74	37	233
Kiowa					50		9	2	18	79
Lincoln				7		5	50	96	138	296
Logan	8	27	43		3	18	138	187	70	494
Noble	8	16		10	11	10	16	12	36	119
Oklahoma		25		10	20	20	30	44		149
Pawnee				28	10	25	7	34	2	106
Payne	6		5	11	23	25	22	45	28	165
Pottawatomie		4		9	13	4	16	23	35	104
Roger Mills				2	33	6	18	36	28	123
Washita		2		9	12	4	7	36	44	114
Woods			34	8	17	10	12	69	101	251
Woodward				6	6	4	20	25	42	103
Total	127	104	143	199	343	303	588	1,163	941	3,911

Schools taught during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

County.	Organized districts.	Districts in which schools were taught.	Schools taught.	Days schools were taught.	Average length of schools in days.
Beaver	63	47	52	4,690	90
Blaine	98	89	89	8,320	93
Caddo	155	105	108	8,640	80
Canadian	97	97	115	11,910	103
Cleveland	68	67	73	8,420	113
Comanche	192	186	212	14,170	66
Custer	112	62	65		
Day	57	29	29	2,050	72
Dewey	92	88	88	8,320	94
Garfield	122	122	126		
Grant	124	124	124	15,512	125
Greer	139	125	125	11,330	90
Kay	89	88			
Kingfisher	116	116	127	14,640	110
Kiowa	106	86	86	7,220	83
Lincoln	135	132	160		
Logan	97	95	167	11,950	71
Noble	60	57	198	7,540	32
Oklahoma	87	87	200	11,390	56
Pawnee	80	80	80	10,140	120
Payne	102	93	100	13,500	135
Pottawatomie	118	112	136	11,160	82
Roger Mills	78	64	64	5,600	89
Washita	103	97	101		
Woods	230	271	287	30,920	
Woodward	224	170	178	15,410	85
Total	2,991	2,688	3,090	221,672	89

Schoolhouses for the year ending June 30, 1903.

County.	Number of school-houses.	Value.	Number erected during year.	Cost.	Total valuation of all other property belonging to district.
Beaver	48	\$8,962.50	3	\$925.00	\$610.00
Blaine	89	37,392.83	13	18,690.39	7,657.79
Caddo	66	37,822.54	115	44,010.00	10,449.00
Canadian	95	63,586.90	14	10,420.40	20,455.10
Cleveland	75	43,090.00	5	1,900.00	(a)
Comanche	181	137,382.64	6	4,800.00	(a)
Custer	65	14,369.00	3	1,470.00	729.00
Day	23	6,523.47	8	2,643.45	1,582.15
Dewey	85	31,400.00	15	7,675.00	13,574.16
Garfield	129	44,180.42	11	8,151.32	6,214.00
Grant	128	32,848.00	6	5,115.00	3,784.00
Greer	122	71,717.00	9	14,400.00	20,698.00
Kay	94	71,915.00	3	14,400.00	19,358.00
Kingfisher	128	74,147.75	4	3,975.75	40,014.60
Kiowa	(a)	(a)	11	9,678.41	(a)
Lincoln	159	95,595.00	17	21,386.00	20,624.00
Logan	117	135,326.83	10	10,864.34	138,988.74
Noble	60	40,767.57	2	1,357.57	10,020.00
Oklahoma	119	313,671.00	9	129,245.00	58,890.00
Pawnee	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Payne	109	62,245.00	9	7,203.49	16,498.00
Pottawatomie	122	52,780.00	3	15,000.00	8,135.00
Roger Mills	66	27,050.00	25	10,000.00	12,000.00
Washita	101	44,316.00	11	17,450.00	(a)
Woods	262	122,340.00	30	28,343.00	(a)
Woodward	135	47,784.00	39	9,952.00	18,246.00
Total	2,578	1,617,213.45	381	455,761.12	768,526.54

^a Not reported.*Average daily attendance for the year ending June 30, 1903.*

County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Beaver	366	299	665
Blaine	873	769	1,642
Caddo	1,691	1,730	3,421
Canadian	1,600	1,630	3,230
Cleveland	1,661	1,692	3,353
Comanche	1,524	1,541	3,065
Dewey	1,258	1,308	2,566
Garfield	1,713	1,707	3,420
Grant	1,954	1,873	3,827
Greer	2,709	2,683	5,392
Kay	2,156	2,122	4,278
Kingfisher	1,965	1,863	3,828
Kiowa	738	738	1,476
Lincoln	2,377	2,601	4,978
Logan	1,412	1,425	2,837
Noble	1,167	1,118	2,285
Oklahoma	2,654	2,735	5,389
Pawnee	1,730	1,602	3,332
Payne	1,841	1,911	3,752
Pottawatomie	2,677	2,800	5,477
Roger Mills	1,192	1,068	2,260
Washita	1,534	1,489	3,023
Woods	4,086	3,813	7,899
Woodward	1,769	1,741	3,510
Total	42,647	42,258	84,905

Teachers' certificates issued during the year ending June 30, 1903.

County.	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Total.
Beaver	9	12	14	35
Blaine	7	33	63	103
Caddo	10	50	37	97
Canadian	4	42	44	90
Cleveland	8	32	22	62
Comanche	6	42	52	100
Day	7	4	4	11
Dewey	10	40	37	87
Garfield	14	46	73	133
Grant	25	87	90	192
Greer	18	59	34	111
Kay	10	36	44	90
Kingfisher	4	78	95	177
Kiowa	12	60	48	120
Lincoln	12	59	83	154
Logan	13	58	73	144
Noble	6	35	21	62
Oklahoma	13	42	58	113
Payne	3	48	63	104
Pottawatomie	12	46	37	95
Roger Mills	6	17	15	38
Woods	21	115	82	269
Woodward	8	65	80	153
Total	231	1,109	1,169	2,540

Teachers employed and the average salaries paid for the year ending June 30, 1903.

County.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Average salary paid.						Total amount paid to teachers
				First grade.		Second grade.		Third grade.		
				Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	
Beaver	13	35	48	\$37.00	\$36.00	\$32.00	\$30.00	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$5,354.97
Blaine	40	63	103	49.00	36.00	40.00	33.00	31.00	30.00	17,477.06
Caddo	39	74	116	43.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	55.00	55.00	19,838.00
Canadian	34	96	126	48.00	45.00	42.00	40.00	40.00	33.00	33,520.37
Cleveland	51	54	105	53.00	35.00	40.00	38.00	37.00	31.00	29,671.02
Comanche	64	148	212	40.00	49.00	37.00	35.00	35.00	32.00	27,281.75
Custer	35	35	70	46.00	38.00	41.00	30.00	30.00	29.00	10,634.37
Day	17	13	30	36.00	35.00	33.00	33.00	27.00	27.00	3,249.26
Dewey	31	59	90	44.00	41.00	33.00	34.00	28.00	30.00	14,727.46
Garfield	62	182	244	47.00	43.00	38.00	38.00	33.00	32.00	31,156.56
Grant	61	79	140	51.00	48.00	39.00	37.00	37.00	32.00	42,536.41
Greer	84	83	167	57.00	45.00	47.00	41.00	37.00	35.00	45,215.75
Kay	48	50	98	54.00	50.00	46.00	44.00	39.00	39.00	(a)
Kingfisher	70	96	166	62.00	46.00	54.00	39.00	36.00	34.00	66,070.06
Kiowa	38	66	104	65.00	50.00	38.00	33.00	37.00	34.00	24,065.16
Lincoln	75	97	192	49.00	46.00	41.00	38.00	34.00	33.00	37,940.78
Logan	39	84	167	44.00	38.00	38.00	37.00	34.00	32.00	38,562.96
Noble	23	54	75	47.00	32.00	38.00	37.00	40.00	32.00	20,936.65
Oklahoma	62	139	201	55.00	48.00	38.00	40.00	36.00	33.00	85,994.61
Pawnee	36	56	92	52.00	41.00	40.00	37.00	34.00	33.00	22,529.63
Payne	59	81	140	55.00	48.00	42.00	37.00	38.00	36.00	35,886.10
Pottawatomie	92	61	153	51.00	49.00	47.00	45.00	38.00	37.00	33,391.92
Roger Mills	33	44	77	46.00	40.60	35.00	31.00	33.00	30.00	13,996.00
Washita	64	48	112	57.00	40.00	47.00	37.00	30.00	26.00	22,970.00
Woods	115	172	287	49.00	46.00	38.00	35.00	36.00	32.00	68,486.08
Woodward	67	121	188	48.00	36.00	37.00	35.00	31.00	31.00	31,636.00
Total	1,352	2,090	3,432	48.00	42.00	40.00	36.00	33.00	30.00	704,126.31

(a) Not returned.

Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1903.

County.	Balance on hand June 30, 1902.	From Territorial apportionment.	From county apportionment.	From district tax.	From sale of bonds.	From other sources.	Total receipts.
Beaver	\$1,321.52	\$1,732.97	\$1,156.85	\$3,754.33	\$1,000.00	\$435.75	\$9,401.42
Blaine	1,577.16	6,944.13	335.83	19,635.59	9,238.34	1,012.84	38,293.89
Caddo	116.89	4,477.53	1,405.73	-----	3,712.00	-----	9,712.15
Canadian	12,982.53	10,484.79	3,705.71	40,094.12	1,833.68	4,065.30	73,166.13
Cleveland	8,785.62	12,650.96	7,491.86	24,708.61	500.00	702.22	54,839.27
Comanche	-----	7,759.34	4,537.80	7,083.23	-----	-----	19,380.37
Custer	3,776.50	8,262.85	-----	25,935.68	-----	31.23	38,106.26
Day	370.51	2,578.59	440.64	4,080.38	2,653.75	34.83	10,158.70
Dewey	1,831.24	6,814.82	240.00	13,045.68	5,513.23	1,442.26	20,887.23
Garfield	7,691.43	14,170.69	4,485.22	57,929.52	-----	-----	84,276.86
Grant	8,213.84	11,519.18	3,458.52	64,625.18	4,150.32	738.54	92,705.58
Greer	5,414.87	18,767.26	5,765.37	35,419.70	21,311.20	325.99	87,004.39
Kay	-----	7,710.18	5,245.59	-----	-----	-----	12,955.77
Kingfisher	10,201.00	12,885.13	847.25	49,045.63	6,454.25	1,983.89	81,421.15
Kiowa	-----	14,044.56	2,439.33	20,518.25	17,437.84	285.59	54,725.57
Lincoln	8,687.39	18,519.68	1,776.47	38,855.11	17,084.02	2,525.60	87,428.27
Logan	15,610.07	15,959.67	861.36	46,375.25	2,900.00	836.70	82,543.05
Noble	5,178.09	6,776.38	2,947.73	24,212.27	1,555.00	162.12	40,831.59
Oklahoma	26,862.73	18,538.24	3,478.20	85,208.17	76,179.37	6,482.14	216,748.85
Pawnee	5,954.04	8,050.29	873.50	22,952.71	700.00	3,126.93	41,642.47
Payne	5,684.47	15,308.21	1,987.80	34,065.90	3,186.25	901.31	61,133.94
Pottawatomie	-----	16,386.90	918.06	33,776.20	547.00	1,965.30	53,593.46
Roger Mills	4,241.26	4,189.85	489.80	13,921.21	-----	-----	22,842.12
Washita	-----	8,053.44	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,053.44
Woods	16,585.95	25,749.69	4,206.63	86,596.04	28,883.00	-----	162,021.31
Woodward	8,474.27	10,266.60	11,585.00	24,729.48	8,434.00	381.56	63,870.91
Total	159,561.38	288,252.93	70,685.25	776,528.24	213,273.25	27,443.10	1,535,744.15

Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1903.

County.	Teachers' salaries.	Sites, buildings, and grounds.	Rents, repairs, and incidentals.	Library and apparatus.	Other purposes.	Total expenditures.
Beaver	\$5,354.97	\$1,848.84	\$925.51	\$26.75	\$463.37	\$8,619.44
Blaine	17,477.06	11,250.82	3,015.83	480.81	1,554.22	33,778.74
Caddo	19,838.76	50,867.89	1,958.64	54.92	-----	72,720.21
Canadian	33,520.37	9,051.17	6,580.08	333.50	2,640.86	52,125.98
Cleveland	29,671.02	1,799.72	5,141.82	377.88	4,202.49	41,192.93
Comanche	27,281.95	-----	3,542.69	141.10	493.94	31,459.68
Custer	10,634.37	5,750.70	2,454.95	85.20	577.37	19,502.59
Day	3,249.26	2,183.20	298.76	21.80	-----	5,752.02
Dewey	14,727.46	8,047.12	1,834.52	1,157.84	853.72	26,620.66
Garfield	31,156.56	-----	-----	-----	-----	31,156.56
Grant	42,536.41	6,159.97	13,666.03	270.75	3,760.83	66,393.99
Greer	39,091.65	28,782.52	8,747.60	492.40	2,259.61	79,373.78
Kay	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kingfisher	43,989.20	11,363.16	10,447.05	711.65	1,594.35	68,105.41
Kiowa	24,065.16	17,869.54	2,772.73	1,163.17	3,148.84	49,019.44
Lincoln	37,940.78	20,508.45	4,824.20	207.43	13,942.41	77,423.27
Logan	38,562.96	5,772.89	11,629.60	343.87	339.43	59,648.75
Noble	20,936.65	2,982.34	4,838.10	389.15	4,098.98	33,245.14
Oklahoma	85,994.61	79,277.38	9,339.64	423.48	4,200.80	179,235.91
Pawnee	23,529.63	-----	-----	-----	-----	23,529.63
Payne	35,886.10	7,541.49	6,783.29	1,683.25	3,728.51	55,622.64
Pottawatomie	53,391.92	5,841.28	6,801.23	896.42	2,531.95	49,462.80
Washita	22,970.00	-----	-----	233.72	40,742.40	22,970.00
Woods	68,486.08	20,747.32	-----	303.07	-----	130,209.53
Woodward	31,636.52	11,577.38	5,337.91	-----	1,253.57	50,108.45
Total	740,929.45	309,223.19	110,940.18	9,798.16	95,387.57	1,266,278.55

Comparative statistical table, 1891-1904.

Year.	Enumeration.	Number of teachers.	Number of school-houses.	Value of school-houses.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.	Teachers' certificates issued.	Graduates from common schools.
1891	21,335	483	109	\$12,085.55	\$44,664.21	\$56,689.11	751	-----
1892	32,716	412	222	53,195.55	54,195.14	33,867.56	486	-----
1893	47,809	-----	-----	199,220.55	-----	-----	-----	-----
1894	71,430	827	622	-----	152,178.20	202,157.58	581	-----
1895	57,674	1,655	718	370,272.02	309,451.88	284,285.07	1,422	-----
1896	63,686	1,733	1,180	371,460.17	414,534.55	365,288.33	1,703	129
1897	68,748	2,001	-----	-----	377,989.40	358,394.77	1,321	104
1898	77,121	2,107	1,715	-----	540,238.16	415,347.23	1,236	143
1899	82,224	2,217	1,930	678,852.21	592,932.75	559,749.27	1,277	199
1900	99,602	2,343	1,994	760,972.61	929,441.81	686,095.32	1,453	343
1901	145,843	2,503	2,192	1,056,608.01	1,018,361.80	787,096.49	2,564	303
1902	177,825	2,915	2,578	1,347,257.15	1,207,395.62	1,116,230.77	2,754	588
1903	193,673	3,438	-----	1,617,213.15	1,535,744.15	1,266,278.55	2,540	1,163

SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONMENT.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, there was apportioned among the common schools the sum of \$220,177.85, being an increase of \$38,348.97 over last year.

The scholastic population has also increased 12,495 over the former enumeration. The total appropriation per capita was \$1.15.

Apportionment for January, 1904.

Scholastic population.....	191,459
Amount apportioned.....	\$206,775.72
Apportionment per capita.....	\$1.08
Balance in treasury.....	\$1,305.15

County.	Scholastic population.	Amount.	County.	Scholastic population.	Amount.
Beaver	1,633	\$1,763.64	Kiowa	5,844	\$6,311.52
Blaine	5,161	5,573.88	Lincoln	11,511	12,431.88
Caddo	6,214	6,711.12	Logan	8,538	9,221.04
Canadian	6,027	6,509.16	Noble	3,567	3,852.36
Cleveland	6,914	7,467.12	Oklahoma	12,081	13,047.48
Comanche	9,508	10,268.64	Pawnee	3,994	4,313.52
Custer	5,644	6,095.52	Payne	8,227	8,885.16
Day	2,288	2,471.04	Pottawatomie	12,681	13,695.48
Dewey	4,770	5,151.60	Roger Mills	5,120	5,529.60
Garfield	8,304	8,968.32	Washita	7,541	8,144.28
Grant	6,292	6,795.36	Woods	15,397	16,628.76
Greer	11,912	12,864.96	Woodward	7,967	8,604.36
Kay	7,575	8,181.00			
Kingfisher	6,749	7,288.92	Total	191,459	206,775.72

Apportionment for July, 1904.

Scholastic population.....	191,459
Amount apportioned.....	\$13,402.13
Apportionment per capita.....	\$0.07
Balance in treasury.....	\$1,075.03

County.	Scholastic population.	Amount.	County.	Scholastic population.	Amount.
Beaver	1,633	\$114.31	Kiowa	5,844	\$409.08
Blaine	5,161	361.27	Lincoln	11,511	805.77
Caddo	6,214	434.98	Logan	8,538	597.66
Canadian	6,027	421.89	Noble	3,567	249.69
Cleveland	6,914	483.98	Oklahoma	12,081	845.67
Comanche	9,508	665.56	Pawnee	3,994	279.58
Custer	5,644	395.08	Payne	8,227	575.89
Day	2,288	160.16	Pottawatomie	12,681	887.67
Dewey	4,770	333.90	Roger Mills	5,120	358.40
Garfield	8,304	581.28	Washita	7,541	527.87
Grant	6,292	440.44	Woods	15,397	1,077.79
Greer	11,912	833.84	Woodward	7,967	557.69
Kay	7,575	590.25			
Kingfisher	6,749	472.43	Total	191,459	13,402.13

Territorial apportionments, 1892-1904.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1892.....	\$21,662.60	1898.....	\$121,382.90
1893.....	20,416.86	1899.....	98,429.72
1894.....	45,858.48	1900.....	129,652.81
1895.....	54,665.65	1901.....	150,201.92
1896.....	53,591.43	1902.....	267,552.56
1897.....	76,286.30	1903.....	217,192.16

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA.

[D. R. Boyd, president.]

The university is founded upon the authority of an act of the legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma entitled "An act to locate and establish the University of Oklahoma." The act provided that when \$10,000 and 40 acres of land should be given to the Territory by the city of Norman the school should be located at that place. These requirements having been met, the university was established at Norman in 1892.

The law then proceeds to state more explicitly the scope and purposes of the school, as follows:

(6787) SEC. 9. The object of the University of Oklahoma shall be to provide the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of learning connected with scientific, industrial, and professional pursuits, in the instruction and training of persons in the theory and art of teaching, and also the fundamental laws of the United States and this Territory in what regards the rights and duties of citizens.

(6788) SEC. 10. The college department of arts shall embrace courses of instruction in mathematical, physical, and natural sciences, with their application to the industrial arts, such as agriculture, mechanics, engineering, mining and metallurgy, manufactures, architecture, and commerce, and such branches included in the college of letters as shall be necessary to proper fitness of pupils in the scientific and practical courses of their chosen pursuits and in military tactics; and in the normal department the proper instruction and learning in the theory and art of teaching in the common schools; and as soon as the income of the university will allow, in such order as the wants of the public shall seem to require, the said courses in the sciences and their application to the practical arts shall be expanded into distinct colleges of arts, and shall embrace a liberal course of instruction in language, literature, and philosophy, together with such courses or parts of courses in the college of arts as the regents of the university shall prescribe.

(6789) SEC. 11. The university shall be open to female as well as to male students, under such regulations and restrictions as the board of regents may deem proper, and all able-bodied male students of the university in whatever college may receive instruction and discipline in military tactics, the requisite arms for which shall be furnished by the Territory.

Support.—The university is supported out of the general revenues of the Territory. In addition to this, section 13 in each township in what is known as the Cherokee Outlet and in the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita country opened to settlement in 1901, has been reserved for university, normal school, and agricultural college purposes. The lands so reserved are now leased for the benefit of the schools named.

Situation.—Norman, the seat of the university, is the county seat of Cleveland County. It is an excellent town of 3,500 inhabitants, situated 18 miles south of Oklahoma City on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. It stands on ground sloping to the Canadian River and is preeminently healthful. The winters are mild and the

atmosphere dry and bracing. The citizens of Norman are from all parts of the United States and are united in their hearty sympathy with educational matters.

Grounds.—The university campus, comprising 60 acres, lies at a slight elevation overlooking the surrounding country, 1 mile south of the business portion of the town. The grounds have been divided into six quadrangular plots, with drives. Four of these quadrangles will be given over to the buildings, one to athletics, and one is unassigned at present. In each square the buildings will be grouped eventually around an open court.

Eleven years ago the boulevard was set out in elm trees. From the first they made remarkable growth and are now of a size to make the drive one of the most attractive in Oklahoma. Since then other large plantings have been made, for the most part elm and ash trees. During the present season it is proposed to continue the work by planting 5,000 elm, pecan, persimmon, cedar, and other trees, together with shrubs and hedges. It is the desire of the university management to make the grounds as attractive as possible in themselves, as well as a fit setting for the buildings.

Buildings.—University Hall, erected 1902–3 under a Territorial appropriation of \$90,000, contains the offices of the president, secretary, registrar, and agents, with suites of recitation rooms, offices, society halls, etc. It is built of buff brick with terra-cotta trimmings, and basement of planed limestone, in the Renaissance style of architecture. The west wing as planned was not built under the above appropriation. Formal entrance into this building took place March 15, 1903.

Science Hall: The old Science Hall, with all its contents, was burned on the night of January 6, 1903. This was the first building on the campus and was completed in 1893. Among the contents destroyed were university and private scientific collections, an excellent library of 12,000 volumes, fixtures, furniture, physical and chemical apparatus, etc. Building and contents were valued at \$70,000; insurance, \$35,000. Pending the completion of the new Science Hall, construction of which was begun in August, 1903, the departments of science are provided for in temporary buildings on the campus. Books, apparatus, furniture, and collections are being rapidly replaced.

The new Science Hall is a gray pressed-brick structure, 63 by 125 feet, with limestone trimmings and of the Romanesque style of architecture. More particular descriptions of it will be found under the descriptions of the laboratories of chemistry, biology, and geology.

Formal occupation of this building will take place in September, 1904.

The library building, which is to cost \$30,000, is the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. It has two stories and a basement and is built of limestone and gray brick, after the Doric order of architecture. The reading room and offices are on the first floor, seminary rooms on the second, and for the present the women's gymnasium in the basement. The construction is well under way and the building will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the 1904–5 school year.

Gymnasium: The university management has recognized physical culture as an essential part of the work of the university. In the summer of 1903 a new gymnasium, 55 by 100 feet, was built. This is divided into six rooms. The main hall, 20 feet high, has 3,200 square feet of unobstructed floor space. The locker room accommodates 500 individual lockers. The bathroom adjacent is fitted with spray and shower baths and supplied with hot and cold water. The director's office and an individual exercising room occupy the east end.

The building is equipped throughout with all the essentials of a first-class gymnasium.

The women's gymnasium occupies the entire basement of the new Carnegie library. The main room, 12 feet high, contains 4,000 square feet of floor space. The east wing, 30 by 40 feet, is used as a locker and bath room. The locker room is provided with 4 dressing rooms, each containing 20 lockers. The dressing rooms connect with 12 individual shower and spray baths supplied with hot and cold water.

Workshops: The building, 48 by 86 feet, soon to be vacated, but now temporarily occupied by the departments of chemistry, biology, and geology, will be fitted up with equipment for work in engineering.

Anatomical laboratory: This building, consisting of a large dissecting room, a class room and library, and a store and preparation room, lies west of the workshops. It was especially constructed for work in human anatomy.

A smaller building adjacent to the anatomical laboratory is used for taxidermy and as a general preparation shop for museum material.

Heating plant: All buildings are heated by steam from a central heating plant and all are completely wired and supplied with electric lights.

Organization.—The university organization consists of the following schools: (1) College of arts and sciences, (2) school of medicine, (3) school of mines, (4) school of fine arts, (5) school of pharmacy, (6) preparatory school.

The college of arts and sciences embraces: (*a*) An undergraduate course, chiefly elective; (*b*) a combined course in collegiate and medical studies; (*c*) combined courses in collegiate and engineering studies. All leading to the bachelor degrees.

The school of medicine covers the first two years' work of a regular four-year course in medicine, and prepares the student to enter the third-year class in another medical college.

The school of mines covers four years' work and leads to the degree of bachelor of science in mining.

The school of fine arts embraces: (*a*) A preparatory course in music, elocution, oratory, and art; (*b*) an advanced course in music, elocution, oratory, and art; (*c*) a post-graduate course in piano, voice, and violin.

The school of pharmacy covers two years' work and leads to the degree of pharmaceutical chemist.

The preparatory school covers a three years' course, leading to the college of arts and sciences.

Enrollment.—The following is a summary of the enrollment for the year 1903-4 as shown by the catalogue for 1904-5:

College of arts and sciences:	
Graduate students -----	2
Seniors -----	10
Juniors -----	14
Sophomores -----	25
Freshmen -----	41
Special -----	36
	----- 128
School of medicine:	
Second year -----	3
First year -----	2
	----- 5
School of mines:	
Second year -----	2
First year -----	2
	----- 4
School of fine arts:	
Seniors -----	2
Juniors -----	2
Sophomores -----	4
Freshmen -----	18
Specials -----	51
	----- 77
School of pharmacy:	
Second year -----	3
First year -----	22
	----- 25
Preparatory school:	
Third year -----	44
Second year -----	69
First year -----	105
	----- 218
Business course -----	32

Total -----	489
Repetitions -----	22

Total enrollment to May 15, 1904 -----	467

THE CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

[F. H. Umholtz, president.]

The Normal School of Oklahoma was located and established at Edmond by legislative enactment in 1890, upon the conditions, which were promptly met, that Oklahoma County donate \$5,000 in bonds, and that the town of Edmond donate 40 acres of land for a school site. Two thousand dollars additional in bonds was donated by the town.

Edmond is a thriving city of more than 2,500 inhabitants, situated about midway between Guthrie and Oklahoma City on the highest point of the Santa Fe Railway, and preeminently distinguished for its healthfulness and for the beauty of its surroundings. It is distinctively a college town, its citizens having established homes here largely because the town is free from any of the vices commonly prevalent in county-seat towns.

The original structure of the normal school, built of brick, was completed in 1893; the wings, built of stone, were erected in 1894 and

1895. The entire building contains seventeen class rooms, gymnasium, two bathrooms, and a large room for manual training.

On account of the large increase in the number of students in the two years just past six buildings in the vicinity of the main building have been occupied for school purposes. Two of these were occupied by the department of music, one by the department of biology, two by the training school, and one by the regular classes of the normal school.

To relieve the crowded condition and to increase the facilities for instruction, the legislative assembly of 1903 made an appropriation of \$40,000 for the erection of an additional building. The plans of the new building are in accord with the highest attainments possible in modern educational facilities. The structure, built of pressed brick and stone, is three stories high, and contains the following rooms: An assembly hall of 800 seating capacity, two cloakrooms (with toilet) adjacent to assembly hall, two laboratories, reception hall, president's office, regents' room, library, reading room, and thirteen recitation rooms. This constitutes the main building, and is especially adapted to normal school purposes. The building is now ready for use.

A central heating building has been erected the past year by which both the other buildings are heated throughout with steam. This building is located about 200 feet away from either building, thus removing all danger from fire or explosion. This steam plant also furnishes water for the lavatories, toilet rooms, and baths of the other buildings.

The special function of the normal school is to prepare young men and young women for the work of teaching. Fundamentally, a normal school is a professional school, a school of specialization. Whatever work is done is done for instruction itself, not as a preparation for instruction. The student is not only taught grammar, but is taught how the child conceives and thinks grammar. He is taught not only geometry, but how the boy thinks number relations. He is taught not only knowledge itself, but how the growing mind acquires knowledge. This result is accomplished, first, through thorough and liberal academic work; second, through the study of the child; third, through studying the philosophy of teaching, and fourth, through practice and training in the model school.

The library and the reading room of the Central State Normal School are furnished with the best books and current magazines that the market affords. These are open to all students every day except Sunday. The laboratories—chemical, physical, physiological, and biological—are well supplied with modern appliances for scientific experimentation and investigation. A new telescope has been added recently to the department of astronomy.

In connection with the Central State Normal School there is maintained a well-equipped training school, furnishing ample opportunity for practice in teaching on the part of those about to graduate from the institution.

In addition to the facilities for professional training mentioned above, there are maintained excellent literary societies, Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, an orchestra, a band, and a lecture course of unsurpassed attractiveness.

The diploma given to the student upon graduation is a five-year Territorial certificate, and is renewable by the Territorial superin-

tendent of public instruction upon evidence of satisfactory work done in teaching. This diploma is therefore practically a life certificate.

More than 100 students have within the past nine years completed the normal school course of study, and hundreds of others are now teaching in the Territory who have received a partial training in this school. About one-half the students who attended this institution the past year expect to teach in some of the schools of the Territory next year. More than 350 schools will be directly benefited, therefore, through the efforts of the normal school the past year. It will be seen from these facts that the institution is subserving the ends for which it was established. The total attendance for 1903-4 was 761.

A large number of the students attending this institution earn the money necessary to pay their way through school by teaching a part of the year; they then attend school the remaining part. Tuition is free in all departments except that of instrumental music.

The faculty consists of 26 members, all of whom are men and women of special training, education, and teaching ability, who take a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the student.

During the past term a basement room in the old building, 60 by 60 feet, has been fitted up for a gymnasium, and has been equipped with all the modern appliances for physical culture, together with their adjuncts—bathrooms, lavatories, and lockers.

A manual training department and a kindergarten department will be established the fall term of the current year in connection with the training department.

Owing to the increased facilities for effective work added within the past year there is every reason to believe that the year 1904-5 will be the most successful year in the history of the institution.

THE NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL.

[T. W. Conway, president.]

The Northwestern Normal School, located at Alva, Okla., was founded by the Oklahoma legislative assembly in 1897, and was opened for work on September 20 of the same year, with an enrollment of 55 the first day, which number was increased to 166 before the close of the first school year. The growth of the school has been steadily advancing in numbers and efficiency. During the past year the enrollment reached the highest in the history of the school, the same being 753 at the close of the school year. The faculty has been increased from year to year, until it now consists of 24 regular teachers.

The following departments are maintained: Classical, modern language, scientific, kindergarten, commercial, music, and manual training. The last department to be added to the course is that of manual training, and a complete equipment has been secured to put the department in such a condition that it will meet the requirements of an up-to-date manual training school.

The prospects for a large attendance during the coming year are very flattering, and the board of education for normal schools has found it necessary to rent rooms to accommodate the music department.

Owing to the crowded condition of the normal building the manual training department will be obliged to take temporary quarters in the athletic building for the coming year.

One of the great needs of the Northwestern Normal is for more room to accommodate the large number of pupils who now attend the school.

It is to be hoped that a gymnasium may be provided within the next two years, wherein the students may have access to the best physical training, so necessary for the well-equipped teacher.

During the past school year many improvements have been made on the campus, such as putting out shade trees and building walks around the grounds and up to the normal building. No more sightly or beautiful spot can be found in the West than the site of the Northwestern Normal School.

The past school year has been one without interruption of any character from disease or other conditions, and this is largely due to the excellent location, the purity of the water supply, and the healthful sanitary conditions that prevail in and around Alva, the seat of the Northwestern Normal.

No other town in the West takes greater pride in building fine homes and beautifying the same than Alva. The thousands of shade trees of every description that are being cultivated and the hundreds of well-kept lawns that are being beautified speak well for the pride and judgment of our citizens in rendering the environments of the normal school commensurate with the immediate building and grounds. No other influence, outside the immediate contact of the teacher, has so lasting and beneficial effect as has the beautiful building and grounds and the well-kept homes that are constantly before pupils who are in attendance at the Northwestern Normal.

It has been the aim of the members of the faculty and all concerned during the past school year to make the normal school at Alva subserve the purpose for which it was created. Those acquainted with the history of this institution well know that there have been times when confusion and annoyance interfered very largely with the success and advancement of the same. These conditions do not now prevail, and the most strenuous efforts are now put forth to make efficient and practical the work now done in the institution.

Ample opportunity is furnished to all to do academic work. Special privileges are given to those who desire to make a study of child mind. All, before completing a course, must look thoroughly into the philosophy and systems of education, besides serving as apprentices during their senior year in doing practice teaching under the supervision of specialists.

The outlook for educational advancement in Oklahoma is very bright, and the Northwestern Normal School will be found in the front rank in her efforts to raise the standard of educational excellence, so that we may take first place in the sisterhood of States.

SOUTHWESTERN TERRITORIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

[James R. Campbell, president.]

Establishment.—The legislature of 1901 authorized the establishment of a normal school in the southwestern part of Oklahoma, to be

known as the Southwestern Normal School. In compliance with this act a committee appointed by the governor, after carefully examining the different cities which were applicants for said school, finally selected Weatherford, in Custer County. This location gives a large scope of country from which to obtain students. All the counties surrounding Custer are well settled with an intelligent and progressive class of people who are deeply interested in education. The young men and women joyfully welcomed the coming into their midst of this educational institution. Weatherford is a healthful little city of about 2,500 people, and is located in a beautiful valley on Little Deer Creek.

Object.—The state in establishing normal schools aims to prepare young men and women to become teachers in our public schools. Statistics show that not more than one out of twenty of those who teach our children have had any special preparation for the work. It is largely a case of the blind leading the blind. The average intelligence of the people can not be raised unless we place in our schools as teachers of our children men and women who are superior in scholarship and professional skill. The state seeks to do this by the establishment of normal schools.

Building.—The normal building is located on an elevated plat of ground north of the city. A most beautiful landscape stretching in every direction, in consequence of its great expansiveness, has a tendency to expand the mind of the onlooker. The building is a large brick structure, modern in all its equipments, and very convenient for normal-school purposes. It is heated throughout with steam, lighted with electricity, furnished with baths and other modern facilities. A good gymnasium room has been thoroughly equipped, and a room for manual training will be fitted up for use the coming year. The building contains, besides offices, class rooms, cloak rooms, etc., a large auditorium, seated with fine opera chairs.

Campus.—The building stands in the center of a campus of 40 acres. Drives, trees, and other decorations adorn the campus, making it very attractive. Broad sidewalks have been made leading across the grounds to the building. Trees line either side of these walks, which after a few years will afford ample shade.

Library.—The library room has been furnished with steel stacks, and several hundred books have been purchased. The reading room adjoining the stack room, has been fitted up with elegant library tables and chairs. A large number of the best magazines and periodicals come to the library, and students are encouraged to do considerable reading. The Congressional Record came to the library every day, and students were able to keep in touch with the proceedings of Congress during its session. A number of bound volumes of the Government reports have been received, which contain a vast amount of valuable information not to be found elsewhere.

The beginning.—The Southwestern Normal School opened on the 15th day of September, 1903, in a church and four vacated business houses. The enrollment the first day was 113, and at the close of the first term it had reached 196. The original quarters were occupied until February 23, 1904, when the school was moved into the new normal building. The enrollment at the end of the winter term was 219, and the total number enrolled for the year was 356. The average age of the students was 19.6 years.

Training school.—Owing to the lack of funds and school room no training school above the kindergarten was established. To comply with the law made by the legislature of 1903 the kindergarten was established, thoroughly equipped, and a very efficient kindergarten teacher placed in charge. The number enrolled in this department was 29.

A normal school should have a training school accommodating all the grades, in which prospective teachers can be trained to teach under the careful guidance of a skilled critic teacher. It is to be hoped that ample facilities will be provided and that all the grades from first to eighth and also a mixed grade can be established.

Course of study.—The course of study is thorough. The first requisite of a teacher is scholarship. This, coupled with culture, character, and professional skill, will give power. The aim of the Southwestern is to give a broad and thorough academic education, and to this purpose it has a very complete course. It also aims to develop skill in imparting instruction, and to this end it emphasizes professional training. Knowing that normal schools are the only sources from which our common schools can be supplied with teachers, the Southwestern presents several courses of study, in order that students may be able to specialize and thereby prepare themselves for teaching special branches in high schools as well as in the lower grades. Besides the regular course the subjects have been formed into six groups called, respectively, the Latin, German, history and civics, mathematics, English, and scientific groups. Any one desiring to specialize in Latin will take the Latin group, in which he can get six years of Latin. In the German group he can get four years of German and two years of Spanish or French. In mathematics he can get six years of work above arithmetic.

A scheme of credits has been arranged which will greatly assist students and others in determining the time necessary to complete any course.

Sixteen men and women compose the faculty. Each member was selected because of his special fitness for the work.

Music.—A four-year course in vocal and a six-year course in instrumental music are offered. Very efficient instructors have been secured for these departments. Students can obtain a thorough training in either department. A tuition of \$5 for students who carry three other studies is charged in either department. A tuition of \$15 a term is charged for students who take music alone.

Commercial department.—The work in this department is given in two courses. Course one is the bookkeeping course, and course two the stenography and typewriting course. These are very popular and will serve a good purpose. Bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting are all taught in many of the schools of the Territory, and the normal school should supply the teacher for this work. No tuition is charged in this department.

Conditions of admission.—Graduates from reputable colleges or universities will be admitted on presenting their diplomas, and will graduate in one year. Graduates from full four-year high school courses will be entitled to enroll on presenting their diplomas. They will be graduated in two years. Graduates from other high schools in cities or towns that have shorter courses are admitted on their diplo-

mas and given credit for all the work they have done. Teachers holding State certificates issued by the Territorial board of education will be credited for all work completed on presentation of certificates. Teachers holding first-grade county certificates will be admitted to the three-years course on presenting certificates, provided the work they have done proves satisfactory. Graduates from the common schools will be admitted to the subnormal course on presentation of their diplomas. Students from other normal schools or reputable colleges will be given credit for all work they have done. Students will be given advanced standing on an examination given by the members of the faculty.

Encouragement.—The members of the faculty of the Southwestern Normal School are very much encouraged over the future prospects of the school. Although its record during the past year was phenomenal, the prospects for the coming year are very flattering. Indications are good for a large enrollment, the work will have more continuity, and the students will be more regularly classified.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

[A. C. Scott, president.]

The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College was established and located at Stillwater by an act of the Territorial legislature, which took effect December 25, 1890, accepting the provisions of various Federal statutes in aid of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The town of Stillwater was required to vote bonds in the sum of \$10,000 and to provide not less than 80 acres of land. The bonds were voted and 200 acres of land provided. The college has since purchased 160 additional acres of land. The institution opened in the fall of 1891.

The past year has been in results perhaps the most satisfactory in the history of the college. The attendance has not increased. As a matter of fact, the enrollment of students stood at 417 as against 435 the year preceding. But this condition was clearly anticipated a year ago, and was the result of radical changes adopted then, abandoning the preparatory department except as an incident of the twenty weeks' courses in agriculture and domestic economy, and very materially raising the standard of admission to the freshmen class. Twenty students—16 young men and 4 young women—received the degree of bachelor of science in June. Of these, 8 graduated in the general science course, 8 in the mechanical course, and 4 in the agricultural course.

In the last report of this institution attention was called to the establishment of the "School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy," being a two years' course of twenty weeks each, particularly designed for boys and girls from the farm who are unable to take a full college course, and offering instruction in agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry to the young men, and training in cooking, sewing, home management, etc., to the young women, together with work in the common school branches to such as desire or need it. This department was looked upon as an experiment, but the first year's trial seems to have justified its establishment, since 115 young men and women enrolled for the work. As a result of the pressure

of numbers in this department, as well as in the other short courses and the regular courses, it has been found necessary to build and equip a dairy building and a greenhouse. These are both being built of brick, and will be ready for occupancy by October 15, 1904. They are being constructed with funds saved from the proceeds of rentals of reserved public lands for the benefit of this institution.

The resources of the college now amount to about \$66,000 per year. Of this \$37,500 comes from the Government to the college and experiment station (Morrill and Hatch funds, respectively), \$12,000 from the Territorial tax-levy fund, about \$8,000 from the land-lease fund, \$2,500 from the vaccine fund (a Territorial appropriation), and the balance from incidental fees, station sales, etc. Of the Government fund of \$37,500 above mentioned, however, \$15,000 (the Hatch fund) goes exclusively to the experiment station and is used solely for purposes of experimentation and the publication of results. The equipment for instruction now represents a valuation of \$91,845.60, and the buildings and grounds, \$113,500.

Three regular courses, each leading to the degree of bachelor of science, are given—the general science course, the agricultural course (including horticulture and animal husbandry), and the mechanical engineering course (including electrical engineering). In the general science course opportunity is given for specialization in chosen sciences. Special courses are given in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, and printing, and a special short course (eight weeks) is given during the winter term in agriculture and mechanic arts. In the general science course all young women are required to take a reasonable amount of work in domestic economy, and they may specialize in this line.

The agricultural experiment station is connected with this institution and a department of it. While its work, as above stated, is devoted solely to experimentation and the publication of results, incidentally it is a valuable source of illustration and affords a stimulus to students in every branch of science. Its bulletins now go to 20,000 farmers of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Tuition is free, except to students outside of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. An incidental fee of \$1 per term is charged. Text-books cost from \$3 to \$4 per term. Board, with room, in private families can be obtained for from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week; furnished rooms, from \$2.50 to \$5 per month. A considerable number of the students board in students' clubs, thus reducing expenses in that line to \$1.75 to \$2 per week. Very many of the students are practically self-supporting, making their way by work done during the summer vacation and by labor during the academic year in the town, about the college, and in connection with the operations of the college farm.

THE COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

[Inman E. Page, president.]

The university at Langston is maintained by the Territory for the purpose of giving to the negro educational facilities similar to those enjoyed by the white people at the normal schools, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Territorial university.

This institution has 160 acres of land and seven buildings, two of

which are used for school purposes, two for dormitories, and three for residences. It also has a barn in course of erection, which when completed will cost \$3,100. The departments in actual operation are as follows: The agricultural, mechanical, sewing and millinery, collegiate, college preparatory, normal, elementary, and musical.

At present nearly 100 acres are under cultivation, and considerable attention is being given to the variety of crops which it is possible for the soil to produce and to the quantity of each which an acre will yield. Sufficient grain has been raised to supply the wants of the university live stock, and the garden has been so successfully managed that the students will be furnished better board than in previous years.

What is true of the farm is also true of blacksmithing, carpentry, machine work, and the various industries which are studied by the girls. The showing made in these different lines of work during the past year is the best in the history of the school. The boys have given evidence of the progress which they are making in acquiring industrial education by the variety of machines, tables, and cases which they have made and by the work which they have done in erecting buildings on the grounds. The record made by the girls in sewing, millinery, fancy work, and housekeeping, as seen in the dormitory, compares favorably with the work of similar character which is done in many of the older and larger institutions of the country.

While special emphasis is being placed upon industrial training, work along other lines is not neglected. A number of students are preparing themselves to teach in the schools of the Territory, and hence are availing themselves of the facilities offered by the normal department. In May last four very promising young women were graduated from this department and given certificates which will permit them to teach in the Territory for five years without further examination. Two other classes have been graduated from this department, and have thus far made a record in their profession which is very creditable to the university.

When the school opened in the fall of 1898 it had a faculty consisting of 4 teachers and an enrollment of 41 students. It now has 13 teachers and an enrollment of 271 students, who represent not only different parts of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, but other parts of the Southwest as well. Thus far the attendance each year has been greater than that of any preceding year. Judging from this fact and from the great interest the colored people of the Territory are manifesting in its work, those in charge of the university are expecting an enrollment of 300 students during the ensuing year.

Owing to the fact that the negro population was comparatively small, it was not expected by those who founded this institution that it would require large sums of money to conduct it successfully. This fact is seen in the action of the legislature of 1897, which passed the bill creating the school and appropriated \$5,000 for its use during the following biennial period. That it has succeeded far beyond the expectation of this body is made evident by the appropriation of each succeeding legislature. In 1899 the legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 for building purposes, provided a special fund by a tax levy of one-tenth of a mill, set apart one-fifth of the land-lease money and one-tenth of the amount which is paid to the Territory

annually by the Federal Government, in compliance with the Morrill act, and made an appropriation of \$15,000 out of a fund which had been accumulating at the Stillwater College for the maintenance and equipment of the university. The legislature of 1901 not only appropriated the usual amount for support, but also provided for the erection of an addition to the main building, of the boys' dormitory, and a residence for the president. In 1903, besides giving an ample appropriation to meet the current expenses of the next two years, the legislature made an appropriation of \$5,000 to enable the regents to install a steam heating plant in the main building and the girls' dormitory.

It is gratifying to me to be able to report that this institution has thus far made an excellent record in the expenditure of the various sums of money appropriated for its benefit, and that it is doing a great work in preparing the young men and women of the negro race for useful citizenship.

UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

[J. W. Kelley, president.]

The University Preparatory School of Oklahoma, founded by legislative enactment of 1901, has finished two years of work. During that time the faculty, now consisting of 15 instructors, has been more than doubled. The number of students in attendance the past year was 401.

Tonkawa is a rapidly growing town of over 2,000 in the southwestern part of Kay County, on the Hunnewell branch of the Santa Fe route. It is located on an elevation in the Salt Fork Valley, is surrounded by some of the finest agricultural land in Oklahoma, and has an excellent and inexhaustible water supply, in some places not more than 15 feet from the surface. From every standpoint the town is in a most healthful locality, and is an admirable place for the location of a Territorial school.

The building is a structure 54 by 96 feet, of limestone and pressed brick, containing four floors. The first floor is devoted to the armory, and the commercial and science departments; the second to study room, library, and recitation rooms; the third to chapel, offices, art room, and recitation room; the fourth to music rooms and society halls.

The campus, consisting of 20 acres, adjoins Tonkawa on the east. With the building as a center, the largest possible circular drive, bordered on each side by a double row of forest trees, has been laid out. Within the circular space are many elms, North Carolina poplars, soft maples, and black locusts. Three rows of trees extend entirely around the campus. Inside of them and outside of the drive is a luxuriant growth of Bermuda grass. Sufficient space is reserved for tennis courts, baseball diamond, football gridiron, and athletic field.

The purpose of the University Preparatory School is, primarily, to prepare young men and women for freshman standing in the University of Oklahoma at Norman. In addition to the regular preparatory work, considerable attention is given to business training, music, elocution, and art.

The institution is organized as follows: (1) The regularly pre-

paratory school, with three courses of study of four years each, the Latin, the modern language, and the English or scientific; (2) the commercial school, with two courses of one year each; (3) the school of music, which offers courses in piano, voice, violin, madolin, guitar, and clarinet, with opportunities for organization work in band, orchestra, club, and choruses; (4) school of art; (5) school of elocution; (6) a subpreparatory year of work in the common branches providing instruction for students not having the preparation required to do first year's work.

The institution is supported by one-seventh of the rental from sections 13 reserved for higher education and by legislative appropriation, the most recent of which was \$12,000 each year for two years.

The faculty consists of 15 university and college trained and experienced teachers. They are devoted to their work and spare no pains and leave nothing undone in their earnest endeavors to advance the students, to render all proper assistance, to keep before them correct ideals, and to influence their lives for right living.

The physical needs of the students are fully recognized. The school encourages outdoor exercises and properly regulated athletic sports. The various teams are managed by an instructor who looks after the finances, arranges the schedule of games, and accompanies them on their trips out of town. Good work in the class room is a condition precedent to membership in teams, no student being allowed to participate in athletics to the detriment of his more important school duties.

The numbers who have completed courses during the two years are as follows:

In 1903:	
Business course.....	6
Stenographic course.....	6
In 1904:	
Regular preparatory course.....	5
Business course.....	6
Stenographic course.....	7
Teachers' review course.....	13

The board of regents at their regular meeting June 10, 1904, added the department of military training and appointed Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U. S. Army, retired, commandant. The school after inspection by Major Partello had been made the recipient by the War Department of the detail of an officer on full pay from the Government. All male students who are not physically incapacitated are required to take the practical work of the department.

There are two literary societies, the Fergusonion for young men and the Athenian for young women. Much interest has been manifested along all lines of society work, such as debates, essay writing, oratory, extemporaneous speaking, and parliamentary practice.

Both the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association have organizations, which have already proved themselves to be important factors in the spiritual lives of the students.

Tuition is free in all departments, music, elocution, art, and business not excepted, to residents of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, the only restriction being that, in order to be entitled to free instruction in music, students must take at least three regular literary studies.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

The industrial schools maintained by various religious denominations are mentioned below, together with their locations and attendance:

Cache Creek, boarding (Reformed Presbyterian), Anadarko	50
Mary Gregory Memorial (Presbyterian), Anadarko	60
Methvin, boarding (Methodist), Anadarko	80
St. Patrick's, boarding (Catholic), Anadarko	125
St. John's, boarding (Catholic), Pawhuska	150
St. Louis, boarding (Catholic) Pawhuska	125
St. Mary's Academy (Catholic), Sacred Heart	50
St. Benedict's Academy (Catholic), Sacred Heart	50
Friends' Mission, Tecumseh.	

INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Below are enumerated the boarding schools supported by the Government, and the attendance at each:

Arapaho	150	Kaw	44
Cheyenne	140	Osage	180
Cantonment	120	Ponca	100
Red Moon	75	Oto	75
Seger	150	Tonkawa	24
Chillico	600	Pawnee	130
Fort Sill	150	Sauk and Fox	100
Rainy Mountain	100	Shawnee	100
Riverside	150		

BANKING.

[Paul Cooper, Territorial bank commissioner.]

There are 92 national banks doing business in the Territory. Their total capitalization is nearly \$3,500,000.

There are also 250 banks operating at this time under charters granted by the Territory. Included in this list there are 2 banks with capital of \$50,000, 1 with \$30,000, 16 with \$25,000, 2 with \$20,000, 13 with \$15,000, 2 with \$12,500, 1 with \$12,000, 1 with \$10,200, 92 with \$10,000, 3 with \$8,000, 2 with \$7,500, 1 with \$7,000, 4 with \$6,000, 1 with \$5,500, 109 with \$5,000.

Number of banks examined during the year, 131.

Total amount of fees collected and turned over to Territorial treasurer, \$2,105.

Consolidated statement of the condition of all Territorial banks in Oklahoma Territory at close of business on June 2, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$5, 651, 191. 38
Overdrafts	203, 038. 02
Bonds, warrants, and claims	309, 555. 19
Due from banks	2, 211, 654. 07
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	511, 621. 88
Other real estate and mortgages	63, 558. 50
Cash items	132, 534. 89
Cash	863, 555. 81
	<hr/> 9, 946, 709. 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$2, 334, 700. 00
Surplus	255, 419. 82
Undivided profits, less expenses	389, 552. 54
Deposits:	
Subject to check	\$5, 802, 843. 04
Time certificates	780, 966. 55
Cashier's checks	13, 385. 20
Due to banks	151, 671. 60
	6, 748, 866. 39
Bills payable	159, 113. 74
Bills rediscounted	59, 057. 25
	9, 946, 709. 74
Number of banks reporting	244
Average reserve held	per cent 46
Average per cent of surplus and profits to capital stock	do 27

Consolidated statement of the condition of all national banks in Oklahoma Territory at close of business on June 9, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$8, 595, 144. 23
Overdrafts	321, 029. 53
United States bonds to secure circulation	1, 468, 450. 00
United States bonds to secure deposits of United States	230, 000. 00
United States bonds on hand	690. 00
Premiums on bonds	146, 250. 74
Bonds, warrants, and claims	691, 486. 44
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	715, 442. 92
Other real estate and mortgages	44, 148. 00
Due from banks	3, 462, 334. 72
Revenue	3. 20
Due from United States Treasurer	6, 373. 71
5 per cent redemption fund	72, 785. 00
Cash items	244, 144. 64
Cash	1, 469, 786. 70
	17, 468, 069. 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$3, 450, 300. 00
Surplus	357, 195. 20
Undivided profits, less expenses	410, 243. 32
Circulation	1, 454, 800. 00
Deposits:	
Due to banks	\$1, 270, 876. 16
Unpaid dividends	104. 50
Individual	10, 221, 895. 00
United States	142, 576. 79
	11, 635, 452. 45
Bills payable	82, 500. 00
Bills rediscounted	77, 206. 18
Other liabilities	372. 68
	17, 468, 069. 83
Number of banks reporting	92
Average reserve	per cent 34
Average per cent of surplus and profits to capital stock	do 22

Consolidated statement of the condition of all banks in Oklahoma Territory, both Territorial and national, from call of the bank commissioner of Oklahoma, June 2, 1904, and the call of the Comptroller of the Currency of June 9, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts-----	\$14, 246, 335. 61
Overdrafts -----	524, 067. 55
United States bonds and premiums -----	1, 845, 390. 74
Bonds, warrants, and claims-----	1, 001, 041. 63
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures-----	1, 227, 064. 80
Other real estate and mortgages-----	107, 706. 50
Due from banks -----	5, 673, 988. 79
Revenue -----	3. 20
Due from United States Treasurer -----	6, 373. 71
5 per cent redemption fund -----	72, 785. 00
Cash items -----	376, 679. 53
Cash -----	2, 333, 342. 51
	<hr/>
	27, 414, 779. 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock -----	\$5, 785, 000. 00
Surplus -----	612, 615. 02
Undivided profits, less expenses-----	799, 795. 86
Circulation -----	1, 454, 800. 00
Deposits -----	18, 384, 318. 84
Bills payable -----	241, 613. 74
Bills rediscounted-----	136, 263. 43
Other liabilities-----	372. 68
	<hr/>
	27, 414, 779. 57

Total number of banks reporting in Oklahoma-----	336
Average reserve held-----	per cent-- 40

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

[P. C. Simons, attorney-general.]

The work of the office of the attorney-general has increased in proportion to the marvelous development of our Territory and by reason of its growth in population, extension of its commercial relations, and the opening of new lands to settlement. What is true of this office is true also of the courts, reference being especially had to the district and supreme courts, the respective dockets of which are crowded with business. As is true of any community going through the formative process, new questions are constantly arising demanding the services of the attorney-general's office in behalf of the interests of the Territory.

Under the laws of our Territory the attorney-general is required to appear for the Territory and prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, in the supreme court in which the Territory shall be interested as a party, and shall also, when requested by the governor or either branch of the legislature, appear for the Territory and prosecute or defend in any other court or before any officer, in any cause or matter, civil or criminal, in which the Territory may be a party or interested, and shall attend to all civil cases remanded by the supreme court to any district court in which the Territory is a party or interested. It is also his duty, at the request of the governor, auditor, or treasurer, to prosecute any official bond or any contract in

which the Territory is interested upon a breach thereof, and to prosecute or defend for the Territory all actions, civil or criminal, relating to any matter connected with either of their departments. He is also required to consult with and advise the county attorneys, when requested by them, in all matters pertaining to the duties of their office; also to give his opinion, when requested, in writing, upon all questions of law submitted to him by the legislature or either branch thereof, or by the governor, auditor, treasurer, or superintendent of public instruction; also, whenever requested by the Territorial auditor, treasurer, or superintendent of public instruction, he is required to prepare proper drafts for contracts, forms, and other writings which may be wanted for the use of the Territory. In addition to these general duties imposed upon the attorney-general, there are many special acts requiring him to look after specific matters.

The volume of criminal business coming on appeal to the supreme court, while large, is yet not out of proportion to our population, and speaks well for the vigilance of the officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws and for the general law-abiding character of our people.

There has also been a large amount of civil litigation in which the Territory is interested and which has required the services of this officer.

The following will serve as an indication of the business of the attorney-general's office during the past year:

Thirty-six criminal cases have been handled by him in the supreme court, being appeals from the various district courts. In each case in the supreme court the attorney-general takes entire charge of the case, examines it carefully, prepares printed brief if deemed necessary, and often makes oral argument.

Sometimes in criminal cases appeals are taken to the Supreme Court of the United States from the judgments of the Territorial supreme court, and one such case is pending now in the United States Supreme Court, being the case of John T. New *v.* The Territory of Oklahoma. In such cases the attorney-general also represents the Territory and files brief and makes argument.

A number of civil actions in the district and supreme court have been handled by this office, growing out of the various departments of the Territorial government. The most important case now pending is entitled "Territory of Oklahoma *v.* American Bonding Company of Baltimore, a corporation," and is in the district court of Logan County. This is an action to recover the sum of \$244,053.21 from the bonding company, being the amount of Territorial funds on deposit in the Capital National Bank of Guthrie, Okla., at the time of its failure on April 4, 1904. The bank had been designated as one of the Territorial depositories, and the surety company had executed a bond of \$250,000 on its behalf to protect the Territory from loss. After the failure of the bank demand was made upon the surety company that it make the loss good, but it refused to do so, and suit was instituted against it by the Territory. It is confidently expected that the Territory will recover judgment in the case against the surety company and that it will be compelled to pay the loss.

Suit will also be commenced against the Fidelity and Guaranty Company, which executed a bond of \$25,000 for the bank a few days prior to its failure.

Legal proceedings are also being vigorously prosecuted in the courts to exterminate illegal practitioners of medicine in the Territory, which affect quite a number of persons who are attempting to practice medicine without proper qualification therefor.

Hardly a day passes but that the services of the legal department are required by some of the Territorial officials in advising and consulting with them on matters of importance to the Territory or in rendering official opinions. The requests from the various county attorneys for opinions from this office are numerous and often present very intricate propositions for consideration.

The official correspondence of the attorney-general is therefore necessarily heavy.

In the past year he has been called upon for many official opinions, some of which have been on matters of great importance to the Territory. Probably in this time he has rendered one hundred written opinions upon various subjects, all of which have been very fully considered and prepared with great care.

The salary appropriation by the legislature for the attorney-general is entirely too small, and is not in keeping with the high character of professional services required at his hands and should be very materially increased.

The appropriation for the contingent expenses of his office is likewise inadequate and should be increased.

In view of the fact that the Territorial legislature will convene the coming winter, it may be of interest to suggest a few of the matters that need legislative attention in this Territory. Perhaps the most important of these will be the passage of a new revenue law. Our present tax laws are almost in hopeless confusion, having been enacted and then amended in so many respects that in their present condition they need revision in order to make them effective. Fortunately, our taxpayers have, with few exceptions, cheerfully paid their taxes, and they have had no cause for complaint, owing to the economical administration of Territorial affairs; but under our present system much confusion is likely to arise in the various counties in their local affairs, and this matter should receive speedy attention, to the end that the taxing machinery of the Territory may be simple and easily understood, yet effective and complete.

Much good has been accomplished by the oil-inspection law, but it needs several amendments to make it effective. Under the present system the inadequate fees allowed deputy inspectors are a serious hindrance to the work of the chief inspector, and in many instances increase his burdens. Also in its present condition the law makes it very inconvenient for local merchants to have small shipments of oil inspected.

Some radical changes need to be made in the law creating the Territorial board of health and with regard to the licensing of physicians to practice medicine in this Territory. Under the present law the board are authorized to grant licenses, conduct examinations, etc., but have no authority to revoke a license when it is once granted. They should be authorized to revoke a license which is obtained by fraud or misinterpretation or in the event of the practitioner becoming of disreputable character. At the present time these remedies

can be had in the courts, but it would be more speedy and effective if the board were granted such authority.

TERRITORIAL LAW LIBRARY.

[J. W. Foose, librarian.]

The library is out of debt, with a credit of \$1,604.44 in the treasury. The two greatest needs of the library at present are a liberal book fund and a suitable building large enough to properly shelve and place the books. In March, 1904, an extra room holding over 2,000 volumes was added, but this lacks much in giving sufficient space. We have only shelf room for the text-books, laws, State reports, West Reporter system, and some other necessary law books, while some five or six thousand volumes of United States and State Department documents remain packed away in the storeroom for lack of space in the library.

During the ten years' existence of the library a large and splendid selection of books has been accumulated, until to-day Oklahoma can boast of a library of which an older Commonwealth might be justly proud. The Oklahoma publications are very much in demand, as letters of inquiry from all parts of the United States and many foreign countries are received. One thousand volumes each of volumes 12 and 13 of Oklahoma Supreme Court Reports have recently been issued and are very much in demand.

ACCESSIONS.

This office has received during the past year:

	Volumes.
By purchase	305
By donations.....	104
By exchange with other States.....	381
As a depository for United States Department documents.....	223
Total.....	1,013
On shelves last report.....	7,071
Oklahoma publications on hand.....	7,389
Estimated number United States and State Department documents in storeroom	5,000
Total.....	20,473

VALUE.

The library and fixtures are valued at \$65,000. This amount includes \$22,000 worth of Oklahoma publications held for sale, the proceeds of which are added to the library fund.

Twenty thousand dollars insurance is carried on the library and storerooms.

OKLAHOMA NATIONAL GUARD.

[Adj't. Gen. E. P. Burlingame.]

The organizations remain the same as last year, except that the First Battery has been disbanded and the officers and men honorably discharged. It was not possible to provide the battery with guns and a suitable armory for their care from the allotment and legislative appropriation. The remaining organizations have been furnished with suitable equipments and are prepared to engage in active service

in the field. The reserve of camp equipage, bedding, messing utensils, etc., in the hands of the adjutant-general can be issued on the instant.

The annual encampment was held at Guthrie October 10 to 17, 1903. Maj. H. J. Ripley, Eighth Cavalry, U. S. Army, was present as instructor, and the occasion was one of much profit. On November 30, 1903, the infantry companies and the engineer corps were supplied with the new service magazine rifle, and during the winter and spring the entire guard was furnished with cotton Khaki uniforms and shelter tents. Every officer has a Colt's revolver. A liberal supply of ammunition for rifles and revolvers has been issued for target practice. The new firing regulations were received from the War Department about the middle of June.

The inspection of the guard by militia officers was completed in November, 1903, and an inspection by an army officer, as provided by the act of January 21, 1903, was made by Capt. T. Q. Donaldson, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, during the month of April, 1904. Following the receipt of the report of Captain Donaldson by the War Department, this office was advised that—

The Department is exceedingly gratified at prompt and commendable action of the militia authorities of the Territory in having accomplished as much as has been done during the past year in the way of arming and equipping its organized militia, and that it has done no more is to be attributed solely to the insufficiency of means at its disposal.

The allotment of the \$1,000,000 appropriation under section 1661, United States Revised Statutes, was \$7,072.37 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. For the year ending June 30, 1904, the total allotment from this appropriation was \$13,103.13, to which \$8,657.48 was added in allotments under the act of March 2, 1903. This entire amount of \$21,760.61 was wholly consumed in requisitions for articles of equipment. The allotment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, is \$13,103.13. It has been decided by the authorities at Washington that a portion of this sum may be used under the provisions of section 14 of the new militia law, and it seems probable that a sufficient amount for paying the troops who attend the encampment this year can be spared for that purpose.

The numerical strength of the guard, officers and men, on June 30, 1904, was as follows:

Field and staff -----	26
First Regiment:	
Company A -----	39
Company B -----	70
Company C -----	52
Company D -----	73
Company E -----	40
Company F -----	56
Company G -----	36
Company H -----	71
Company I -----	69
Company K -----	35
Company L -----	47
Company M -----	47
Hospital Corps -----	27
Engineer Corps -----	54
Signal Corps -----	25
Troop A -----	36
Total -----	803

Official roster of the Oklahoma National Guard, June 30, 1904.

	Station.	Date of commission.	To rank from.
Governor T. B. Ferguson, commander in chief.	Guthrie	Dec. 9, 1901	Dec. 9, 1901
Brig. Gen. E. P. Burlingame, adjutant-general, ex-officio quartermaster-general, commissary-general, paymaster-general, and chief of ordnance.	do	July 9, 1901	July 9, 1901
Col. Samuel Billings, inspector-general	Enid	May 10, 1902	May 10, 1902
Maj. Harry W. Pentecost, judge-advocate-general.	Guthrie	do	Do.
Maj. John W. Duke, surgeon-general	do	do	Do.
Capt. Seymour Foose, aid-de-camp	Watonga	Dec. 27, 1901	Dec. 27, 1901
Capt. William A. Knipe, aid-de-camp	Perkins	May 10, 1902	May 10, 1902
Capt. James M. McConnell, aid-de-camp	Guthrie	Mar. 16, 1903	Feb. 25, 1903
FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.			
Col. Roy Hoffman	Chandler	Feb. 19, 1900	Feb. 19, 1900
Lieut. Col. Charles West	Enid	June 9, 1903	May 20, 1903
Maj. Elta H. Jayne	Edmond	Nov. 18, 1901	Oct. 16, 1901
Maj. Ralph J. Ramer	Oklahoma City	June 9, 1903	May 20, 1903
Maj. Edward G. M. Overholser	do	July 14, 1903	June 25, 1903
Capt. Job Ingram, chaplain	Lawton	Dec. 26, 1899	Oct. 7, 1899
Capt. Edgar West Jones, quartermaster	Guthrie	Apr. 4, 1901	Mar. 29, 1901
Capt. Jacob C. Herr, ordnance officer	Chandler	Aug. 18, 1903	June 25, 1903
Capt. Charles F. Barrett, commissary	Shawnee	Sept. 21, 1901	Sept. 20, 1901
Capt. Fred W. Hunter, adjutant	Oklahoma City	Jan. 18, 1904	Jan. 18, 1904
Capt. Walter S. Ferguson, inspector rifle practice.	Guthrie	Aug. 18, 1903	June 25, 1903
First Lieut. Ross R. Way, battalion adjutant.	Kingfisher	Sept. 18, 1902	Aug. 14, 1902
First Lieut. Ray McElhinny, battalion adjutant.	Chandler	Apr. 11, 1903	Mar. 16, 1903
First Lieut. William Mattingly, battalion adjutant.	Oklahoma City	do	Do.
Company A:			
Capt. Geo. E. Dunnica	Guthrie	July 8, 1901	July 6, 1901
First Lieut. Wm. O. Holcomb	do	Sept. 17, 1902	Sept. 6, 1902
Second Lieut. Rutherford Ross Henry	do	June 9, 1903	Jan. 1, 1903
Company B:			
Capt. Daniel J. Norton	Chandler	Aug. 22, 1901	Aug. 13, 1901
First Lieut. Lewis E. Martin	do	July 14, 1903	June 29, 1903
Second Lieut. Bennett McCoy	do	do	Do.
Company C:			
Capt. Roy W. Thomas	Medford	Sept. 3, 1901	Sept. 3, 1901
First Lieut. Eslie Q. Walton	Pond Creek	Feb. 23, 1904	Dec. 5, 1903
Second Lieut. Mervin L. Thomas	do	do	Do.
Company D:			
Capt. Eltie Wright	Blackwell	Nov. 18, 1902	Nov. 18, 1902
First Lieut. Walter S. Vilott	Nardin	Feb. 23, 1904	Jan. 1, 1904
Second Lieut. Wm. F. McLaury	Blackwell	Mar. 11, 1904	Mar. 11, 1904
Company E:			
Capt. James M. Grimsley	Pawnee	July 8, 1901	July 8, 1901
First Lieut. Henry Sternberg	do	Feb. 23, 1904	Feb. 3, 1904
Second Lieut. Chas. Marion Adams	do	do	Do.
Company F:			
Capt. A. L. Emery	Watonga	Aug. 10, 1903	Aug. 10, 1903
First Lieut. G. W. Ferguson	do	Oct. 10, 1903	Oct. 10, 1903
Second Lieut. A. L. Edgington	do	do	Do.
Company G:			
Capt. Harry C. Overfelt	Hennessey	July 26, 1902	June 27, 1902
Second Lieut. Jesse J. Combes	do	Nov. 19, 1902	Nov. 19, 1902
Company H:			
Capt. C. B. Blake	Edmond	Nov. 18, 1901	Oct. 16, 1901
First Lieut. Alfred Spangler	do	June 9, 1903	Jan. 13, 1903
Second Lieut. Ober Elihu Haug	do	do	June 1, 1903
Company I:			
Capt. E. G. Douglass	Alva	Dec. 27, 1901	Aug. 12, 1901
First Lieut. Jesse R. Langley	do	do	Do.
Second Lieut. Robert Lee Watson	do	Aug. 4, 1902	Aug. 4, 1902
Company K:			
First Lieut. —	Enid	Sept. 21, 1901	Sept. 20, 1901
Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Lewis	do	June 14, 1904	May 2, 1904
Company L:			
Capt. Herman P. Wetzel	Perry	Apr. 15, 1902	Feb. 26, 1902
First Lieut. Frank M. Whinnery	do	June 16, 1903	June 2, 1903
Second Lieut. John J. Rubash	do	May 9, 1904	Oct. 9, 1903
Company M:			
Capt. M. F. Higley	Oklahoma City	July 14, 1903	June 26, 1903
First Lieut. William Stuart Douglas	do	Feb. 23, 1903	Dec. 17, 1903
Second Lieut. Samuel Hudson Harrelson	do	Feb. 23, 1904	Feb. 12, 1904
HOSPITAL CORPS.			
Capt. Floyd H. Racer, surgeon	Woodward	Nov. 18, 1901	Oct. 16, 1901

Official roster of the Oklahoma National Guard, June 30, 1904—Continued.

	Station.	Date of commission.	To rank from.
TROOP A.			
Capt. Thomas A. Neal.....	Guthrie.....	Aug. 19, 1901	Aug. 19, 1901
First Lieut. Gustave W. Dimke.....	do.....	Nov. 20, 1902	Nov. 20, 1902
Second Lieut. Geo. H. Klein.....	Edmond.....	Jan. 31, 1903	Nov. 29, 1902
SIGNAL CORPS.			
Capt. Frank H. Robertson.....	Blackwell.....	Nov. 11, 1903	Nov. 5, 1903
First Lieut. Orrin F. Peck.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Second Lieut. Fred N. Irby.....	Tonkawa.....	May 9, 1904	June 26, 1903
ENGINEER CORPS.			
Capt. Frank B. King.....	Lawton.....	Aug. 18, 1903	Aug. 4, 1903
First Lieut. Frank Levant Ketch.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Second Lieut. Samuel Irad McElhoes.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Second Lieut. Alva J. Niles, unassigned.....	Guthrie.....	May 9, 1904	May 9, 1904

OIL INSPECTION.

[F. A. Ashton, inspector.]

Since the appointment of the present incumbent, in April, 1903, to July 1, 1904, there has been inspected 24,788 barrels of low-grade oil, 22,948 barrels of the best grade, and 37,258 barrels of gasoline, making a total of 84,994 barrels inspected. Of this, 410 barrels were rejected.

There has been collected as inspection fees the sum of \$9,058.68, of which sum the amount of \$7,104.13 has been paid into the Territorial treasury and \$1,954.55 has been retained by and for deputies. There are twenty-seven deputies in the Territory. The average fees for the year are \$72.38.

The instruments used under the present method of inspection are the Charles J. Tagliabu open-cup fire tester and the Baumé hydrometer. Open-cup fire tester is used to make the flash test. The oil is placed in a glass cup, which is set in water over an alcohol lamp. A thermometer is suspended with the bulb in the oil. The temperature is raised and a small lighted taper passed over the oil at every two degrees rise of temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, until the oil flashes. The apparatus for liquids lighter than water consists of a hollow glass stem with a bulb blown in the middle, so as to give buoyancy, with another bulb, like a thermometer, to hold the weight, which is tested by pure water, which is marked zero. This method was devised by Baumé and is known as the Baumé hydrometer for liquids lighter than water.

Under the present law the oil is tested very carefully. All coal oil is tested by the flash test, and must show a flash of at least 120° temperature and must have a specific gravity of from 44° to 48° Baumé, inclusive, to be marked "Good." All oil having a lower or higher specific gravity or that flashes at less than 120° temperature shall be marked "Unsafe—rejected." The flash test shows the safety of the oil, while the gravity shows the quality. When the inspection was begun I found a part of the oil used in the Territory to be of a very poor grade; some flashed as low as 95°, and fully one-half of the tests I made in June and July, 1903, were marked "Unsafe—rejected." Under the present working of the law there has not been

any oil rejected since November, 1903. Since all rejected oil must be shipped out of the Territory, and a heavy penalty imposed for selling rejected oil, the oil companies are exercising great care in shipping oil into the Territory that will pass the necessary tests.

Few people appreciate the benefits of a good inspection law. Just prior to the enactment of the present law there were several serious accidents, and even some deaths, from the explosion of coal oil. So far as I can learn there have been no accidents of a serious character since the present law has been in effect.

Complaints of the law have been made by merchants who object to having to place a tag on all oil sold, while other merchants are pleased with the law, feeling that the placing of a tag on the oil sold is a source of protection to them.

Many of the complaints of poor oil are traceable to the neglect of lamps. Wicks which have been used for a great length of time become clogged and can not give a good light. In cold weather the wicks should be changed at least every four weeks and the burners kept scrupulously clean. If this is neglected, the wicks become so clogged that enough oil can not be lifted by them to give a good light.

The present law seems to be giving the people of the Territory a better grade of oil than they have ever had before, and as the public becomes more familiar with the law and its benefits it becomes much more pleasing to them. There are some details in which it might be improved, but it is in a great measure accomplishing the purpose for which it was enacted—i. e., to give the people of Oklahoma the best quality of oil possible to be procured for them.

TERRITORIAL GAME AND FISH.

[J. C. Clark, game and fish warden.]

In collecting data for my report as Territorial game and fish warden I have found that it will be impossible to give strictly accurate figures as to the number of prosecutions, amount of fines collected, and value of game confiscated, for the reason that in but few instances have county wardens kept detailed memoranda, and several have made no reply to my request for a report.

From the reports I have been able to obtain I have compiled the following totals:

Number of prosecutions-----	41
Amount of fines imposed-----	\$1, 463. 25
Value of game confiscated-----	\$4, 365. 00
Number of fish nets and quail nets destroyed, 7; value-----	\$90. 00

All sheriffs, constables, and police officers have authority to make arrests for violations of the game laws, and doubtless a considerable number of prosecutions have been made by such officers, reports of which I could not, of course, obtain, and which are not included in the foregoing report, which sets forth only arrests made and prosecutions conducted by myself and county and deputy wardens, so that the sum total of arrests made and fines imposed during the past year will doubtless considerably exceed the figures given above.

In some instances county attorneys have shown a disinclination to prosecute in game-law cases, and county and deputy wardens have been obliged to employ counsel, though most of the prosecuting attorneys have performed their duties well.

So far as observed the disposition of citizens of the Territory has been toward an observance of the laws, and the larger part of the arrests and prosecutions have been of nonresident parties employed by commission houses in other States, who annually invade the Territory slaughtering and buying game of all descriptions, and shipping the same to their employers in St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, and Galveston. One notable capture consisted of a ship-

ment of 16,000 head of quail and prairie chicken consigned to a St. Louis commission house. There have been but few prosecutions for selling or exposing for sale game within the Territory, and there appears to be a general observance on the part of residents of the Territory of the laws defining the open and closed seasons.

The laws regarding game and fish in Oklahoma need entire revision. The present laws, while containing many excellent features, are the result of two separate legislative enactments, and in endeavoring to enforce them I find many conflicting sections, making it extremely difficult to determine exactly what the laws are in many instances. Chapter 15 of the session laws of 1903 repeals all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith, and apparently reenacts portions of the existing laws, but leaves the question as to how much of the old law is repealed and how much is still in force, a matter of serious difficulty of determination. This fact has resulted in confusion on the part of judges and juries, and in several instances has defeated a conviction where the evidence showed conclusively that a violation of the law had occurred. These conditions can only be remedied by the enactment of an entirely new law, which will definitely repeal all existing statutes on the subject and contain every desirable feature necessary to the proper preservation of our game and fish as well as song birds. Owing to the fact of the conflicting provisions of the present law, many magistrates have failed to include in the fine any provision for either the Territorial or county wardens, and in but few instances have the officers received any portion of the fines imposed.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

[A. H. Jackman, inspector.]

The total number of cars of grain inspected during the year was 4,508, which, at 35 cents per car, amounts to \$1,577.80, or the amount expressed in bushels would be over four and one-half millions. This is a very remarkable showing when one considers that the inspection is optional with the owner of the grain.

This department is conducted without the expenditure of a single cent of the Territory's money. The entire expense must be met from the revenue derived by the inspection fees, and as the inspection is optional the expenditure for maintaining the department is a voluntary one, and it must therefore be of great value or it could not exist. The force now employed by the department consists of a chief inspector and four deputies. The deputies make daily report to and are directly under the jurisdiction of the chief inspector, who makes his reports semiannually to the grain commission, this commission being the secretary of the Territory, Hon. William Grimes; attorney-general, Hon. P. C. Simons, and Territorial auditor, Hon. L. W. Baxter. The commission, acting in accordance with the statutes, have adopted the following rules:

RULE 1. The chief inspector shall be authorized to purchase all necessary tools and appliances for inspection of grain; also furniture and office fixtures and other supplies needed.

RULE 2. He shall also be authorized to employ all help, clerical and otherwise, that shall be necessary to carry out the intent of the inspection law.

RULE 3. The inspector is directed to inspect all scales at warehouses as often as, in his judgment, it becomes necessary, and the fees for the inspection of each scale shall be \$1, to be paid by the warehouseman at the time of inspection.

RULE 4. The fee for inspection of cars shall be 35 cents for each car, and shall be collected by the inspector, who shall keep account of same and make full reports to the commission semiannually, June 30 and December 31 of each year, and at any additional times the board may require it.

RULE 5. The inspector may select points at which grain in cars in transit can be inspected, and appoint inspectors therefor.

RULE 6. The inspector may employ inspectors at points for inspection in cars on commission, in no case paying more than 20 cents per car.

BOARD OF RAILWAY ASSESSORS.

At the annual meeting of the board of railway assessors, which is composed of the governor, secretary of the Territory, and the auditor, the various railroad companies were assessed as follows:

	Per mile.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, main line.....	\$5, 600
Kiowa division.....	3, 700
Tonkawa division.....	3, 000
Hutchinson and Southern.....	3, 000
Eastern Oklahoma—	
Guthrie branch.....	3, 500
Newkirk branch.....	2, 700
Shawnee branch.....	2, 500
Shawnee branch (not operated).....	2, 000
Cushing branch.....	2, 500
Seward branch.....	3, 000
St. Louis and San Francisco:	
Texas and Oklahoma, main line.....	5, 000
Blackwell branch.....	3, 800
Oklahoma City and Western—	
Oklahoma City to Lawton.....	3, 000
From Lawton to Texas line.....	2, 600
Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern—	
To Choctaw Northern crossing.....	2, 700
From crossing to Texas line.....	2, 300
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Western (completed).....	2, 300
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Western (grade).....	400
Arkansas Valley and Western—	
From Eastern Oklahoma line to Enid.....	2, 500
From Enid to Avarad.....	2, 300
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, main line.....	5, 400
Billings branch.....	3, 400
Enid and Anadarko line.....	3, 500
Guthrie branch.....	3, 000
Mangum line.....	3, 800
El Paso line.....	3, 000
Faxon line.....	2, 500
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, main line, to Geary.....	5, 200
From Geary to Texas line.....	3, 500
Tecumseh branch.....	3, 000
Choctaw Northern.....	3, 700
Side tracks on all railroads.....	2, 000
Kansas, Mexico and Orient, main line.....	3, 000
Grade.....	400
Ungraded right of way.....	100
Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, main line.....	2, 500
Wybark branch.....	2, 500
Guthrie branch.....	2, 500
Texas branch (completed).....	2, 500
Texas branch (grade).....	400
Fort Smith and Western, main line.....	2, 800
St. Louis, El Reno and Western, main line.....	2, 500
Denver, Enid and Gulf, main line.....	2, 700

The rolling stock of the Santa Fe, Rock Island, Choctaw, and Frisco companies was assessed as follows:

Locomotives	\$3, 000
Passenger cars	2, 000
Tourist and emigrant cars.....	2, 000
Mail, baggage, and express cars.....	1, 500
Refrigerator and fruit cars.....	210

House cars -----	\$175
Cattle cars -----	175
Platform cars -----	130
Cabooses -----	300
Hand cars -----	12
Push cars -----	10
Standard Pullman palace cars -----	6, 000
Coal cars -----	150

On the Denver, Enid and Gulf; Fort Smith and Western; Missouri, Katy and Oklahoma; Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, and St. Louis, El Reno and Western, as follows:

Locomotives -----	\$1, 800
Passenger cars -----	1, 200
Tourist and emigrant cars -----	2, 000
Mail, baggage, and express cars -----	900
Refrigerator and fruit cars -----	210
House cars -----	175
Cattle cars -----	175
Platform cars -----	130
Cabooses -----	200
Hand cars -----	12
Push cars -----	10
Standard Pullman palace cars -----	6, 000
Coal cars -----	150

Tools, materials, and other personal property was assessed as returned by the companies.

All railroad telegraph wires were assessed at \$52 for the poles and first wire and \$12 for each additional wire.

All section houses and stock yards were assessed as returned.

All railroad office furniture, switch boards, instruments, supplies, batteries, buildings, etc., were assessed as returned.

The property of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, and the American District Telegraph Company was assessed as follows: \$52 for the poles and first wire and \$12 for each additional wire. All office furniture, switch boards, instruments, tools, batteries, buildings, etc., were assessed as returned.

The Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company was assessed at \$30 per mile for the poles and first wire and \$5 for each additional wire.

The Central Oklahoma, Consolidated, Guthrie, Home Enterprise, Kingfisher, Mangum, Norman, Oklahoma and Kansas, Perkins, Pioneer, Shawnee, Topeka and El Reno telephone companies were assessed at \$25 per mile for the poles and first wire and \$5 for each additional wire.

The Blaine County, Custer City, Frances Western, Geary, D. C. Hanel, Long Distance, Marshall, W. W. Oder, Purcell and Lexington, C. C. Rhyne, S. & S. Temple, Texas, Washita Valley, Western Oklahoma, and C. B. Wilson telephone companies were assessed at \$20 per mile for the poles and first wire and \$5 for each additional wire.

All other companies were assessed at \$15 per mile for the poles and first wire and \$5 per mile for each additional wire.

All office furniture, switch boards, tools, instruments, batteries, buildings, etc., were assessed as returned by the companies.

Assessments of railroad property for the year 1904 as fixed by the Territorial board of railroad assessors for Oklahoma.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

County.	Main track.		Side track.		Valuation of build-ings, etc.	Total valuation.
	Miles.	Valuation.	Miles.	Valuation.		
Cleveland	21.63	\$148,447	3.58	\$7,160	\$1,545	\$157,152
Day	3.78	15,800				15,800
Grant	36.88	122,183	2.03	4,060	1,250	127,493
Kay	89.16	374,244	19.96	39,920	5,790	400,054
Lincoln	37.38	117,934	7.07	14,140	3,775	135,849
Logan	65.55	357,183	13.38	26,760	16,625	400,568
Noble	37.25	255,647	7.24	14,480	3,910	274,037
Oklahoma	25.41	174,389	7.17	14,340	15,655	204,384
Pawnee	66.24	182,872	11.65	17,460	4,570	204,920
Payne	71.30	280,558	10.71	21,420	5,565	307,543
Pottawatomie	43.73	104,242	9.11	18,220	11,695	134,157
Woods	46.80	195,624	3.41	16,820	1,545	203,989
Woodward	65.72	274,710	7.81	15,620	6,955	297,285
Total	610.83	2,604,233	103.12	260,400	78,880	2,883,531

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Grant	30.26	\$190,154	4.57	\$9,140	\$3,200	\$202,494
Garfield	66.22	324,112	7.91	17,020	9,140	350,272
Noble	2.70	10,047	.70	1,440	1,105	12,552
Kingfisher	46.51	247,776	6.21	12,420	6,110	266,306
Canadian	25.98	163,258	9.65	19,300	3,165	185,723
Woods	24.68	94,253	.90	1,800	1,710	97,763
Blaine	31.85	121,635	3.10	6,200	2,675	130,510
Caddo	92.98	292,089	8.75	17,500	8,015	308,806
Kiowa	41.94	182,816	2.88	5,760	4,625	193,201
Greer	12.26	53,441	1.95	3,900	2,550	59,891
Beaver	55.57	186,104	4.65	9,300	4,835	200,239
Total	512.00	2,241,704	60.95	121,900	54,565	2,418,169

CHOCTAW NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Woods	81.01	\$338,135	8.20	\$16,400	\$8,940	\$363,475
Blaine	40.23	167,920	4.10	8,200	3,460	179,580
Canadian .....	.35	1,461	.44	880		2,341
Total	121.59	507,516	12.74	25,480	12,400	545,396

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Blaine	32.34	\$100,066	2.86	\$5,720	\$1,700	\$107,486
Comanche	70.86	237,985	6.70	13,400	7,770	259,156
Custer	34.70	103,858	4.35	8,700	2,330	114,938
Canadian	6.92	25,556	.56	1,120	965	27,641
Caddo	21.29	78,622	1.11	2,222	2,303	83,147
Dewey	2.48	9,423	1.00	2,000	150	11,573
Garfield	76.04	247,409	7.78	15,560	7,725	270,694
Greer	41.34	136,132	1.09	2,180	945	139,257
Grant	14.52	49,267	1.84	3,680	3,080	56,027
Kay	29.48	120,432	2.89	5,780	2,815	129,027
Kiowa	60.03	184,292	7.86	15,720	6,705	206,717
Lincoln	63.46	276,667	5.94	11,880	7,792	296,335
Logan	17.92	53,634	3.99	7,980	2,990	64,604
Noble	32.88	104,985	6.22	12,440	3,150	120,575
Oklahoma	41.81	218,405	8.51	17,020	10,640	246,065
Pawnee	26.30	115,905	6.13	12,260	3,115	131,291
Washita	25.86	77,400	6.10	12,200	3,855	93,455
Woods	56.22	173,607	.77	1,540	625	175,772
Total	664.45	2,313,445	75.70	151,500	69,705	2,534,650

FORT SMITH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Lincoln	42.72	\$121,620.63	2.57	\$5,184.00	\$1,587.50	\$128,392.13
Logan	18.81	53,437.56	1.67	3,356.00	250.00	57,043.56
Total	61.53	175,058.19	4.24	8,540.00	1,837.50	185,435.69

Assessments of railroad property for the year 1904, etc.—Continued.

KANSAS CITY, MEXICO AND ORIENT RAILWAY COMPANY.

County.	Main track.		Side track.		Grade miles.	Valuation.	Valuation of build-ings, etc.	Total valuation.
	Miles.	Valuation.	Miles.	Valuation.				
Woods.....	58.07	\$184,943	7.07	\$14,140	16.83	\$6,732	\$1,800	\$207,615
Blaine.....					30.43	12,172		12,172
Washita.....					67.20	26,880		26,880
Kiowa.....					49.45	19,780		19,780
Greer.....					72.35	28,940		28,940
Dewey (ungraded right of way).....					16.23	1,623		1,623
Custer (ungraded right of way).....					30.06	3,006		3,006
Total.....	58.07	184,193	7.07	14,140	282.55	94,504	1,800	300,016

CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA AND GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.

County.	Main track.		Side track.		Valuation of build-ings, etc.	Total valuation.
	Miles.	Valuation.	Miles.	Valuation.		
Greer.....	21.25	\$93,909	2.23	\$4,460	\$1,800	\$99,569
Roger Mills.....	21.36	93,792	6.68	13,360	5,770	112,922
Washita.....	13.81	60,640	1.80	3,600	1,975	66,215
Custer.....	35.68	156,671	4.65	9,300	4,390	170,361
Caddo.....	13.65	59,937	1.24	2,480	2,150	64,567
Blaine.....	8.98	40,955	1.08	2,160	1,800	44,915
Canadian.....	39.17	239,055	6.53	13,060	6,075	258,190
Oklahoma.....	31.15	190,108	11.80	23,600	8,275	221,983
Lincoln.....	.78	4,760				4,760
Pottawatomie.....	51.96	245,012	17.75	35,500	45,375	325,887
Total.....	237.79	1,184,239	53.76	107,520	77,610	1,369,369

DENVER, ENID AND GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.

Garfield.....	26.83	\$78,536.51	2.63	\$5,260.00	\$1,195.00	\$84,991.51
Logan.....	28.85	84,449.43	2.70	5,400.00	1,455.00	91,304.43
Total.....	55.68	162,985.94	5.33	10,660.00	3,650.00	176,295.94

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Payne.....	18.80	\$52,945	1.56	\$3,120	\$1,250	\$57,315
Lincoln.....	33.03	93,381	5.12	10,240	3,500	107,121
Pawnee.....	82.69	232,873	1.04	2,080	4,750	239,703
Logan.....	19.93	58,395	3.74	7,480	3,700	69,575
Pottawatomie.....	30.00	70,800	.47	940	500	72,240
Oklahoma.....	52.00	95,514	6.75	13,600	6,900	116,014
Total.....	236.45	603,908	18.68	37,460	20,400	661,768

ST. LOUIS, EL RENO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Logan.....	18.40	\$46,919	0.68	\$1,360	\$650	\$48,929
Oklahoma.....	1.41	3,595				3,595
Canadian.....	19.72	50,285				50,285
Total.....	39.53	100,799	.68	1,360	650	102,809

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Owing to the delay occasioned by the absence of the assessment of the Osage Nation, the board was obliged to defer its action in the matter of equalization until July 27, 1904.

It was found necessary to raise the assessment in seven counties and to decrease it in eight others, except in the matter of moneys and credits, which was undisturbed.

The changes made were as follows:

County.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Beaver	8	
Caddo		11
Canadian	5	
Cleveland	5	
Day		11
Grant	20	
Greer		10
Kay		5
Lincoln	5	
Logan		5
Noble		5
Oklahoma	8	
Payne		8
Washita		8
Woods	5	

The following levies for 1904 were made:

	Mills.
For general Territorial tax	0.003
For territorial university at Norman .....	.0004
For university equipment fund .....	.00034
For university preparatory school .....	.000175
For Territorial normal at Edmond .....	.00034
For Territorial normal at Edmond, building fund .....	.000275
For Territorial normal at Alva .....	.00034
For Territorial normal at Alva, building fund .....	.00025
For Territorial normal at Weatherford .....	.00018
For agricultural and mechanical college at Stillwater .....	.000175
For colored agricultural and normal university at Langston .....	.00015
For deaf and dumb .....	.000125
Total tax levy for 1904 .....	.005750

The tax levy has decreased again this year (from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ mills), and in this connection it is interesting to note the difference in the annual levy of past years. Below is given a tabular statement for comparison:

Table showing levies by years.

[Mills on the dollar of assessed valuation.]

1891	4.0	1898	4.3
1892	4.0	1899	5.2
1893	4.0	1900	5.15
1894	4.6	1901	7.5
1895	4.6	1902	7.8
1896	4.0	1903	6.25
1897	4.3	1904	5.75

BOARD FOR LEASING SCHOOL LANDS.

[Fred L. Wenner, secretary.]

Oklahoma was the first Territory to secure a revenue from her school lands. Other Territories allowed the land to lie idle or to be occupied by squatters who pastured out the grass, cultivated some of the more fertile spots, and devastated the timber, no revenue whatever accruing to the Territory, and the lands often being badly damaged and depreciated in value by such occupation. In 1891, the governor of Oklahoma, by special act of Congress, was granted authority to lease the lands reserved to the Territory for school purposes and the net revenue above all expenses of the administration of this department of business, protection of lands, securing of indemnity lands, etc., has been over \$2,000,000. During the past year alone the receipts of the rental of public school and other reserved Territory lands were \$361,987.72, or an average of a little less than \$1,000 per day. Of this amount \$244,455.56 was received from the lands reserved for common school purposes and went into the common school fund to be distributed per capita to the school districts throughout the Territory, \$55,159.26 was received from the lands reserved for the benefit of the higher institutions of learning, \$55,641.10 from the lands reserved for public buildings, and \$6,731.80 from special lands in Greer County. The total acreage of lands reserved by different acts of Congress and turned over to the Territory to become the property of the future State, and the revenue therefrom, in the meantime to be received by the Territory, was 2,050,876 acres, practically all of which is under lease. The bulk of this land is sections 16 and 36, reserved by Congress in every township in the Territory for the benefit of the common school fund and indemnity lands secured in lieu of such sections lost by allotment or other purposes, but by special acts of Congress in portions of the Territory section 13 was reserved for the benefit of the higher institutions of learning and 33 for public buildings, and in Greer County these two sections were set aside for such purposes as the legislature of the future State of Oklahoma might decide.

The reserved lands of the Territory divided in their proper classification are in area as follows:

	Acres.
Common school lands.....	1, 199, 151. 72
Common school indemnity lands.....	214, 651. 51
College lands.....	279, 092. 23
Public building lands.....	273, 446. 39
Greer County, section 13, lands.....	42, 914. 88
Greer County, section 33, lands.....	41, 619. 21
Total	2, 050, 875. 94

The net receipts of the different funds to date are as follows:

Common school fund.....	\$1, 434, 429. 44
Common school indemnity fund.....	77, 629. 16
College fund.....	303, 339. 53
Public building fund.....	303, 279. 26
Greer County, section 13, fund.....	12, 256. 80
Greer County, section 33, fund.....	11, 500. 19
Total	2, 141, 434. 38

All of the funds derived from the leasing of these lands are turned over to the Territorial treasurer promptly on the 1st of each month with the exception that the receipts of sections 13 and 33 are turned over as often as the sum of \$500 is on hand, as provided by law. During the interim between their collection and their transfer to the Territorial treasurer these funds are deposited in national banks in the city of Guthrie, the banks being required to deposit with the secretary of the board Territorial warrants, school bonds, or other approved securities, always in excess of the amount of funds on deposit with them. After going to the Territorial treasury the money is deposited in the regular designated Territorial depositories, where it is secured by the deposit of Territorial warrants or other securities, or properly approved fidelity bond, and draws 3 per cent interest on monthly balances. Semiannually the common school and college funds are distributed, the common school fund being distributed per capita of school population among the various school districts of the Territory, with the exception of 15 per cent of the receipts from indemnity lands, which, under the Territorial law, goes direct to the district from which it is received. The college fund is divided equally among the seven higher institutions of learning in the Territory. The public building and the Greer County sections 13 and 33 funds remain permanently in the hands of the treasurer.

Doing business with nearly 8,000 lessees, collecting rentals averaging \$1,000 per day, looking after the protection of the lands, preventing timber depredations, settling and adjusting the many difficulties and controversies that come up almost daily, classifying and appraising the lands and issuing new leases on the same every three years, make this one of the largest and most important departments of Territorial business.

Under an act of Congress this work is delegated to a board composed of the governor, secretary of the Territory, and superintendent of public instruction. They elect a secretary, who administers the department under a code of rules provided by them, the same being based upon the original rules drawn by the Secretary of the Interior and since modified by acts of Congress and of the Territorial legislature. The matters not covered by rules must go direct to the board, as do all matters of appeal from the secretary, requiring them to hold many sessions, often as a trial court. So heavy has this work become that it imposes arduous duties upon each member of the board that are often burdensome and for which they receive no compensation whatever. New questions are continually arising, and as the leases grow more valuable there is often controversy over the ownership, which must be settled by a trial before the board.

While the board does not recognize any legal homestead interest in these leases, it has felt that the wife, as a matter of justice and right, has an interest there, and the rules now require her signature to the transfer of a lease. The rules, as now enforced, require all signatures to leases and transfers to be acknowledged before a notary public; provide that all lessees who are residents of the Territory may secure a permit to rent out all or a portion of their land for any good reason; require permits to clear land for cultivation; permit the assigning of a lease for security purposes by a special form of

mortgage; give the lessees the right of renewal of their leases at the expiration of the same for another term of three years at the appraised rental without competitive bidding, and are generally satisfactory, providing adequate protection to both the school fund and the rights of the lessees.

In appraising lands for the renewal of leases great care is now being exercised to secure to the school fund proper compensation for the use of the land as well as to be fair and just to the lessee. An appraiser visits the land, goes carefully over it, takes a complete description, giving the character of the soil and all the natural conditions, kinds of grass, timber, location of water, the amount of land that can be profitably farmed, distance from the market, kind of roads, etc., and a complete plat of the land is also made. From this plat and description and from the reports obtained of the selling value of deeded land in that vicinity the cash value of the particular piece of school land as raw land, without the improvements, is fixed and the rental put at an average of 4 per cent of this cash value. The lessee who is occupying the land as a home and is improving it as such in good faith and caring for it properly has his rental fixed at a little less than 4 per cent. The lessee who does not live on the land is required to pay a little more than 4 per cent.

The department has been put to much trouble and expense in protecting the timber and the mineral deposits on school lands. Lessees are not allowed to cut timber without a permit, and these permits are granted only when it is shown that it is necessary to cut the timber in order to put the land in cultivation. Non-lessees who cut timber are being prosecuted under the Federal statutes, and under a recent ruling of the Interior Department that the mineral laws of the United States do not apply to school lands in the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, action is being brought in the courts to eject miners who have been trespassing upon these lands. One or more special agents are kept busy riding over the country watching the valuable timber upon school land. It is estimated that there is between \$15,000 and \$20,000 worth of walnut timber upon the school lands of the Territory, and it is only by constant vigilance that parties are kept from stealing this timber.

In view of the fact that this valuable timber has mostly reached maturity and much of it is deteriorating in value because of decay and damage by storms and fire, and of the great expense the Department is put to to protect it from fires and timber thieves, we believe that it would be for the best interests of the school fund for the Territory to be authorized by special act of Congress to sell this timber and cover the money into the permanent school fund.

As valuable oil and gas finds have been made on lands adjacent to school lands in several counties of the Territory, authority should also be granted the Territory to lease the reserved lands for oil and gas, propositions having been submitted to the Department in the past thirty days by reliable oil companies which would greatly augment the revenues from these lands.

Under an act of the Territorial legislature extending the right of eminent domain to the school lands, railway companies and other corporations have paid \$6,699.33 for lands condemned for right of

way and other purposes during the year, the total amount received by the Territorial treasurer up to this date from such sources being \$19,913.68. In a number of cases railways have not yet made settlement for land taken, and in others the awards are so small that it is deemed best not to accept same but appeal to the courts.

Following are given tables showing receipts and expenditures of the Department the past year; total receipts and expenditures of each fund to date; net receipts for each year from the beginning; apportionment of common school fund, by counties, the past year; amount of rental assessed in each county for present year; amount paid by each county the past year, and other valuable statistical information relating to the lands and the work of the Department:

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1904.

On hand June 30, 1903-----		\$4, 655. 57
Received from June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904-----		361, 987. 72
Total -----		366, 643. 29
Expenses for the year-----	\$26, 196. 72	
To the Territorial treasurer-----	338, 954. 03	
Returned to applicants-----	11. 00	
Balance on hand-----	1, 481. 54	
Total -----		366, 643. 29

Receipts and expenditures for each fund for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Common school:		
Cash received-----		\$214, 564. 79
Expenses -----	\$15, 401. 31	
Returned to applicants-----	9. 00	
Net receipts-----	199, 154. 48	
		214, 564. 79
College:		
Cash received -----		55, 159. 26
Expenses -----	\$3, 629. 20	
Net receipts -----	51, 530. 06	
		55, 159. 26
Public buildings:		
Cash received -----		55, 641. 10
Expenses -----	\$3, 590. 20	
Returned to applicants-----	2. 00	
Net receipts -----	52, 048. 90	
		55, 641. 10
Common school indemnity:		
Cash received -----		29, 890. 77
Expenses -----	\$3, 064. 33	
Net receipts -----	26, 826. 44	
		29, 890. 77
Greer County:		
Section 13—		
Cash received -----		3, 404. 45
Expenses -----	\$255. 84	
Net receipts -----	3, 148. 61	
		3, 404. 45
Section 33—		
Cash received -----		3, 327. 35
Expenses -----	\$255. 84	
Net receipts -----	3, 071. 51	
		3, 327. 35

Receipts by funds and counties, year ending June 30, 1904.

County.	Common school.	Common school indemnity.	College.	Public building.	Grand total.
Beaver.....	\$7,196.95	\$871.70	\$26.25	\$22.50	\$8,117.40
Blaine.....	7,027.21		5.00	605.00	7,637.21
Caddo.....	10,252.60	1,208.40	5,722.40	4,616.50	21,799.90
Canadian.....	11,183.75	199.50	104.00	223.00	11,710.25
Cleveland.....	5,684.88				5,684.88
Comanche.....	12,402.19	3,909.70	7,562.64	8,349.48	32,224.01
Custer.....	4,846.66	473.63	369.00	260.00	5,949.29
Day.....	2,516.14	2.00			2,518.14
Dewey.....	3,550.21	292.80			3,843.01
Garfield.....	16,661.96		7,713.38	6,791.88	31,166.72
Grant.....	13,874.34		6,080.20	6,071.99	26,026.53
Greer.....	4,371.13	1,217.15	3,404.45	3,327.35	12,320.08
Kay.....	14,909.89		6,344.75	7,525.82	28,780.46
Kingfisher.....	11,865.50				11,865.50
Kiowa.....	4,840.40	1,893.60	3,062.50	3,918.10	13,714.60
Lincoln.....	8,935.03	13,097.92			22,032.95
Logan.....	8,042.86				8,042.86
Noble.....	6,985.00		3,009.79	2,890.27	12,885.06
Oklahoma.....	8,176.72	3,881.82			12,058.54
Pawnee.....	4,762.99		1,166.13	1,334.65	7,263.77
Payne.....	7,098.85		903.87	868.56	8,877.28
Pottawatomie.....	5,939.13	1,788.30			7,727.43
Roger Mills.....	2,552.05	175.75			2,727.80
Washita.....	5,178.99		524.00		5,702.99
Woods.....	18,018.04		8,696.90	8,273.08	34,988.02
Woodward.....	7,691.32	878.50	3,862.45	3,890.77	16,323.04
Total.....	214,564.79	29,890.77	58,563.71	58,968.45	361,987.72

^a Greer County, sections 13 and 33, kept in separate funds.

Total receipts and expenditures of each fund to June 30, 1904.

Common school:		
Cash received		\$1,552,191.18
Expenses	\$111,982.18	
Money returned to applicants.....	5,779.56	
Net receipts	1,434,429.44	1,552,191.18
Colleges:		
Cash received		326,283.55
Expenses	\$21,196.86	
Money returned to applicants.....	1,747.16	
Net receipts	303,339.53	326,283.55
Public buildings:		
Cash received		324,606.85
Expenses	\$21,149.50	
Money returned to applicants.....	1,178.09	
Net receipts	302,279.26	324,606.85
Common school indemnity:		
Cash received		83,788.86
Expenses	\$6,157.20	
Money returned to applicants.....	2.50	
Net receipts	77,629.16	83,788.86
Greer County:		
Section 13—		
Cash received		13,526.75
Expenses	\$1,253.45	
Money returned to applicants.....	16.50	
Net receipts	12,256.80	13,526.75

Greer County—Continued.

Section 33—

Cash received	-----	\$12, 753. 64
Expenses	-----	\$1, 253. 45
Net receipts	-----	11, 500. 19
		12, 753. 64
Grand total of all funds:		
Cash receipts	-----	2, 313, 150. 83
Expenses	-----	\$162, 992. 64
Money returned to applicants	-----	8, 723. 81
Net receipts	-----	2, 141, 434. 38
		2, 313, 150. 83

Net proceeds from leasing lands, fiscal years ending June 30, 1891-1904.

1891	\$4, 536. 82	1899	\$133, 047. 19
1892	21, 346. 13	1900	177, 190. 24
1893	19, 164. 67	1901	213, 303. 67
1894	45, 989. 98	1902	435, 915. 85
1895	88, 627. 97	1903	322, 880. 54
1896	71, 740. 68	1904	335, 780. 00
1897	98, 467. 83		
1898	173, 442. 83	Total	2, 141, 434. 38

Common school apportionment, 1904.

[\$1. 15 per capita of school population.]

County.	Scholastic popula- tion.	January, 1904, distri- bution.	July, 1904, distribu- tion.	Total.
Beaver	1, 693	\$1, 763. 64	\$114. 31	\$1, 877. 95
Blaine	5, 161	5, 573. 88	361. 27	5, 935. 15
Caddo	6, 214	6, 711. 12	434. 98	7, 146. 10
Canadian	6, 027	6, 509. 16	421. 89	6, 931. 05
Cleveland	6, 914	7, 467. 12	483. 98	7, 951. 10
Comanche	9, 508	10, 268. 64	665. 56	10, 934. 20
Custer	5, 644	6, 095. 52	395. 08	6, 490. 60
Day	2, 288	2, 471. 04	160. 16	2, 631. 20
Dewey	4, 770	5, 151. 60	333. 90	5, 485. 50
Garfield	8, 304	8, 968. 32	581. 28	9, 549. 60
Grant	6, 292	6, 795. 36	440. 44	7, 235. 80
Greer	11, 912	12, 864. 96	833. 84	13, 698. 80
Kay	7, 575	8, 181. 00	530. 25	8, 711. 25
Kingfisher	6, 749	7, 288. 92	472. 43	7, 761. 35
Kiowa	5, 844	6, 311. 52	409. 08	6, 720. 60
Lincoln	11, 511	12, 431. 88	805. 77	13, 237. 65
Logan	8, 538	9, 221. 04	597. 66	9, 818. 70
Noble	3, 567	3, 852. 36	249. 69	4, 102. 05
Oklahoma	12, 081	13, 047. 48	845. 67	13, 893. 15
Pawnee	3, 994	4, 313. 52	279. 58	4, 593. 10
Payne	8, 227	8, 885. 16	575. 89	9, 461. 05
Pottawatomie	12, 681	13, 695. 48	887. 67	14, 583. 15
Roger Mills	5, 120	5, 529. 60	358. 40	5, 888. 00
Washita	7, 541	8, 144. 28	527. 87	8, 672. 15
Woods	15, 397	16, 628. 76	1, 077. 79	17, 706. 55
Woodward	7, 967	8, 604. 36	557. 69	9, 162. 05
Total	191, 459	206, 775. 72	13, 402. 13	220, 177. 85

Appraisement, 1904.

County.	Common school and common school indemnity.	College, section 13, and indemnity.	Public building, section 33, and indemnity.	Total.	Average rental per quarter section.
Beaver	\$9,776.15	\$120.00	\$82.50	\$9,978.65	\$7.08
Blaine	9,956.00	-----	510.00	10,466.00	47.80
Caddo	10,881.00	5,752.50	4,434.75	21,068.25	34.00
Canadian	11,950.00	100.00	455.00	12,505.00	58.00
Cleveland	6,291.00	-----	-----	6,291.00	60.00
Comanche	16,241.98	7,783.50	8,459.75	32,485.23	31.90
Custer	8,726.00	340.00	295.50	9,361.50	35.30
Day	4,085.00	-----	-----	4,085.00	16.90
Dewey	5,639.00	-----	-----	5,639.00	23.60
Garfield	18,372.00	11,215.00	9,740.00	39,327.00	83.50
Grant	17,415.00	9,736.00	8,975.00	36,126.00	75.26
Greer	11,285.00	5,238.90	4,652.00	21,175.90	19.86
Kay	16,245.00	8,050.00	9,915.00	34,210.00	108.30
Kingfisher	13,962.00	-----	-----	13,962.00	70.80
Kiowa	7,120.00	3,595.00	4,135.00	14,850.00	20.90
Lincoln	28,374.00	-----	-----	28,374.00	45.11
Logan	8,538.50	-----	-----	8,538.50	52.06
Noble	7,350.00	2,230.00	3,020.00	12,600.00	66.00
Oklahoma	16,530.50	-----	-----	16,530.50	51.90
Pawnee	5,182.00	1,698.50	1,902.00	8,782.50	49.56
Payne	9,024.00	1,281.00	818.00	11,123.00	53.22
Pottawatomie	7,961.00	-----	-----	7,961.00	48.25
Roger Mills	5,281.00	-----	-----	5,281.00	18.80
Washita	10,200.80	545.00	-----	10,745.80	44.60
Woods	22,610.25	15,404.00	13,333.50	51,347.75	42.29
Woodward	12,382.60	5,317.00	4,743.00	22,442.60	13.60
Total	301,379.78	78,406.40	75,471.00	455,257.18	-----

Average rental per quarter section for the Territory, \$45.32.

Amount of distribution each year.

Year ending June 30—	Number of children.	Amount per capita.	Total amount.
1892	31,920	\$0.83	\$21,662.60
1893	43,939	.56	20,416.86
1894	74,384	.72	45,858.48
1895	77,770	.69	54,665.65
1896	88,093	.62	53,591.43
1897	88,745	.86	76,853.00
1898	90,585	1.34	121,383.90
1899	101,474	.97	98,428.78
1900	114,737	1.13	129,652.81
1901	128,797	1.20	150,201.92
1902	145,131	1.84	266,638.74
1903	178,964	1.02	181,828.88
1904	191,459	1.15	220,177.85

Notes on hand.

	Number.	Amount.
Common school fund	10,225	\$602,437.31
College	2,452	166,332.72
Public building	2,347	154,985.18
Common school indemnity	1,889	69,824.90
Greer County:		
Section 13	258	13,630.35
Section 33	221	11,241.50
Total	17,392	1,018,451.96

Acres of reserved lands, by counties.

County.	Common school.	Common school indemnity.	College, section 13.	College indemnity in lieu of section 13.	Public building.	Public building indemnity in lieu of section 33.	Total.
Beaver	207,271.84	15,078.63	-----	2,560.00	-----	1,640.00	226,550.47
Blaine	32,172.42	-----	236.88	-----	1,988.95	640.00	55,098.25
Caddo	45,801.36	5,190.00	16,863.02	8,600.00	17,460.40	4,200.00	98,114.78
Canadian	31,254.55	640.00	640.00	-----	2,187.40	-----	34,721.95
Cleveland	16,752.58	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	16,752.58
Comanche	62,978.59	18,630.63	25,034.87	12,800.00	27,559.48	15,640.00	162,643.57
Custer	34,560.00	4,480.00	1,920.00	-----	-----	1,440.00	42,400.00
Day	38,069.80	640.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	38,709.80
Dewey	33,639.20	4,720.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	38,359.20
Garfield	38,400.00	-----	19,200.00	-----	17,802.07	-----	75,402.07
Grant	38,400.00	-----	19,200.00	-----	19,215.95	-----	76,815.95
Greer	64,936.41	21,154.67	32,080.46	10,834.42	30,836.21	10,783.00	170,625.17
Kay	24,677.61	-----	11,693.43	-----	14,077.45	-----	50,448.49
Kingfisher	31,632.48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31,632.48
Kiowa	40,120.78	15,077.67	18,824.20	10,080.00	17,280.02	12,320.00	113,702.67
Lincoln	32,515.72	68,160.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	100,675.72
Logan	26,230.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26,230.00
Noble	15,360.00	-----	7,680.00	-----	7,454.00	-----	30,494.00
Oklahoma	24,587.70	26,399.91	-----	-----	-----	-----	50,987.61
Pawnee	16,747.38	-----	5,511.00	-----	6,133.38	-----	28,391.76
Payne	26,811.76	-----	3,758.38	-----	2,852.37	-----	33,422.51
Pottawatomie	19,529.56	6,880.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	26,409.56
Roger Mills	41,728.27	3,360.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	45,088.27
Washita	36,120.02	-----	2,560.00	-----	-----	-----	38,680.02
Woods	97,693.48	-----	50,490.45	-----	46,092.92	-----	194,276.85
Woodward	121,160.21	24,240.00	61,440.00	-----	57,462.00	-----	264,302.21
Total	1,199,151.72	214,651.51	277,132.69	44,874.42	268,402.60	46,663.00	2,050,875.94

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

[Dr. E. E. Cowdrick, secretary.]

The office of secretary of the board of health is kept in touch with the public health of Oklahoma by monthly reports sent to the secretary by the superintendents of county health boards. Though this incurs an extra amount of work upon these officials, for which there is no remuneration, they cheerfully (in most cases) respond very promptly.

During the year ending June 30, 1904, there has been less contagion than at any time in the history of the Territory in the same length of time. There are a number of the northern counties that have not had a case of smallpox in eighteen months, and all the counties are nearer free from the disease than ever before. There have been reported some cases in Comanche and Kiowa counties, and upon investigation it would develop the fact of it being confined to the families who were exposed or possibly to some who would not observe the quarantine regulations.

At the present time Oklahoma City is having a mild epidemic of typhoid fever. Upon investigation as to the cause it was attributed to the improper sewer system and the rains that recently flooded certain portions of the city, backing up the sewers full of lavage and even filling up the streets to a depth of some feet.

Below are given the names of the superintendents of county boards of health:

County.	Superintendent.	Location.
Beaver	Dr. L. Munsell	Beaver.
Blaine	Dr. A. L. Edgington	Watonga.
Caddo	Dr. Chas. E. Hume	Anadarko.
Canadian	Dr. R. F. Koons	Elreno.
Cleveland	Dr. C. S. Bobo	Norman.
Comanche	Dr. W. N. Hitch (acting)	Lawton.
Custer	Dr. G. E. Fuller	Weatherford.
Day	Dr. O. C. Newman	Grand.
Dewey	Dr. A. C. Adams	Taloga.
Garfield	Dr. H. C. Bowers	Enid.
Grant	Dr. T. C. White	Lamont.
Greer	Dr. Geo. Border	Mangum.
Kay	Dr. A. L. Hazen	Newkirk.
Kingfisher	Dr. R. W. Brown	Kingfisher.
Kiowa	Dr. F. M. Bailey	Hobart.
Lincoln	Dr. J. H. Baugh	Meeker.
Logan	Dr. C. F. Cotteral	Guthrie.
Noble	Dr. F. F. Jones	Perry.
Oklahoma	Dr. W. H. Clutter	Oklahoma City.
Pawnee	Dr. G. H. Phillips	Pawnee.
Payne	Dr. D. F. Janeway	Stillwater.
Pottawatomie	Dr. Hunter Montgomery	Shawnee.
Roger Mills	Dr. M. H. Levi	Elk City.
Washita	Dr. A. H. Bungardt	Cordell.
Woods	Dr. L. L. Long	Alva.
Woodward	Dr. O. A. Pierson	Woodward.

At the present time the board of health has no constitution, by-laws, or rules other than the medical act for its government. When this board was organized it made rules to govern its actions, and by an opinion from the former attorney-general we conducted our affairs according to these rules until this opinion was reversed (eight months after) by him. Since that time the board has used the present law as far as it would reach and then stopped.

There have been 66 applicants for the examination to practice medicine according to the present law. There were a number who applied, but owing to the poor standing of the college from which they alleged to have received their degrees of M. D. they were not admitted to the examination. These are not included in the above number. There have been 40 per cent of all those applying for license who failed to reach the required grade in one or more of the branches used in the test, and were not issued a license. Many of them avail themselves of the opportunity to again take the examination, as the cost is nominal (\$5) and it takes only one day in time. Since the board is advised to charge only the fee stated in the law, there are larger classes and men and women of little education who apply for examination.

The board has never issued a license to any person granting them the right to practice midwifery. There have been 4 applicants for examination, but upon giving them a fair test they were found to be so ignorant in that branch of medicine that the board has refused to receive any more applications for examination.

There have been issued 35 embalmers' licenses during the year ending June 30, 1904. The licenses were issued after the applicants had given satisfactory evidence of a practical knowledge of the art of embalming and a knowledge of contagion and infection, which makes them very valuable assistants to the boards of health in pre-

venting the spread of the diseases that cause so much trouble when once allowed to get a start. The tests were given as are all the tests, viz, in writing, and are kept in my office as a record for future reference. There is no fee charged for conducting the examinations of applicants for embalmers' licenses. The president of the Territorial Embalmers' Association collects enough from the applicants to cover the expense of conducting the examination, etc., and turns it over to the board, taking its receipt for the same. It is necessary and important that these embalmers should be licensed, as they are a part of the health department when it comes to caring for the public health, and, again, the railroads in Oklahoma will not accept a body for shipment unless it has the number of a licensed embalmer attached. This is as it should be, for if this rule were not strictly adhered to we would soon be in a horrible condition from the shipping of infected bodies from one county to another, besides endangering the health in neighboring States.

The most work falling upon this office seems to come as complaints against doctors who drop (from no one seems to know where) into a town and begin to hustle for business without making any inquiry as to the medical laws. When written to, they either do not answer or move to some other town and do the same thing.

As will be seen by the attached law, the board's powers are very limited. We can only advise those who locate in Oklahoma to practice medicine that we have a law which requires a test before a license can be issued. Should the person refuse under some pretext or another to come before the board, we can only refer the matter to the county attorney of that county, with the request that he push the matter. Usually that is the last ever heard of that complaint. The next man who takes the matter up accuses the board of not doing its duty. There are some two or three county attorneys in Oklahoma who will take these matters up and push them. In all such cases we have been able to punish all violators. Woodward, Woods, Caddo, and Noble counties are examples where the board had the required assistance, and in each case the doctor was punished.

Since the act of 1893, creating a board of health, went into effect, there have been some 3,000 licenses issued, and about 25 per cent of this number did not come to the Territory, as they became registered by diploma, and did so because it was one of the few places in the United States that admitted physicians upon diploma. Some 405 of the 3,000 have moved out, died, or quit the practice of medicine to go into some other kind of business.

The schools represented in the Territory are allopathic, homeopathic, eclectic, and a few physiomedicalists. The allopathic has by far the largest number of practitioners in Oklahoma, possibly 75 per cent. Then comes the eclectics with 20 per cent, the homeopathics and physiomedicalists with a division of the remaining 5 per cent.

AN ACT repealing chapter eight of the statutes of Oklahoma, 1893, establishing a board of health, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma:

SECTION 1. There is hereby established a Territorial board of health, composed of three persons, residents of this Territory, regularly practicing and legally qualified physicians in good standing, to be appointed by the governor and approved by the council. The term of office of each member shall be two years, and one member shall be designated by the governor as superintendent,

who shall be ex officio secretary of the board. The board shall elect one of its members as president and the other as vice-president.

SEC. 2. The president, when present, and the vice-president when the president is absent, shall preside at the meeting of the board. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the board and of his own proceedings as superintendent of the board of health. The board of health shall hold meetings every three months, due notice of the time and place to be given by the secretary.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the board of health to examine applicants and grant licenses to those found to be qualified and entitled to the same, to quarantine against outside territory known to be infected with contagious or infectious diseases, to condemn and destroy impure and diseased articles of food offered or exposed for sale in the Territory, and to act in conjunction with the county and municipal boards of health.

SEC. 4. The salary of the superintendent of the board of health shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, and he shall be allowed for records, supplies, printing, and traveling expenses actually and necessarily expended not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum, which shall be paid upon sworn itemized statements. The president and vice-president of the board shall receive no compensation except fees for examination of applicants for license to practice medicine and surgery, which shall be equally divided between them, and actual and necessary traveling expenses, not to exceed one hundred dollars each per annum.

SEC. 5. No person hereafter shall practice medicine or surgery in this Territory without first obtaining a license from the Territorial board of health. Application for license shall be made in writing, together with a fee of five dollars, accompanied by a proof of good moral character, and proof of ten years continuous practice, or proof of graduation from a reputable medical college. When the application has been inspected by the board and found to comply with the foregoing provisions, the board shall notify the applicant to appear for examination at a time and place designated in such notice. Examination shall be made in whole or in part in writing and be sufficiently strict to test applicant's qualifications to practice medicine. All members of the board shall be present and participate in such examination. It shall be the duty of the person holding such license to register in the office of the register of deeds, in a book kept for that purpose, in the county in which person resides or intends to practice. Provided, that an osteopath shall not be required to pass an examination in materia medica or therapeutics.

SEC. 6. Any person practicing or offering to practice medicine or surgery in any of their branches, without first having obtained a license from this board, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days, nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, and all costs incurred therein.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this act shall not affect the rights of persons now legally practicing medicine, osteopathy, or surgery in this Territory; nor shall it prohibit the application of domestic remedies by one member of a family to another thereof; nor administering of remedies by another in case of emergency, without compensation; nor shall it comply to any commissioned medical officer of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Hospital Service in the discharge of his official duties; nor to any legal qualified dentist, when engaged exclusively in the practice of dentistry; nor to any physician or surgeon from another State or Territory who is a legal practitioner of medicine or surgery in the State or Territory in which he resides, when in actual consultation with a legal practitioner of this Territory, nor to any physician or surgeon residing on the border of a neighboring State or Territory and duly authorized under the law thereof to practice medicine or surgery therein, whose practice extends into the limits of this Territory: *Provided*, That such practitioner shall not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls within the limits of this Territory; nor to any osteopath who shall pass examination in the subject of anatomy, physiology, obstetrics, and physical diagnosis in the same manner as required of other applicants before the Territorial board of health, and who has thereupon received a certificate from the board which, when filed with the register of deeds, as is required in the case of other certificates from the board, shall authorize the holder thereof to practice osteopathy in the Territory of Oklahoma, but shall not permit him to administer drugs nor to perform major surgery.

SEC. 8. The county boards of health shall consist of three persons: A legally qualified physician appointed by the Territorial superintendent, who shall be superintendent and secretary of the county board of health; the chairman of the county commissioners, who shall be president, and a legally qualified physician appointed by the board of county commissioners, who shall be vice-president. The superintendent of county boards of health shall have power to abolish nuisances that are dangerous to the public health, to isolate persons afflicted with dangerous or contagious diseases, and to do such other things with the approval of the board as may be deemed necessary for the preservation of the public health. Such superintendent shall be paid for expenses actually and necessarily contracted in the discharge of his duties, together with fees for duty performed: *Provided*, That the sum total of such expenses and fees shall not exceed one hundred dollars per annum. Such bills of expense and fees shall be filed with the county clerk and allowed by the board of county commissioners, as other bills are allowed by them: *Provided further*, That should an emergency exist on account of the prevalence of any dangerous epidemic, such county board of health may make such provisions for the isolation and care of the sick as may be required, by and with the consent and approval of the county commissioners.

SEC. 9. Chapter eight of the statutes of Oklahoma, 1893, together with all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved, March 12, 1903.

BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS.

[Dr. J. A. Price, secretary.]

The board of osteopathic examiners met in Guthrie July 7, 1903, and organized by electing J. M. Rouse, of Oklahoma City, president; J. W. Slade, of Guthrie, treasurer, and J. A. Price, of Perry, secretary.

There have been two regular and two called meetings of the board.

Thirty-nine certificates to practice osteopathy had been granted up to June 30, 1904.

Three hundred and ninety dollars have been collected in fees from applicants.

The secretary has been paid a salary of \$25 per year. Each member of the board has received \$10 per day and necessary expenses while the board was in session.

The science of osteopathy has made a rapid growth in the Territory. A little over four years ago there was but one representative of the school in Oklahoma.

The legislature of 1903 passed an act to regulate the practice of osteopathy and to provide for a Territorial board of osteopathic examiners and prescribing the powers and duties of said board and to license osteopaths to practice in this Territory and to punish persons violating the provisions of this act.

Section 7 of the above-mentioned act states that—

Practitioners of the science or system of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as osteopathy, shall not be subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An act creating a board of health and regulating the practice of medicine."

OKLAHOMA BOARD OF PHARMACY.

[F. B. Lillie, secretary.]

Applicants desiring to practice this profession in the Territory are required to submit to an examination showing their fitness to compound and dispense drugs. During the past year the board has

held four meetings and 114 candidates have taken the examination. Of these 55 have passed the required general average of 75 per cent and received certificates of registration.

The subjects for examination are pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica, and identification. The candidate must not fall below 50 per cent in any one subject, and must make an average of 75 per cent upon the first three. Identification does not enter into the general average, but must not fall below 50 per cent.

In addition to the written examination, a list of five official crude drugs and five official preparations are submitted to each candidate, who is required to give of the crude drug its official name, synonym, official preparations, habitat, and, if poison, its antidote; of the official preparation, its official name, synonyms, formula, dose, and, if poison, its antidote.

The greater portion of the candidates for registration who have taken the examination are bright active young men who have been learning the drug business by hard knocks in the Oklahoma drug stores and have not had the opportunity to secure a college course in pharmacy.

The record shows that during the last five years, or since the law passed requiring the board to register graduates of the university, there have been 26 certificates of registration issued upon diploma from the pharmacy department of the university.

The work of the pharmacy department of the university is to be commended. Quite a number of the students have taken the examinations of the board at different times, and all have shown thorough knowledge of all the subjects. It has been our experience that the only thing they lack is the practical experience which puts them in touch with the real hard work and business side of pharmacy. This experience should, in part at least, be secured before the student enters school.

The board has undertaken to perform its duties in the enforcement of the law without proceeding to prosecution. This course has been pursued for a reason which, if all understood, we feel sure would be commended. We live in a new country rapidly developing, and we have maintained our pharmacy law since the first legislature by having the good will of the people. To undertake during the growing and developing period of our Territory to enforce the letter of the law would antagonize an element which might and probably would do us irreparable injury in the future.

It is believed that the spirit of the Oklahoma pharmacy law is better enforced in the Territory to-day than in any State in the Union, and the druggists of Oklahoma have the confidence of the people equal to, if not in a greater degree, than will be found in any other section of our country.

There are 434 registered pharmacists, 100 class A permits, 110 class B permits, as compared with July 1, 1903, 394 registered pharmacists, 73 class A permits, 102 class B permits.

OKLAHOMA BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

[A. C. Hixon, D. D. S., secretary.]

Persons desiring to practice the profession of dentistry in the Territory are required by law to either file for record a diploma from a

recognized college of dentistry or to pass a satisfactory examination before the board of dental examiners.

Two hundred and forty dentists are licensed to practice in the Territory up to the present time.

The number of dentists registered during the past year is 40. Amount of fees collected during the year, \$370. Amount paid out, as per records, for expense of board meetings, etc., \$330.

The board has held two meetings during the past year.

The profession has been reasonably protected from quacks and incompetent persons, three prosecutions having been begun during the past year, in two of which the persons left the Territory before trial was held, and the other is now in process of prosecution.

The proportion of graduate dentists to those not holding diplomas was 90 per cent graduates and 10 per cent nongraduates.

The moral and intellectual standard of dentists in Oklahoma will compare favorably with those of any State in the Union.

OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION.

[Thomas Morris, secretary.]

The Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission was organized for the purpose of protecting the live-stock interests of the Territory by stamping out and preventing contagious diseases and enforcing quarantine regulations. The cattle business being by far the largest live-stock industry in the Territory, and Texas or tick fever being the most fatal and formidable disease to cattle, on account of close proximity to the natural habitat of the fever tick, quarantine laws have been enacted and quarantine lines thrown around the Territory to prevent the introduction of southern cattle.

No cattle are allowed to come in from the infected area except during two months in the winter season, and then only on close inspection and certification that they are free from infection. The enforcement of these regulations is carried out by duly appointed inspectors, who have supervision over the entire Territory. Wherever infection is found the premises are quarantined to prevent the spread of the disease, and owners of cattle are compelled to disinfect the same to destroy the contagion. Parties bringing in cattle unlawfully are arrested and vigorously prosecuted. The success of the board in securing convictions has had a tendency to discourage such violations, so that southern cattle are seldom brought in contrary to law, and native cattle are reasonably safe in all parts of the Territory.

Itch, or mange, has developed in Beaver and part of Woodward counties, but the board is taking vigorous measures to suppress and cure the same by requiring all affected and exposed animals to be dipped in a preparation of lime and sulphur, prepared according to the formula of the Bureau of Animal Industry. So far there has been no tuberculosis in the Territory.

The Territory also has a law that requires the inspection of all animals the flesh of which is to be sold for food, and none but healthy animals are allowed to be slaughtered. This work is carried on by special inspectors under the control of the commission. All marks or brands of such animals must be recorded. This law insures wholesome meat to the people and also serves as a check to thievery and as a means of identifying stolen stock.

There are at this time 190 inspectors of animals for slaughter, whose duty it is to inspect all animals the meat of which is to be sold for food. The compensation of these inspectors is the fees they collect, which is 25 cents each for horned cattle and 10 cents for hogs, sheep, and goats. I herewith attach a copy of rules governing such inspection.

There have been some twenty prosecutions for the violation of this law in the last year, nearly all resulting in the conviction of parties accused.

For the year ending June 30, 1904, 35,176 cattle and 29,923 hogs were inspected and slaughtered; 42 head of cattle and 31 hogs were condemned as being unfit for food.

Herewith is submitted the financial report of the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission for the year ending June 30, 1904:

Amount on hand to credit of contingent fund from excess fees of deputy inspectors	\$509. 19
Contingent expenses of secretary's office to March 30	456. 63
Balance on hand	52. 56

This balance was then tied up by the failure of the Capitol National Bank. The annual appropriation of \$200 for contingent expenses, however, was still to our credit.

Amount of appropriation on hand April 1	\$200. 00
Expenses of secretary's office to June 30	76. 30
Leaving balance to credit of this fund	123. 70

Vouchers were drawn on the general fund for secretary's salary and per diem and mileage for members of the board for \$2,074.67, and for animals killed \$116.

Vouchers were drawn on inspectors' fund for \$4,884.37 for salary and expense of the three inspectors.

The following rules and regulations have been promulgated by the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission governing the inspection of animals for slaughter and for the information and direction of deputy inspectors:

First. No person who is engaged in the butcher business or in any way interested in the sale of meat is eligible to serve as inspector of animals for slaughter.

Second. Any animal the flesh of which is to be offered for sale as food must be inspected before slaughter. The law requires a personal inspection. A description of the animal by the person slaughtering the same, or the statement of disinterested parties, or the examination of the hide or carcass after slaughter, will not be sufficient.

Third. Permission may be given to slaughter such animals if same are found on inspection to be in a healthy condition. Animals should be condemned for the following reasons: Hog cholera, swine plague, charbon or anthrax, malignant epizootic catarrh, mange or scabies in advanced stages, advanced stages of actinomycosis or lump-jaw, tuberculosis, advanced stage of pregnancy or recent parturition, immaturity, or too young to produce wholesome meat, or any disease or injury causing elevation of temperature affecting the system to a degree which would make the flesh unfit for human food.

Fourth. It is unlawful for anyone to offer any meat for sale to the public unless the same has been inspected before slaughter. This applies to farmers as well as regular butchers.

Fifth. Inspectors shall keep a record of all animals slaughtered, with full descriptions of the same as to color, marks, brands, etc., and send report of same to the secretary of the commission at the end of every week, being careful to report all animals rejected and the cause thereof. A failure to make these reports at least once a month will be sufficient cause for dismissal. Blank

certificates of inspection can be obtained from your local printer or furnished by this office at 50 cents per hundred, which is about the cost of printing and postage.

Sixth. Inspectors may charge 25 cents per head for cattle and 10 cents per head for hogs, sheep, and goats, the attorney-general having ruled that the law contemplates and requires an inspection of hogs, sheep, and goats, as well as horned cattle.

Seventh. Where an inspector is required to go a distance of over 2 miles to inspect animals for slaughter he may charge mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile one way for all distances traveled over the said 2 miles, and shall have the right to refuse to make inspection unless mileage is paid as above set forth.

Eighth. The law governing the inspection of animals for slaughter may be found in sections 16 and 17, chapter 31, of the session laws of Oklahoma for the year 1897.

THE COURTS.

The business of the courts during the past year has been greater than in former years, as is indicated by the tabulated statements which I have prepared from the reports sent me by the clerks of the several districts.

SUPREME COURT.

Cases docketed during the year-----	197
Cases disposed of during the year-----	136
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1904-----	161

DISTRICT COURT.

First district:	
Cases docketed during the year-----	966
Cases disposed of during the year-----	755
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1904-----	593
Second district:	
Cases docketed during the year-----	850
Cases disposed of during the year-----	707
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1904-----	623
Third district:	
Cases docketed during the year-----	1,331
Cases disposed of during the year-----	1,099
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1904-----	661
Fourth district:	
Cases docketed during the year-----	1,145
Cases disposed of during the year-----	981
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1904-----	742
Fifth district:	
Cases docketed during the year-----	1,239
Cases disposed of during the year-----	1,012
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1904-----	583
Sixth district:	
Cases docketed during the year-----	646
Cases disposed of during the year-----	511
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1904-----	357
Seventh district:	
Cases docketed during the year-----	1,265
Cases disposed of during the year-----	1,000
Total number of cases on docket June 30, 1904-----	987

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

Governor: Thompson B. Ferguson.

Private secretary to the governor: Robert M. Carr.

Secretary of the Territory and ex officio lieutenant-governor: William Grimes.

Assistant secretary: J. M. McConnell.

Attorney-general: Percy C. Simons.

Assistant attorney-general: Don Carlos Smith.

Treasurer: C. W. Rambo.

Superintendent of public instruction and ex officio auditor: L. W. Baxter.

Deputy auditor: E. P. McCabe.

Secretary school land board and ex officio school land commissioner: Fred L. Wenner.

Assistant secretary: H. F. Ardery.

Oil inspector: F. A. Ashton.

Bank commissioner: Paul F. Cooper.

Deputy bank commissioner: D. J. Moore.

Librarian: J. W. Foose.

Assistant librarian: Addie F. Homrighouse.

Adjutant-general: E. P. Burlingame.

Grain inspector: A. H. Jackman.

Game warden: J. C. Clark.

Territorial geologist: A. H. Van Vleet.

Territorial school land board: Governor Ferguson, Secretary Grimes, Auditor Baxter.

Board of equalization: Governor Ferguson, Secretary Grimes, Auditor Baxter.

Regents of Territorial University: Governor Ferguson; J. L. Wilkins, Oklahoma City; D. L. Larsh, Norman; H. B. Gilstrap, Chandler; R. E. Wood, Shawnee; George W. Sutton, Cleveland.

Regents of Agricultural and Mechanical College: Governor Ferguson; Frank J. Wikoff, Stillwater; Henry J. Beard, Shawnee; T. J. Hartman, Pond Creek; H. C. R. Brodball, Ponca; W. H. Merten, Guthrie.

Live-stock sanitary commission: W. E. Bolton, Woodward; Thomas Morris, secretary, Guthrie; Peter A. Becker, Jefferson.

Board of education of normal schools: Superintendent Public Instruction Baxter; Treasurer Rambo; Charles M. Thacker, Mangum; William Wood, Edmond; G. E. Nichols, Alva.

Board of regents Colored Agricultural and Normal University: Superintendent Public Instruction Baxter; Treasurer Rambo; U. C. Guss, Guthrie; E. O. Tyler, Kingfisher; James A. Rouse, Cooper.

Territorial board of education: Superintendent Public Instruction Baxter; President D. R. Boyd, Norman; President F. H. Umholtz, Edmond; Prof. G. D. Moss, Kingfisher; Prof. Edward S. Vaught, Oklahoma City.

Regents of university preparatory school: Governor Ferguson; William W. Gregory, Tonkawa; Jerre H. Johnson, Newkirk.

Presidents of the Territorial institutions of learning: D. R. Boyd, Norman, Territorial University; F. H. Umholtz, Edmond, Central State Normal School; T. W. Conway, Alva, Northwestern Normal; A. C. Scott, Stillwater, Agricultural and Mechanical College; Inman E. Page, Langston, Colored Agricultural and Normal University; J. F. Kelley, Tonkawa, University Preparatory School; J. R. Campbell, Weatherford, Southwestern Normal.

Board of health: Auditor L. W. Baxter; Dr. E. E. Cowdrick, superintendent and ex officio secretary, Enid; Dr. B. F. Hamilton, president, Shawnee; Dr. E. G. Sharp, vice-president, Guthrie.

Board of pharmacy: F. B. Lillie, Guthrie; A. B. Clark, Watonga; E. E. Howendobler, Perry.

Board of dental examiners: A. C. Hixon, Guthrie; Fred C. Sparks, Ponca City; A. M. Detrick, Oklahoma City; J. Q. Waddell, Kingfisher; L. A. Kelsy, Chandler.

Commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition, St. Louis: Jos. Meibergen, Enid; Otto A. Shuttee, El Reno; Edgar B. Marchant, Aline.

Supreme court: Chief justice, John H. Burford, Guthrie; associate justices, C. E. Irwin, El Reno; B. F. Burwell, Oklahoma City; B. T. Hainer, Perry; J. L. Beauchamp, Enid; J. L. Pancoast, Alva; Frank E. Gillette, Anadarko.

Clerks of court: Supreme court, B. F. Hegler, Guthrie; first district, T. A. Neal, Guthrie; second district, E. M. Hegler, El Reno; third district, Byron D. Shear, Oklahoma City; fourth district, Jay E. Pickard, Perry; fifth district, J. P. Renshaw, Enid; sixth district, E. P. Kelley, Alva; seventh district, N. E. Sisson, Anadarko.

PART V.

There are 22 cities of the first class and 26 counties in Oklahoma. A short sketch by some person residing in each of the cities or counties is given in this section.

Cities :

Alva.
Anadarko.
Blackwell.
Chandler.
Edmond.
Elreno.
Enid.
Geary.
Guthrie.
Hobart.
Kingfisher.
Lawton.
Newkirk.
Norman.
Oklahoma City.
Perry.
Ponca City.
Pond Creek.
Shawnee.
Stillwater.
Tecumseh.
Weatherford.

Counties :

Beaver.
Blaine.
Caddo.
Canadian.
Cleveland.
Comanche.
Custer.
Day.
Dewey.
Garfield.
Grant.
Greer.
Kay.
Kingfisher.
Kiowa.
Lincoln.
Logan.
Noble.
Oklahoma.
Pawnee.
Payne.
Pottawatomie.
Roger Mills.
Washita.
Woods.
Woodward.

CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

The legislature of 1893 passed an act enabling towns having a population of 2,500 to become cities of the first class, providing for the segregation into wards and the election of a mayor, councilmen, and other officers, and to exercise the corporate powers of cities of other States. During the past year the town of Edmond was added to the list, making twenty-two cities which have been by the governor's proclamation made cities of the first class.

Through the courtesy of the secretaries of the commercial clubs in these places I am enabled to give some facts relative to their location, industries, railroad facilities, etc.

I regret very much the necessity of omitting the population in each instance, but as the annual census is not compulsory assessors seldom return accurate figures, and in most cases estimates only could be given.

ALVA.

Alva is the county seat of Woods County, and is located in the northwestern portion of the county. One of the United States land offices is located here, and also the Northwestern Normal School.

There are 9 churches, including all denominations. Alva has an efficient waterworks system, also public telephone and electric lights. There are 5 grain elevators, roller mill, creamery, broom factory, ice plant, steam laundry, and 5 lumber yards. Also 2 national and 3 State banks, 2 fine school buildings, and 5 weekly papers and 1 daily.

Both the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads enter Alva, and there are 2

machine shops. There are over 60 business houses now occupied by various lines of business. The bonded indebtedness is \$58,000 for waterworks.

ANADARKO.

The city is located on the Washita River, near the center of Caddo County, of which Anadarko is the county seat.

Anadarko has the following public buildings: Temporary county court-house, county jail, city hall, and fire house.

It has the following public improvements under construction, or to be constructed soon: One eight-room brick school building under course of construction; complete waterworks system under course of construction; county court-house; sanitary sewer system, and electric light plant to be built immediately.

It has a flouring mill and 2 elevators, employing 10 men; also 17 manufacturing establishments employing 95 men; 5 wholesale houses employing 16 men; 4 weekly and 1 daily newspapers; 7 hotels; 3 banks, and nearly a hundred other industries, giving employment to 400 persons. Two railroads, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, running east and west; Enid and Anadarko, running north and south.

Anadarko has 10 churches; graded schools with 15 teachers; \$30,000 voted for sewer system and electric lights; streets graded but not paved; a public park of 45 acres on Washita River; 23 two-story brick or stone and 8 one-story brick or stone buildings completed; 9 two-story brick or stone buildings under construction; 1 eight-room school building; Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist missions for education of Indians, and United States schools for the education of Indians; United States Indian agency, paying out over \$250,000 annually; finest water power in the Southwest; large beds of cement close to the city.

Anadarko needs a foundry, a compress, cotton-seed oil mill, cotton mill, creamery, canning factory, cement works, and gas plant.

The following buildings have been constructed during the past twelve months: Thirteen brick storerooms, 2 hotels, and 30 frame residences.

BLACKWELL.

This city is located on the Chicaskia River, about 18 miles south of the State line.

We have the main line of the 'Frisco railroad running from St. Louis to Vernon, Tex.; also two lines of the Santa Fe, one being the Hutchinson and Southern branch, from Hutchinson, Kans., to Ponca City, and the other a branch running from Wellington, Kans., to Tonkawa. We have three other lines chartered and work on the same is expected to begin this fall. They are the Fort Smith, Blackwell, Wellington and Northwestern Railroad, the Blackwell and Northeastern, and an electric line from Adair, Ind. T., to Blackwell.

Public buildings.—We have the Oklahoma State Baptist College; opera house; 1 ward school building and 1 central high school building, constructed of brick; city hall.

Public improvements.—Waterworks, costing \$60,000 (owned by city); electric-light plant; 2 parks; fair grounds; 6 miles of cement and vitrified-brick sidewalk; local and long-distance telephone (local exchange, 300 subscribers and 9 toll lines); streets curbed and guttered for 12 blocks.

The commercial club has elegant club rooms.

Among our manufactures are three mills—the Blackwell Milling and Elevator Company, with a capacity of 500 barrels; Kay County mill, 75 barrels; Little Giant mill, 25 barrels—and seven elevators, with a capacity of 300,000 bushels.

Two marble works, brick plant, cigar factory, planing mill, 2 machine shops, ice plant, all of the above plants giving employment to 114 people.

There are 3 newspapers—2 weeklies and 1 daily.

We have the following church buildings: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian, United Brethren, German Lutheran, and Catholic.

The Masonic order and the Odd Fellows each own splendid brick buildings.

In addition to those there are lodges of Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Knights and Ladies of Security, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Fraternal Aid, Maccabees, Daughters of Rebekah, Eastern Star, Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, and other orders.

Three banks, with total capital of \$80,000, there being two national and one State bank.

During the past year there were 7 business houses erected, and at this time there are 4 in course of erection.

There were 57 residences constructed during the past year, and at this time there are 12 in course of construction. Three elevators were built during the past year, waterworks completed, 2 miles of cement and vitrified-brick sidewalk laid, 1 church completed, and a large three-story hotel, 75 by 140 feet, will be constructed this summer. Also sewer system and extension of waterworks. Natural gas has been discovered in paying quantities within 1 mile of the city limits.

Blackwell needs a strawboard factory, paper mill, shoe factory, box factory, and cannery. Ample raw material for such establishments is near at hand.

The city has a bonded debt of \$63,000, \$3,000 of the same being scrip issued to bore for artesian water, and \$60,000 for waterworks.

CHANDLER.

The chief advantages of Chandler are its location in the center of a thickly populated and prosperous agricultural county, and the fact that it is the county seat, largest town, and chief market and trading point in the county.

Chandler has 2 brick and 2 frame school buildings, and as good schools as any town in Oklahoma; 8 church edifices, good opera house, and good hotels.

A \$50,000 waterworks system is in course of completion and \$15,000 is being spent on street improvements. Have good electric-light system and good telephone exchange, with long distance connections with all towns of the Territory. Have main line of 'Frisco railway, with branch from this point to Guthrie. Three national banks in good condition. Manufactures include cotton-seed oil mill, ice factory, pressed-brick plant, flour mill, 3 feed mills, 5 cotton gins. Six good business buildings were erected during the year. Bonded indebtedness was for erection of school buildings and for waterworks and street improvements.

EDMOND.

The city of Edmond, Oklahoma County, is situated on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, 17 miles south of Guthrie and 15 miles north of Oklahoma City. It is a city of the first class, having been proclaimed as such June 28, 1904. Altitude, 1,235 feet above sea level.

There is a fine cotton gin here and another one contemplating building. There are 2 safe and conservative banks, 2 newspapers with a wide circulation, 3 lumber yards, 15 dry goods and grocery stores, 3 fraternal society halls, and 8 fraternal societies.

Edmond is especially proud of its churches and schools, of which there are 7 church building and 2 public schools. The State Central Normal School is located here. It has now 2 complete buildings, equipped with electric light, water system, and steam heating plant. The enrollment of students has increased each successive year.

There are 2 public parks and a boulevard nearly 2 miles in length.

Edmond City is lighted by acetylene-gas lights. Its sidewalks are unexcelled by any of its size in the West, it having brick sidewalks on both sides of the principal streets to the city limits. Edmond is contemplating having waterworks and electric lights next year. It is on the interurban street-car line now surveyed between Oklahoma City and Guthrie. About 100 buildings were erected last year, and many others are now in course of construction. The bonded indebtedness for the public schools is \$5,000, for other purposes \$3,600, principally for street crossings.

A canning factory would do well here, as there are an abundance of fruits and vegetables raised each year; also an excellent location for an ice plant.

Edmond has never experienced a building boom, so common with many new towns, but has enjoyed a steady growth from the first. The progressiveness of its citizens is evidenced in the fact that here was built the first schoolhouse and the first church building in Oklahoma after the opening to settlement. Also the first weekly newspaper was published here, the Edmond Sun, established by the Hon. Milt Reynolds, which paper is still published. There are no better school facilities found in the Southwest than are accorded here—a fact manifested by the enrollment of students from several States.

The country east is mostly timbered, and is interspersed with small streams whose valleys are very productive for corn, wheat, and vegetables. The uplands between these streams are planted mostly in cotton, a crop that seldom fails. The country west has proven to be one of the banner wheat-raising sections of Oklahoma. This crop is almost universally raised. Edmond has two flouring mills and elevators, each doing a good business. Flour ground in these mills of wheat grown in this neighborhood has taken the gold and silver medals at the World's Fair.

EL RENO.

El Reno is the county seat of Canadian County, Okla., metropolitan in character, education, and energy. El Reno is located in a splendid agricultural and stock farming country, with excellent railroad facilities, and contains among other industries and commercial enterprises the following:

Electric-light system, cost \$100,000.

Gas plant, cost \$100,000.

Two flour mills, daily capacity 1,000 barrels; storage capacity, 1,000,000 bushels.

Four lines of elevators capitalized at \$500,000, with annual business exceeding \$5,000,000.

Ice plant, capacity 75 tons daily.

Three telephone systems, telegraph, water system, sewerage system, foundry and machine shops, foundry and model works, 3 brickyards, 3 wholesale houses, distributing point for 22 manufacturing plants, bottling works, machine-repair works, carriage factory, mattress factory, 1 cotton gin and 1 compress, creamery, cigar factory, 3 daily newspapers, 5 weeklies, transfer and storage company, bus and transfer company, 2 wholesale hardware houses, 2 wholesale grocery houses, 3 express companies—all employing 1,000 employees.

Among the educational institutions we have 4 ward schools, public high school, Carnegie Library, and parochial school.

Among the public buildings are the county court-house, costing \$55,000; city hall, land office, and city hospital.

New buildings and structures of the past year will exceed \$100,000 in value.

Among the new structures now in course of construction and contemplated are the new Third Ward high school, opera house, normal college and commercial institute, Elks' home, Young Men's Christian Association building, new union depot, and packing plant.

El Reno has 3 banks, 2 national and 1 State; combined capital, \$125,000; total deposits, \$1,000,000.

School census.—Total enrollment, 1,206; average daily attendance, 834; enumeration school census, 1,500; teachers employed, 23; supply teachers, 2; school year, 9 months; number of common school grades, 8; high school course, 4 years.

El Reno has 3 railway systems, which employ 200 men in Canadian County. The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, having been purchased by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, is now known as the Rock Island system, with passenger division at El Reno. The St. Louis, El Reno and Western, with direct trunk-line connections east, is an independent system.

The amount of freight handled during the fiscal year of 1904 by the Rock Island alone exceeds 6,000,000 pounds. The number of cars shipped from El Reno is as follows: Grain, 1,837; stock, 104; machinery, 48; miscellaneous, 202.

The annual passenger business for the roads of El Reno alone exceeds \$150,000 annually.

El Reno contains 13 churches, Young Men's Christian Association reading rooms, 21 fraternal societies; 10 miles of sewer; water capacity, 1,700,000 gallons daily; streets guttered and curbed; 25 miles of sidewalks; new business houses last year, \$250,000; new residences, \$100,000.

Canadian County can furnish raw material in any quantity needed for packing industries, strawboard factory, oil mill, and fine water for manufacturing purposes and in any quantity.

ENID.

Location.—One hundred miles south of Wichita, 60 miles northwest of Guthrie, in fine agricultural section; county seat of Garfield County.

Railroads.—On main lines of the Rock Island, Frisco, Denver, Enid and Gulf,

Arkansas Valley and Western, Enid and Tonkawa, and Enid and Anadarko, giving railroad outlets in ten different directions. Division point for all roads except the Rock Island.

Manufactures.—Extensive brick plants; steel-bridge plant; 100-ton ice plant; 3 flouring mills, with 1,000 barrels daily capacity; yeast factory; broom factory; 2 machine shops; Frisco repair shops; cigar, candy, and other factories.

Wholesale houses.—Four large wholesale grocery houses, all doing flourishing business; four large produce houses; distributing point for several of the large agricultural-implement houses.

Employees.—Number of skilled workmen employed in the various manufacturing and wholesale institutions and by the railroads, 1,280.

Public improvements.—Compete electric light and power plant, gas plant, sewer system, local and long-distance telephone systems, waterworks plant, parks system, 3 modern brick schoolhouses, 10 churches.

Banks.—Four banks; aggregate deposits, \$1,500,000.

Building.—Number of brick business buildings erected during past year, 15; residences, 250.

Industries needed.—Street-car system, creameries, and any manufacturing institution that will handle the products of an agricultural section; also room for more jobbing houses.

GEARY.

Geary is located about midway between the two Canadian rivers, on an elevation above the level of the valleys surrounding it, thus insuring natural drainage in all directions.

The town was opened in May, 1898, by the advent of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad. It has grown rapidly from the beginning. The building of the Choctaw Northern Railroad between Geary and Anthony, Kans., added additional incentive to enlarge the town, and the completion of the Enid and Anadarko Railroad makes this city a railroad point with facilities reaching out in five directions, with the certainty that a complete waterworks system will be in operation inside of three months, and the railroad company has already established a terminal and freight division, with roundhouse and other conveniences, employing now sufficient men so that over 50 families are living here supported from that source alone. The city has been assured that with a waterworks system in operation the railroad company will materially increase their interests here. The railroad's business now uses over 5 miles of side track here.

The city has a large brick eight-room schoolhouse, a ground-floor opera house, erected last year—the best equipped building in western Oklahoma.

The manufacturing interests are represented by a 300-barrel flouring mill, employing 19 hands; a pressed-brick plant, employing 17 hands; a cigar factory, a cotton gin, a skimming station, and 75 business houses. There are 7 churches and 3 banks.

The city needs wholesale houses, another cotton gin, a canning factory, oil mill, broom-corn sorting establishment, broom factory, foundry and machine shops, ice plant, electric-light plant, and a steam laundry.

The opera house, the new brick schoolhouse, 1 brick bank building, 5 stores, and a good many residences were built last year. The city is bonded for a waterworks system in the sum of \$52,000. Work on the same will begin in thirty days. The school district is bonded for \$8,000, being for the new schoolhouse. The I. O. O. F. lodge has purchased ground and will soon begin building.

The territory tributary to Geary is large and embraces the best valley lands in the Territory, well adapted to diversified farming.

Judging by the indications, it will only require the sinking of a well to find oil and gas in abundance. Everything considered, Geary is among the most fortunate growing cities in the Territory. Her enterprising citizens will not spare any effort to place Geary in the front of the prominent cities of the future State.

GUTHRIE.

Location.—The location, both as to beauty and sanitary conditions, is unexcelled, as the natural drainage is perfect. The Cottonwood River runs through the city, and the Cimarron is only 1 mile north.

Public buildings.—Carnegie library building, value \$40,000; Masonic temple, value \$65,000; city hall, value \$35,000. Contract has been let for a \$100,000 Government building.

Public improvements.—Six miles of vitrified brick paving; perfect sanitary sewerage system, costing \$65,000; 50 miles of brick and cement sidewalk; fire department, consisting of three well-equipped stations and the most perfect waterworks system in Oklahoma Territory, costing over \$100,000; \$150,000 gas plant; 2 telephone systems.

There are 40 manufacturing establishments, covering twenty separate and distinct industries.

There are 20 wholesale houses, handling eleven lines of goods.

Churches.—Seventeen buildings. Practically all denominations are represented.

Schools.—Six city school buildings and one county high school building, the first in the Territory; Catholic convent, the largest and best equipped business college in the southwest, and a conservatory of arts and music.

Railroads.—Guthrie has 8 railways, and the ninth building.

Banks.—Guthrie has 4 banks, with a total deposit of \$1,800,000.

Bonded indebtedness.—The bonded indebtedness is \$215,000, divided: Water, \$85,000; city hall, \$25,000; sewerage system, \$65,000; refunding, \$40,000.

New buildings.—During the past year 2 three-story and 5 two-story buildings were erected, while a number of smaller ones were completed, and about 200 residences were built.

Raw material for factory.—Cotton, corn, wheat, fruits, vegetables, straw, and clay.

HOBART.

Hobart is located at the junction of the Rock Island and Frisco railroads, 45 miles from the Texas line south and west, and by reason of the geographical position which she occupies commands a wide range of trade not only in Kiowa, but from the adjoining counties of Washita and Greer.

Hobart is the county seat of Kiowa county, and has an altitude of 1,528 feet.

Few cities have done more in the way of building than Hobart. She has two four-room frame schoolhouses and one \$12,000 eight-room school building, with a school population of over 900.

The enterprise that builds schoolhouses has built a Congregational Church costing \$4,000, a Methodist Church North costing \$3,500, a Methodist Church South costing \$3,000, a Baptist Church costing \$3,000, a Christian Church costing \$2,500, a Presbyterian Church costing \$1,000, and a Catholic Church costing \$900.

Our cotton-seed oil mill, the second largest in the United States, cost over \$100,000, employs 35 hands; our 3 cotton gins employ 21 men; our 200-barrel mill employs 7 men; the elevator, 4 men; one foundry machine shop, 5 men; cotton compress employing 22 men; electric-light plant, 6 men; ice plant, 10 men; ice cream and bottling works, 6 men; 3 laundries, 21 men.

The city has a \$25,000 system of sewerage, and a \$50,000 waterworks plant is now being put in and will be completed this year.

Since August, 1903, there has been built in the city 54 two-story brick business houses, modern in every way. Permits were issued for 127 residences last year.

We have 4 national banks, with deposits amounting to over \$500,000.

The city has \$37,000 bonded debt for waterworks and sewerage.

We have the very highest grade of clay for brickmaking, and our brick-kilns have been kept busy to supply the demand. We have a clay in abundance that will make the very best of tile and crockery and awaits development.

We have unlimited quantities of the best of building rock, magnesian, and granite.

The cotton crop that will be marketed here by February 1 will amount to over 50,000 bales.

We need a canning factory and a creamery.

KINGFISHER.

Kingfisher City is located at the junction of Uncle Johns and Kingfisher creeks, in the center of a very fine agricultural country and very near the center of the Territory.

The public buildings consist of a court-house, post-office, city hall, college, and school buildings.

We have 10 mills and elevators, ice factory, 3 machine shops, 1 paint and

carriage shop. The number of employees in the shops, elevators, mills, etc., is 70.

We have 2 railroads, 4 national banks, 8 churches, 2 large public school buildings, and 1 fraternal society building.

We have waterworks and electric-light plants owned by the city and run with perfect success. We have no paved streets, but have over 6 miles of brick and cement sidewalks in the city. There were 4 business houses built here in 1903, and 2 are now in the course of erection.

We need a broom factory, paper mill, wagon shop, pressed-brick plant, and a wholesale grocery.

We have \$70,000 bonded indebtedness, incurred solely for electric lights and waterworks.

LAWTON.

Lawton is the county seat of Comanche County, and is one of the new towns of the Southwest, having been established many miles from a railroad at the time of the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche country, August 6, 1901. Its rapid and substantial growth is truly marvelous.

There is now under construction a waterworks system to cost \$76,000, and a complete sewer system will also be built as soon as bids are submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

We have 3 frame schoolhouses, frame court-house, 7 churches, 2 cotton gins, working about 8 men each; 2 ice plants, working about 10 men each; 1 pressed-brick plant, working about 15 men, capacity 20,000 per day; 2 railroads, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Frisco; 1 electric-light plant, 2 small elevators, 1 I. O. O. F. hall, frame; 6 banks, 2 national and 4 Territorial; bonded indebtedness, city, \$45,000 (\$20,000 to pay outstanding indebtedness and \$25,000 to build city hall); school bonds, \$21,000, to pay outstanding indebtedness; business houses erected in 1903, stone and brick, 7; dwellings erected in 1903, estimated at 200.

Lawton needs a good flour mill, compress, oil mill, good elevator, wholesale houses.

Court-house, schoolhouses, sewer system, at once, bridges all to be built out of the lot fund, as provided by act of Congress. If this fund could be used at this time for the purposes intended, it would go largely to relieve the depression, supply buildings and improvements badly needed to preserve the public records, supply suitable school buildings, make the streams passable so that travel on our highways would be convenient instead of being hazardous and dangerous as they now are.

NEWKIRK.

The city of Newkirk is a modern stone and brick built city. It is the county seat of Kay County, famous as being, perhaps, the best agricultural county in the Territory. The city is now near the center of the county, Congress at its last session having added to Kay County the Kaw Indian Reservation on the east and a portion of the Ponca Indian Reservation on the south, and the county commissioners in pursuance of said act of Congress have duly organized township government in said Indian reservation.

Newkirk has streets well paved with broken stone. Its business houses are built of stone, also the two large and commodious school buildings and the city hall. The stone is white limestone, easily worked and very handsome. It is secured from quarries about 4 miles east of the city. Quite an industry has sprung up in the stone business, the railway lines having secured it for new depots at Shawnee, Oklahoma City, and elsewhere.

The railways comprise the Santa Fe main line and the new line of the Santa Fe, known as the eastern branch, running from Newkirk to Pauls Valley, in the Indian Territory. The city has an excellent system of waterworks, also a new and substantial electric-lighting plant. There are 3 elevators and another is needed. There is no flour mill, the one located here several years since having burned. This is unquestionably one of the finest openings in the West for a flour mill.

The bonded indebtedness of the city is \$50,000 for waterworks and \$6,000 for city hall.

Both natural gas and petroleum oil have been discovered here. The oil has a paraffin base and is similar to the remarkably fine oil discovered at Muskogee. A local gas and oil company has been organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

This company has purchased a good drilling outfit, and is now engaged in the development of this oil and gas field, having some 16,000 acres leased. Natural gas has been piped from a farm on the edge of the city to the court-house square, where it was ignited, and the roar of the flame could be heard all over the city. This well was ruined in the effort to drill deeper in the search for oil. The prospects for both oil and gas are so strong that other companies have entered the field, and the work of development is now actively going forward.

NORMAN.

Norman is the county seat of Cleveland County, 18 miles southeast of Oklahoma City, and is located in one of the best farming sections of the Territory. Seat of the Territorial university, the buildings consisting of main hall, \$93,000; science hall, \$35,000; Carnegie Library, \$30,000; athletic building, \$2,500; other buildings, \$5,000. Also, asylum for insane, more than 400 inmates; county court-house, to cost \$35,000, to be built this fall; 1 large flouring mill; 2 grain elevators; 2 cotton gins; 1 cotton-seed oil mill; 1 ice plant, 10 tons daily capacity, all employing about 40 men. One railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; electric line from Oklahoma City to Sulphur Springs, prospective; 11 churches; 2 public school buildings; 3 national banks, \$50,000 capital each; waterworks with standpipe and direct pressure, owned and operated by the city, cost about \$30,000, bonded for \$16,500, being the only bonded indebtedness of the city.

Not much improvement during the past year in the way of residence and business building.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

Location.—Beautifully located on the North Canadian River and built on undulating ground.

Public buildings.—Carnegie Library, valued at \$35,000; city hall, valued at \$80,000; court-house, under course of construction, to cost, when completed, \$140,000.

Public improvements.—Fire department, composed of three stations fully equipped, total value, including realty property, \$32,084; 14 miles of asphalt pavement laid and several blocks under construction; 78 miles of brick and cement sidewalks; 2 gas and electric lighting plants; waterworks estimated at \$300,000; storm and sanitary sewerage; 2 telephone systems; electric street railway, which has 18 miles of road in operation and 3 miles under construction, and is equipped with 25 cars.

Churches.—Fourteen religious denominations and 22 buildings, valued at \$400,000.

Schools.—Eight school buildings, valued at \$350,000; Epworth University, when completed, will cost \$100,000; Sisters of Mercy College for Girls, cost \$225,000; Oklahoma State Military Institute, valued at \$50,000.

Railroads.—Oklahoma City has 5 railways.

Banks.—There are in this city 5 national and 3 State banks, with a total deposit of \$2,992,532.02 on June 1.

Bonded indebtedness.—The bonded indebtedness of the city is \$248,500, which was incurred for the construction of a city hall, waterworks, and sewerage.

Fraternal society buildings.—India Temple, to cost, when completed, \$95,000.

Raw materials for factories.—Cotton, fruits and vegetables, straw, and clay.

There are some 60 factories, covering 34 distinct industries; 47 wholesale houses, handling 17 different lines; 31 business houses, many of them from five to six stories in height, have been erected during the past year; also 3 fine church buildings, costing \$130,000.

Improvements have been made in Putnam Park and Delmar Garden costing \$23,000.

There have also been erected 375 residences, ranging in value from \$750 to \$65,000 each. There are now under construction 15 residences.

The officials of two railroads have signified an intention to build into Oklahoma City at once.

Ten railroads have been surveyed into Oklahoma City, and profiles, estimates, maps, and other details have been completed, two of said lines being electric lines.

The lines enumerated above are regularly organized and working under charters.

PERRY.

Perry, the county seat of Noble County, enjoys a most excellent water, electric-light, and ice plant, which is owned and operated by the city; one of the largest flouring mills in the Territory; 4 grain elevators; cotton gin; 2 cigar factories; marble works; 2 national and 1 private bank, all in excellent financial condition and well managed; 6 hotels; local lodges of all the prominent secret orders, in flourishing condition; wood and carriage works; the Santa Fe and 'Frisco railroads intersect here, giving ingress and egress to all points east, west, north, and south, with the Missouri Pacific survey completed and its construction projected.

Perry has 11 churches, all denominations being represented; a system of graded schools that compares favorably with northern cities and employs 17 teachers, with an attendance of 1,080 scholars. The fire department is well equipped and ranks with the best in the Territory. The streets are paved with cement and brick, while the sewerage system of the city is excellent. Two daily and 5 weekly papers furnish the news for her people. During the past year there have been erected 7 brick and stone business blocks and 21 residences. An extension of the sewer system is being projected, and the contract has just been let for a 2,000-foot gas and oil well, which products have of late been assured to exist in this district.

A creamery is needed; also a brick plant to utilize the most excellent brick and tile shale, that exist in inexhaustible quantities near the city.

Perry has been one of the best grain markets in the Territory the past year. A total of 1,844 cars of freight were shipped out, as against 1,700 cars the year preceding. Out of this there were 976 cars of grain, 9,327 bales of cotton, and 362 cars of cattle and hogs.

One thousand eight hundred and eighty-three cars of freight were shipped in last year. Of those there were 498 cars of lumber and 452 of coal. The total freight receipts of the year were \$486,133.42.

Seven rural routes have been established from the Perry post-office in the past two years. The routes cover a district with a radius of 12 miles and serve 3,000 people.

Perry is a city of parks, the cultivation of forestry being so assiduously carried out that each street and home lawn, with its shade trees and shrubbery, make it the prettiest summer city in the Territory.

PONCA CITY.

Location.—Southeast part of Kay County, on the Arkansas River, which here forms the line between the county and Osage Reservation.

Advantages.—Center of rich agricultural, stock, and fruit section, drawing trade also from the big ranches of the Indian reservations on the east and south. Large grain and stock shipping business, flouring mills, and grain elevators. Unlimited water supply and excellent building stone.

Public buildings.—City hall, completed at cost of \$10,000 and paid for; public park improvements valued at \$5,000; city waterworks plant, owned by the city, original cost \$35,000; betterments within the year, \$10,000; electric-light plant, costing \$25,000; ice plant, completed within the year at cost of \$40,000.

Prospective improvements.—Paving of principal streets and sewerage system.

Schools.—Public school enrollment, 1,250. High school building of 20 rooms, ward schools; St. Mary's Institute, with attendance of about 300. Another school building of 8 rooms will be completed within a few months.

Churches.—Methodist Episcopal, new church just completed, cost \$5,000; the Presbyterians, Baptists, Disciples, and Catholics all have fine buildings; the Episcopalians have a building in course of erection. Aside from these, several others hold services in halls.

Manufacturing establishments, 17; hands employed, 125.

Railroads.—Main line Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and terminus of the Hutchinson and Ponca City.

Wholesale establishments, 7; hands employed, 54.

Number of business houses erected during past year, 10; residences, 50.

Industries needed, paper mill, cement works, brick yards, garment factory, pottery, canning works, etc.

Raw materials.—Straw, stone, clay, fruit, vegetables, etc.

Bonded indebtedness.—For waterworks, \$35,000.

Projected railroads from the coal fields on the east and the discovery of oil and gas just outside our borders afford good reason for the future growth of the city.

POND CREEK.

Pond Creek is the county seat of Grant County. It is one of the largest wheat-shipping stations in the United States. It has one flouring mill with a 500-barrel capacity of first patent flour and storage capacity of 90,000 bushels of wheat. It has 5 grain elevators, with a combined storage capacity of 60,000 bushels of wheat, making a total storage capacity of 150,000 bushels, and with all of this storage capacity and daily shipments of grain they have not been sufficient to handle the wheat during the threshing season.

Pond Creek has only one railroad, which is the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, from Chicago to Dallas, Tex. It has 1 splendid public school building, two-story brick, and 1 frame public school building; 2 national banks, 6 churches, 1 fraternal building, 7 fraternal lodges, 2 machine shops, 2 brick plants. Four brick business houses and 22 residences were built in the past twelve months; one 50 by 150 brick business house and 3 residences in course of construction.

Buildings and enterprises that are almost an assured thing are a two-story brick Odd-Fellow building, a 300-barrel flour mill, and the passenger and freight division of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

Pond Creek has good cement sidewalks, curbing and guttering, a good system of waterworks, 2 good fire companies, 2 hose carts, hook and ladder. The city has a bonded indebtedness of \$25,000 for waterworks system.

The city needs an ice plant, electric-light plant, and creamery.

SHAWNEE.

The city of Shawnee is located on the North Canadian River, a very valuable stream, with wide, rich, fertile bottom, from which we draw water for the supply to our waterworks, and it is also a means of drainage for the sewerage of our city. We have a public system of waterworks, electric-light plant, electric street railway, and paved streets. The large machine shops of the Rock Island are located at Shawnee, employing from 400 to 500 skilled machinists; besides, they have their general freight and passenger division point located here. We have a large cotton-seed oil mill, foundry, garment factory, and candy factory. Shawnee is also the passenger and freight division point of the Santa Fe Railroad, where they have a large roundhouse and repair shop in course of construction.

We are located in the richest part of Oklahoma, being the southeastern county, where we have plenty of rain and have never known a drought. Our chief products are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and fruit. Our reputation as a potato-producing country rivals Kaw Valley, Kansas, with this advantage—we raise two crops a year, fall and spring crops. Two years ago we shipped out 915 cars in the spring and about 400 cars during the fall crop. We have three railroads—the Katy, Rock Island, and Santa Fe; also a branch of the Rock Island to the south part of the county.

All the different religious denominations are represented here, and have good, commodious church buildings. We have 4 brick schoolhouses and a number of frame buildings, 4 national banks, 1 private bank. All the different fraternal societies are represented. Our gas plant will be in operation in the near future. Thirty brick business houses were erected last year and about 500 residences, some of them very handsome ones.

We need a cotton mill, furniture factory, and knitting mills.

Our bonded indebtedness is \$285,000, \$190,000 being municipality and \$95,000 school bonds. They were all issued for public improvements.

STILLWATER.

Stillwater has one of the most beautiful town sites in northeastern Oklahoma.

The city has many beautiful homes, grounds well cared for and walks well kept up. The public buildings consist of court-house and city building. The court-house is located on a block of ground and is surrounded by a beautiful grove, which, with grass and walks, presents a very pleasing appearance. The city building is of brick, two stories high, fire station below and officers' and council chamber above.

Substantial churches to the number of eight are found, and lodges of all the leading orders. Masonic only own their rooms, others occupying rented quarters.

The public schools are of the best in the Territory. Four buildings of brick, with good grounds.

We have one of the best and up-to-date opera houses, of stone and brick.

The manufactures consist of 300-barrel mill and elevator, 2 cotton gins, ice plant, 2 brick yards, 2 elevators, and other small concerns.

Three national banks, with capital of \$100,000 and deposits of about \$500,000.

The city maintains a good electric-light and water system, for which the rates of consumers are about two-thirds the usual charge. The receipts pay all expenses and aid in the running expenses of the city. Most of the business is transacted in substantial brick buildings, of which there were eight constructed last year.

Stillwater is the seat of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and Experiment Station, located joining the city on the northwest. The grounds and farm comprise 400 acres, and the buildings are commodious and attractive.

The farm is stocked with all of the prominent breeds of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., and at all times of the year the various crops present a pleasing sight.

About 40 acres is in orchard and ornamental trees, and one can see the results of the different varieties and get the statistics showing which is most desirable for this climate.

TECUMSEH.

Tecumseh is the county seat of Pottawatomie County, located in the center of the county, surrounded by one of the most productive agricultural and fruit-growing countries in the Territory; offers special advantages from an educational standpoint, there being an excellent public school system and a good business college located at this point; a large, commodious two-story brick school house, and one prospective brick school building, and a three-story business college.

We have an electric-light plant in full operation. An electric railroad has been surveyed between this city and Shawnee, 5 miles distant, and is expected to be completed this fall.

We have a large cotton-seed-oil mill, employing about 28 hands; a distillery building just constructed, but not yet in operation; cold storage.

Two lines of railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Choctaw branch of the Rock Island; 5 church buildings and another handsome one in process of construction; 4 bank buildings; Odd Fellows and Masons are contemplating the erection of a two or three story building in the near future. Fourteen brick or stone business houses were erected during the last year, and another half block being contemplated. Over forty residences erected during the last year, a large number in course of erection, and a still greater number to be built this fall.

We need an ice plant, water works, canning factory, pressed-brick plant, cotton mills, and a first-class hotel. Raw material for the above industries are plentiful and easily obtainable.

Our bonded indebtedness is \$6,000 for public improvements.

WEATHERFORD.

Weatherford is well located in the southeastern part of Custer County on the Rock Island Railroad. Being surrounded by a large and fertile territory, its merchants enjoy a large trade. The soil of the surrounding country is varied according to its location on the upland or in the valleys, and adapted to the growing of all crops which can be raised in a mild climate. In addition to its location as a trade center, the Territorial Southwestern Normal School is located here and, consequently, it is the educational center for southwestern Oklahoma. This naturally makes it a very desirable residence city.

The city is bountifully supplied with water by means of a splendid system of waterworks, and this water is pure and free from all hardness. This, together with the elevation (1,700 feet), assuring cool nights, make it a most healthful city.

Among some of its most important manufacturing enterprises are the Weatherford Ice Company, supplying almost the entire western part of Oklahoma with

ice; Weatherford Milling Company, also supplying the greater part of western Oklahoma with flour and other milling products. This mill has a capacity of 250 barrels; 1 large elevator with a capacity of 110,000 bushels, and has just completed large steel storage tank with capacity of 50,000 bushels.

Weatherford has 2 cotton gins, bottling works, broom factory, 2 large elevators, 3 lumber yards, 2 large livery stables, 2 large hotels, natatorium, steam laundry, 4 large hardware and implement stores, 2 drug stores, and other merchants carrying large stocks of various kinds.

In addition Weatherford has a public school with 250 students, well located in a two-story brick school building and surrounded with grounds well improved, containing 3 acres; 5 church societies, which all own their own buildings; 2 national banks; waterworks system by which the entire business and residence parts of the city are supplied with water, and a fire department.

Among the many improvements within the past year are: Sidewalks on all the principal business and residence streets, extending water mains to include almost the entire city, 2 large brick mercantile buildings, 1 large frame mercantile building, 25 modern residences, the Southwestern Normal School building, costing over \$40,000, natatorium, and large steel storage tank for wheat with capacity of 50,000 bushels.

Weatherford has a bonded indebtedness of \$15,000, incurred for the purpose of building waterworks.

Weatherford needs electric lights, creamery, cotton-seed-oil mill, broom factory, opera house, boarding houses for students, and pressed-brick plant.

The importance of a modern broom factory in this city can not be overestimated, since the shipping facilities are good and the supply of raw material is all that could be desired.

COUNTIES DESCRIBED.

The following presents a brief description of each county in the Territory:

BEAVER COUNTY.

[Hon. Thomas Braidwood.]

The estimated population of Beaver County is about 15,000. Its area is 2,681,000 acres. The county is generally rolling. It is watered by the Beaver River, running from west to east through the entire center of the county, with creeks running north and south intercepting the rivers. They are numerous and the ground is broken and hilly at the heads of these creeks. The Cimarron River enters the northwest corner of the county, flows in an eastern direction for about 70 miles, thence north into Colorado; it enters the county again about 30 miles from the east end of the county and flows east and south. Numerous small creeks intersect the river from north and south. The country is rough with deep canyons at the head of these creeks.

The principal crops raised are cane, Kaffir corn, and some wheat has been raised in different parts of the county. An experiment is being made this year in raising cotton, corn, wheat, oats, and broom corn. The soil is of a deep sandy loam; on the flats or uplands is a deep black soil and very fertile. The annual rainfall is about 10 inches. This year we had about 20 inches, about 13½ inches having fallen in eleven days in June and July.

Apples, peaches, plums, and small fruit, such as grapes and berries, do well.

Stock raising has been the general industry of the county, but the homesteader has come in, filed on the land, and is trying to farm, with more or less success.

Very little timber in the county. Some cottonwood trees are found in the sand hills north of the Beaver and Cimarron rivers. It is not valuable for lumber. There is a good quality of sandstone found in various parts of the county. Limestone too soft for building purposes is found in places.

Guymon is the largest town in the county. It is situated near the geographical center of the county, and when the county is divided will be a county seat of the middle county. It is striving for a land office, with some show of success. Churches of all denominations are represented. It has good graded schools; has built a new two-room school building. The Guymon Herald is published weekly.

Beaver, the county seat, is located on the south bank of the Beaver River, has

a population of about 250 people, and has 3 papers—Beaver Herald, Beaver Journal, and the Advocate. Beaver has a two-room school building, employing 2 teachers; has an eight-month term of school. The Presbyterians built the present church about seventeen years ago, but it has been used by all denominations.

Kenton, in the extreme west end of the county, is the third largest town. It has a number of good, substantial buildings, schoolhouses and churches, and is a good trading point. It has a population of about 225. The Kenton News is published here.

Tyrone, Hooker, Goodwell, and Texhoma are all new towns, and are forging to the front, having churches, stores, schools, etc. Tyrone has two papers; Hooker, one. The other post-offices are Gate, Coin, Nye, Esther, Zelma, Cline, Sophia, Custer, Bluegrass, Logan, Lockwood, Clear Lake, Riverside, Wellborn.

There are numerous telephone companies organized, one line running from Liberal, Kans., to Beaver, Liberal to Grand Valley, with branch lines to Texas, using the Swedish-American instruments. Another line running from Liberal to Guymon, with private wire to different parts of the county. A line from Woodward to Beaver is under construction. The roads are in fair condition.

Artesian water has been developed lately. A large quantity of gypsum is found in all parts of the county. Coal and copper have been found in the western part, but not of a sufficient quantity to pay for working. Salt underlies a large area.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad runs diagonally across the county from Liberal, Kans., to Texas, about 55 miles. The other railroads are on paper as yet.

There are 1,633 persons of school age, 63 school districts, and 1,438 quarter sections of school land in the county.

The court-house is valued at \$3,000, the safes and furnishings at \$1,500, the jail at \$500, and county grounds at \$500.

The total assessed valuation is \$1,671,046.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Weekly.—Beaver: Herald, Journal, Advocate. Guymon: Herald. Kenton: Cimarron News. Hooker: Advance. Tyrone: Observer, Leader.

BLAINE COUNTY.

[A. C. Seeley.]

Blaine County has an area of 595,160 square acres, is a part of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Wichita, and Caddo countries, with a population of about 18,000. The topography is generally level, except a range of the celebrated gypsum hills running through the county from northwest to southeast.

The county is well watered by the Cimarron, North and South Canadian rivers and their tributaries, and numerous springs of fine, soft water. Fine, soft well water may be obtained in most parts of the county at a depth of from 30 to 100 feet.

The average rainfall compares favorably with adjoining territory. The soil is of a rich, fertile character, generally dark, sandy loam, well adapted to the raising of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, Kaffir corn, broom corn, cane, cotton, alfalfa, all pitted fruits, berries, and all kinds of vegetables.

Native grasses consist in most part of blue stem and buffalo grass, which gives the stock excellent feed for both summer and winter.

There is timber in different parts of the county, consisting of black jack, post oak, burr oak, cedar, walnut, and hackberry, sufficient for fencing and furnishing a large part of the necessary fuel.

Numerous large deposits of gyp dirt are found, some of which are being utilized by large cement mills, of which three are now in operation with a daily capacity of about 15 carloads. A 7-foot vein of gyp rock, closely resembling marble, and covering an area of several square miles, is located in the center of the county, and is valuable as a building rock as well as for the manufacture of a high grade of cement plaster. Other rock is found in various parts of the county in ample quantity and good quality for foundations, walls, etc. Indications are good for gas and oil, but no extensive developments have been attempted.

Large flour mills are established at Watonga, Geary, Okeene, and Hitchcock; cotton gins at Watonga, Geary, and Greenfield; salt factories, aggregating a 2,500-barrel daily capacity, at Ferguson.

Watonga is the county seat, and is located in the center of Blaine County. It is surrounded by a fast developing agricultural and manufacturing community, and has an abundance of fine soft water. It has two railroads, the Rock Island and Choctaw Northern. Watonga and Geary each have a system of municipal waterworks.

Excellent graded schools are maintained at Watonga, Geary, and Okeene, and district schools in each of the remaining 98 districts.

Post-offices are established at Bond, Cainville, Cantonment, Carleton, Cherryvale, Cooper, Dillon, Dyke, Ethel, Etna, Emanuel, Ferguson, Geary, Greenfield, Hatchett, Hitchcock, Homestead, Judson, Manese, Max, Okeene, Seay, Udora, Watonga, and Winnview, from which rural free delivery routes are established as follows: Geary, 1; Hitchcock, 3; Okeene, 4; Watonga, 1.

Independent telephone systems are established at Watonga, Geary, Okeene, and Hitchcock, which are connected with long-distance phones to all parts of the Territory.

There are 4 lines of railway in the county, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, running the entire length from north to south; the Frisco, entering the northeast corner and running in a southwesterly direction across the county, and the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient across the northwest corner.

The county roads and bridges are in fair condition for a new country and are improving year by year. Public interest is keenly alive in these matters.

There are 1,633 persons of school age, and 226 quarter sections of school land in the county.

The value placed on the court-house is \$3,000; jail, \$5,000; safes and furniture, \$1,000, and the grounds on which the buildings are located \$15,000. The bridges in the county are valued at \$20,000. The assessed valuation of all property is \$2,108,627, as equalized by Territorial board.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes-----	\$57, 920. 45
Amount of county warrants outstanding-----	2, 194. 26
Total aggregate indebtedness of county-----	44, 634. 46
Total amount of taxable property-----	2, 161, 518. 00
Amount of floating indebtedness (judgments)-----	440. 20
Amount of bonded indebtedness-----	42, 000. 00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds-----	44, 634. 46
Amount of sinking fund on hand-----	8, 388. 41
Amount of taxes collected-----	114, 744. 36
Tax rate levied, 21 mills.	

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Weekly.—Watonga: Republican, Herald. Geary: Bulletin, Journal. Hitchcock: Vanguard. Okeene: Eagle, Deutcher Amseinger. Homestead: News. Ferguson: Bugle. Longdale: Ledger.

CADDO COUNTY.

[William Reece.]

Estimated population of the county, 26,240. Area is 951,341 square acres. Per cent of surface level, 0.25; rough, 0.25; hilly, 0.50. Names of rivers, Washita, Canadian, Cache. Names of smaller streams, Willow, Cobb, Deer, Swan Lake, Jenny, Cawkey, Culver, Mills, Apache, Bill, Delaware, Sugar, Spring, Keechi, Bogoy, Bear, Canon, Tonkawa, Camp, Spivey, and others.

Agricultural opportunities, the very best for diversified farming.

Character of soil, sandy and sandy-clay loam. Colors of soil, black, light red, and dark red. Fertility, best in the world.

Annual rainfall, 32 inches. Altitude of Anadarko, the county seat, 1,172.4 feet; longitude, 98° 40'; latitude, 35°. In latitude with Memphis, Tenn.; in longitude with Ellsworth, Kans.

Varieties of fruit most successful, small fruits of all kinds, peaches, apricots, apples, plums, pears, and cherries.

The county is best adapted for grazing and agriculture. The crops which are successfully raised are corn, wheat, oats, cotton, barley, alfalfa, and broom corn.

Washita Falls at Anadarko will furnish power for large manufacturing establishments.

There are thousands of walnut logs being shipped from the Territory from 1 to 3 feet in diameter; oak, 1 to 2 feet in diameter; black jack the best-known fuel; other kinds, pecan, sycamore, elm.

Building stone, plenty of fine quality. Deposits of limestone, several large deposits.

Names of cities and towns in order of population: Anadarko, Apache, Bridgeport, Hydro, Fort Cobb, Hinton, Binger, Cement, Lookeba, Carnegie, Laverty, Sickles, Verden.

Manufacturing establishments, planing mill, broom factory, flouring mills; cotton gins, 12. Number of post-offices, about 30. Miles of railroad, about 160. Miles of telephone lines, about 160. All the towns in the county are connected by telephone.

Rural free-delivery routes from the following offices: Fort Cobb, Anadarko, Hydro, and Binger.

Condition of public roads, good. Bridges, many steel.

Undeveloped resources, oil, gas, cement.

Number of furnished school rooms, 160.

The number of persons of school age is 6,295, and the number of quarters of school land in the county is 544.

The total assessed valuation is \$2,864,879.

One block of ground has been set apart for county buildings, on which are now located a temporary frame court-house, valued at \$1,000, and a jail with steel cells, valued at \$5,500. The safes and other furnishings are valued at \$1,500 and the bridges in the county at \$30,000.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—Anadarko: Democrat.

Weekly.—Anadarko: Tribune, Democrat, Times, Life. Hydro: Review. Bridgeport: News, Free Press. Hinton: Record. Binger: Journal. Cobb: Record. Carnegie: Herald. Apache: Review, World. Cement: Courier.

CANADIAN COUNTY.

[E. J. Simpson.]

Area of county is 576,590 square acres. This county is conceded to be one of the best agricultural counties of Oklahoma. It takes its name from the Canadian River, both forks of which traverse the rich bottom lands. The Canadian Valley, a stretch of country of which El Reno is the center, is regarded as one of the richest districts of agricultural land in the Southwest. The lands are rolling. The soil varies from a red sandy loam to a black loam of unusual richness.

The average annual production of wheat reaches 2,500,000 bushels, while oats, corn, cotton, and all kinds of grain and garden products grow in great profusion.

Peaches, apples, and grapes grow everywhere, and the vegetable productions attain the wonder proportions.

Buffalo, blue-stem, and 12-foot prairie grasses are indigenous.

Elm, cottonwood, oak, and walnut timber is plentiful.

Besides the two forks of the Canadian, innumerable creeks and lakes add to the beauty of scenery and fertility of soil.

The rainfall is plentiful, being of the same general average as Oklahoma County. The general altitude of the county, being some 1,300 feet above the sea level, renders the climate equable, the summer nights being particularly cool and pleasant.

Immense deposits of sandstone are found in the western portions of the county and is regarded as very desirable for building purposes. Great beds of cement abound, and the cement mills of the county equal those of any other country.

The county has a population of from 19,000 to 20,000.

Churches and schools are found in every school district. All fraternal orders flourish in every town and city.

El Reno is the county seat and has a \$50,000 court-house. The other towns and cities are Yukon, Okarche, Mustang, Piedmont, Union, Richland, Calumet, and Cereal.

Rural free delivery radiates from El Reno, Yukon, Okarche, and Cereal, while preparations are being made to extend this great postal system from the other points named.

The Missouri and Kansas, Topeka and El Reno, and Consolidated are the three exchange and toll systems of telephone already established.

Public interest in the good-roads movement is being agitated.

The railways traversing the county are the Rock Island, the Choctaw, the Frisco, and the St. Louis, El Reno and Southwestern.

The county is agricultural, but thousands of graded cattle, horses, and hogs are raised.

Indications of oil and coal are plentiful, and improvement and development companies are now at work along these lines.

There are 6,027 persons of school age, 97 school districts, and 210 quarter sections of school land in the county.

The total value of all property returned by the assessor is \$3,429,000.

Court-house	\$50, 000
County jail and steel cells	2, 500
Grounds on which above are located	9, 000
Safes and furniture	15, 000
All county bridges	175, 000
County poor farm	5, 000
Stock, implements, and other property on poor farm	700
Old court-house site	2, 800

Total value of all county property 260, 000

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—El Reno: Evening Bell, Democrat, American.

Weekly.—El Reno: American-News, Democrat, Globe-Bell, Volksblatt (German). Okarche: Times. Yukon: Sun. Mustang: Mail. Piedmont: Press.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

[R. J. Morgan.]

Estimated population of Cleveland County, 17,500. Area is 348,000 square acres, located in the southern part of Oklahoma, the South Canadian River and Chickasaw Nation forming the boundary line on west and south. Eastern portion rolling, with some timber, western portion smooth prairie.

Rivers.—South Canadian forms our western and southern boundary, giving us about 75 miles of valley along this river, while Little River traverses from the northwest part to the east line of the county with many tributaries, of which most are fed by springs.

Agricultural opportunities.—They are good; all land is utilized either for farming or stock raising, and possibly not to exceed one-half has been put in cultivation.

Soil.—Mostly sandy loam, western portion of county dark; eastern, red. All very productive. Annual rainfall, 34 inches.

Fruit.—Apples, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, cherries, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, all do well.

Stock raising.—In addition, the native wild grasses and alfalfa and bermuda grasses have been very successfully grown, and one will eventually find most of our pastures in these tame grasses. They have passed the experimental stage in this county, and farmers who have put out the tame grass have been well paid for their trouble and find it a success.

The county is well watered; good water is found at about 30 to 40 feet the county over; many running small streams; no water power; quite a good many springs.

Native trees.—Red and white oak, pecan, walnut, elm, cottonwood, hackberry, persimmon, wild plum, red and black haw. We do not consider it of

much commercial value for lumber, although there are several sawmills in the county and much bridge and many other heavy timbers are manufactured.

Building stone.—We have a first-class sandstone in some portions of the county that is good for building purposes; no other kind found.

Largest town, Norman. In addition to the State University it has very good public schools, also Catholic convent school.

Manufacturing establishments: Cotton-seed oil mill, nine cotton gins, ice factory, flour mill. Twenty-one post-offices in the county, with four rural free delivery routes from Norman.

Two telephone systems, Bell phone and the Independent, covering nearly all points in the county from Norman. Country roads generally good, with all streams well bridged. The good-road movement strongly advocated.

No development for coal, oil, or gas has been made; indications for oil and gas are good.

Our county is strictly agricultural. We raise good corn, wheat, oats, and cotton, also alfalfa, five of the principal crops that are grown in the world; all can be found growing on the same farm, and we claim there is a very small portion of the world where this can be done successfully. All kinds of fruit and vegetables grow in abundance. The county is settled by a good class of people, with schools and churches all over the county, with splendid water, extremely healthy, and sufficient rainfall; the people are very prosperous.

There are 6,914 persons of school age, 68 school districts, and 122 quarters of school land in the county.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Weekly.—Norman: Transcript, Democrat-Topic, Voice. Lexington: Leader.

Monthly.—Norman: Reform Herald.

Semimonthly.—Norman: University Umpire, University News Letter, Baptist Bulletin.

Quarterly.—Norman: University Bulletin.

The assessed valuation for 1904 is \$2,213,228, as equalized by Territorial Board of Equalization. Court-house grounds are valued at \$6,000, safes and court-house furniture at \$5,000, and the jail at \$2,500. The bridges in the county are valued at \$40,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes	\$51,269.44
Total aggregate indebtedness of county.....	76,500.00
Total amount of taxable property.....	2,320,879.00
Amount of bonded indebtedness.....	76,500.00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds.....	76,500.00
Amount of sinking fund on hand.....	4,284.50
Amount of taxes collected.....	47,961.40
Rate of tax levied, 17.5 mills.	

COMANCHE COUNTY.

[Charles B. Selby.]

The population of Comanche County is 27,000, and it has a total area of 1,845,000 square acres.

As to topography, the southern part is level, the northwestern mountainous and rough, and the northeastern part gently undulating, abounding with streams fed by everlasting springs and skirted by timber.

The timber, which grows mostly along the streams, is walnut, oak, cottonwood, elm, and pecan. Some is sawed into lumber by local sawmills in the bottoms.

The Red River bounds the county on the south, and the north fork of the same stream on the west. On the northeast the Little Washita passes through the corner of the county. There are many other streams—Big Beaver, Little Beaver, Cache Creek, Cow Creek, Slough Creek, Bluff Creek, Wolf Creek, and some smaller ones—all of which trend to the southeast and empty into the Red River.

Agricultural opportunities are excellent; corn produces from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, cotton one-half to one bale per acre, and alfalfa does splendidly in the

northeastern part and very well over the east half of the county. Potatoes are grown in the eastern part as fine as any in the irrigated potato sections. Vegetables and fruits do particularly well in the eastern part.

In the eastern half of the county water is abundant and easily obtainable in numerous springs or in wells of shallow depth. In the western half water is deeper and not so good. This section is best adapted for wheat.

The soil ranges from a dark loam on bottoms to reddish sandy on uplands in the eastern portion. In the northeastern part it is sandy and rather hilly, but exceedingly fertile. In the western half the soil is lighter colored but closer and much drier.

The rainfall in 1903 was 18.56 inches. This year in May there was 3.80, June 13.70, July 13.10.

Many farmers are giving attention to thoroughbred stock, particularly cattle and hogs.

The native grasses are blue stem in the northeastern part and mesquite in the western half. There are fine hay lands in the eastern half.

In the northwest there are fine stone deposits, granite, and building stone in abundance. Particularly is this true in the vicinity of Fort Sill, where the Government has constructed all of its buildings of stone. There is no stone in the eastern or northeastern part of the county.

The largest town is Lawton, which is the county seat. Other towns and their population are Walters, 1,500; Temple, 1,200; Waurika, 1,000; Frederick, 1,500; Indianoma, 200; Cache, 700; Sterling, 400; Elgin, 200; Fletcher, 150; Chattanooga, 300, and Faxon, 400.

All towns have good schools. Lawton has 2,000 school children and 30 teachers. Other towns from 2 to 7 teachers. Every school district has good school buildings and school was maintained last year.

Manufacturing industries are not well developed. Lawton has 3 cotton gins; Frederick, 2; Walter, 2; Temple, 1; Hastings, 1; Waurika, 1; Sterling, 1, and Elgin, 1.

There are 2 telephone lines, which connect with all towns in the county, and there is a rural free delivery operating out of Lawton.

Our country roads are in fair condition, and about half of the streams bridged.

Gas and oil have been found at Lawton and Elgin.

The Rock Island Railroad has 3 lines out of Lawton and the Frisco 2. The Rock Island also passes along the eastern border of the county.

The assessed valuation of the county is \$4,557,460. The county court-house is valued at \$3,000 and the jail and steel cells at \$2,500. One entire block has been reserved for permanent county buildings in the city of Lawton, which is the county seat. The furniture now in use is valued at \$2,000 and the bridges at \$20,000.

There are 9,508 persons of school age and 192 school districts in the county. There are also 1,016 quarter sections of school land under lease.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—Lawton: Democrat, News-Republican.

Weekly.—Lawton: News-Republican, Democrat, Constitution. Sterling: Star. Frederick: Enterprise. Walter: Leader, Democrat. Temple: Tribune. Hastings: News. Waurika: News. Cache: Journal. Chattanooga: News. Faxon: Star.

CUSTER COUNTY.

[W. L. Baldridge.]

Population, 18,000. Area, 642,160 square acres. Topography, rolling prairie, with range of hills skirting the two principal streams—the South Canadian River, which touches the northeast corner of the county, and the Washita, traversing the southwest portion from west to southeast.

Custer County has fine agricultural land, with splendid opportunities for development of all branches of agriculture being taken advantage of by an industrious and progressive class of farmers. The main body of the county lies between the famous Washita and South Canadian rivers, embracing some of the richest lands of the Territory. No section affords better agricultural opportunities. As a class the farmers are progressive, many of them owning

finely improved farms, elegant residences, good barns, well stocked and well cultivated. The most successful farmers have learned that a diversity of crops insures the most satisfactory results, the climate and soil being especially adapted for diversified farming. The principal products raised for market are wheat, oats, corn, Kaffir corn, milo maize, broom corn, cotton, and alfalfa. The soil is prolific in the production of all kinds of vegetables. No clay soil is found in the county, but is wholly either of the black or the red sandy loam, the latter being regarded as the most productive, hence the most desirable. The soil is of great depth, and a mixture of sand prevails universally in the county to a sufficient extent to make it work easily and retain the moisture. No more desirable soil is to be found for agricultural purposes.

The annual rainfall is shown by the Government reports to be 28 inches. With the county's great diversity of crops a total failure is unknown and usually all crops are successful. Cotton, corn, broom corn, and alfalfa are raised extensively, and invariably make an abundant yield.

Both the soil and the climate are well adapted to fruit growing. This branch of agriculture is being developed to a considerable extent. Many excellent orchards and vineyards are found in the county. Peaches, apples, apricots, plums, cherries, pears, and all the smaller fruits thrive.

While the natural conditions in Custer County are favorable to stock raising, the county having been originally well grassed with buffalo and blue stem, this industry has largely given way to agriculture. However, stock raising is destined to be a leading source of wealth. Many farmers are giving attention to the raising of blooded stock.

The county is traversed by numerous flowing streams and many springs of pure water are found in all parts of the county. The principal streams are: South Canadian and Washita rivers and Deer, Beaver, Turtle, and Bernity creeks.

Timber is found in considerable quantities along the streams, furnishing shelter for stock and fuel for household use. The varieties are the elm and cottonwood, with some walnut and hickory.

Extensive deposits of red sandstone are found in portions of the county. This is a fine quality of stone and is especially suitable for building purposes. As soon as accessible by railroads, rich quarries may be expected to be developed.

The principal towns are: Weatherford, Arapahoe (the county seat), Thomas, Custer City, and Clinton.

The school and church facilities are first class. The Southwestern Normal, which is one of the splendid Territorial institutions, is located at Weatherford. Thomas boasts of a fine school building, thoroughly equipped with all modern appliances. A handsome \$12,000 brick school building is being erected at Arapahoe. Both in town and country the schools are of the best. From an educational standpoint Custer County offers exceptional opportunities.

Cotton gins are located at all the leading towns, both Weatherford and Arapahoe being supplied with two first-class plants. At Thomas is located one of the largest and best flouring mills in the Territory, being of 500 barrels capacity. Weatherford also has a good flouring mill, as well as an ice plant. A first-class cotton-seed oil plant is in process of construction at Clinton.

Every community is within easy access of a post-office, or supplied with rural free delivery. Weatherford, Thomas, Arapahoe, Custer City, Clinton, and Butte are connected by telephone and supplied with local exchange systems, owned and operated by the Southwestern Telephone Company. The lines are being extended to all parts of the county, and many of the farmers are now in direct touch with the outside world by means of the telephone.

Rural routes have been established in the county as follows: Three out of Weatherford, two out of Arapahoe, two out of Custer City, one out of Thomas, and one out of Indianapolis.

Country roads are subject to frequent damage by washouts. However, all streams and canyons are well bridged, and the citizens of the county are public spirited with regard to road improvement. On account of heavy rains the dirt work requires constant attention.

The county is rich in gypsum deposits, which resource is in an undeveloped state.

The evidences that gas and oil exist are numerous. Some mineral claims have been filed with a view to their development in the near future.

Of all the great resources of Custer County perhaps those which contribute most to the county's wealth and prosperity are her cotton, corn, and broom-corn crops, which are raised in large quantities.

The county has two railroads, viz, the St. Louis and San Francisco crossing the county from northeast to south central, and the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf crossing the southern portion of the county from east to west.

The school population is 5,678, the number of school districts 112, and the number of quarter sections of school land in the county is 290.

The property owned by the county is valued as follows:

Court-house	\$3, 500
Safes and furniture.....	2, 000
Real estate.....	3, 000
Jail	3, 000
Bridges	30, 000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes	\$39, 089. 48
Amount of county warrants outstanding.....	2, 909. 77
Total aggregate indebtedness of county.....	41, 709. 77
Total amount of taxable property.....	2, 570, 927. 00
Amount of bonded indebtedness.....	38, 800. 00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds	41, 709. 77
Amount of sinking fund on hand.....	388. 88
Amount of taxes collected.....	88, 086. 14
Rate of tax levied, 14.5 mills.	

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Weekly.—Arapaho: Bee, Clarion, News. Weatherford: Republican, Democrat. Thomas: Tribune. Custer: Courier. Clinton: Chronicle. Indianapolis: Bee. Independence: Herald. Butler: News.

DAY COUNTY.

[C. F. Stephens.]

Estimated population, 8,500. Area, 666,000 square acres. Topography of county, surface varied. Along the Canadian River the country is very broken from the western border to the eastern border of the county. This broken country extends from 2 to 4 miles from the river. About one-half of county is fine for agriculture. Other half broken by small streams and sand hills. Washita River also waters southwestern portion of county.

The agricultural portion is fast reaching a high state of cultivation. Soil is deep, dark, sandy loam. There is very little red soil, only in eastern portion, and all is fertile.

Rainfall in 1903, first year of Government record at Grand, we had 11 inches precipitation, all in crop season. First half of 1904 we have 16 inches.

Fruits not thoroughly tested. Peaches, plums, grapes, and pears fine. Apples are just beginning to bear, and it is the general supposition that they will be successful.

Stock raising with agriculture is successful. Stock raising alone not profitable on account of limited range.

Water.—Canadian and Ouachita rivers. Many of their tributaries are fed by springs, furnishing sufficient water for power. A gin is now completed on Little Robe Creek with water power. One at Grand is to be erected soon and to be run by a spring, estimated at 40 horsepower. (The estimate is not overdrawn, in my opinion.) Two gins are all that I know of in operation now; several more contemplated.

Timber is scarce away from the streams. Walnut, cottonwood, and persimmon are the principal varieties. Very little is left suitable for lumber.

Stone.—Sandstone plentiful along the streams. Also gyp rock in nearly every portion of the county outside of the agricultural lands. Sandstone is good for building. Some have used gyp successfully.

Grand is the largest town and does not exceed 100 persons. Broom factories are numerous.

The post-offices number 26, with some five or six applications for new ones.

There is a telephone line from Grand to Gage.

County roads.—Roads good except in sandy districts, which include about three Congressional townships. Bridges little needed. No county bridge in the county. But little public interest in good-roads movement.

Undeveloped resources.—Gyp is abundant, much in crystalized form. Oil has been found in several places, and a company formed to prospect near Grand. Successful products, corn, broom corn, cotton, wheat, milo maize, Kaffir corn.

A railroad, the Santa Fe, passes through the northwest corner of our county, and has about 3 miles of track in the county. Facilities poor indeed.

There are 69 districts, 67 of which have schools; most of them buildings.

There are 2,288 persons of school age, and 240 quarter sections of school land in the county.

The assessed valuation of all property is \$481,547.

The value of county buildings, furniture, jail, and grounds is placed at \$1,500.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes-----	\$12,717. 55
Amount of county warrants outstanding-----	1,583. 58
Total aggregate indebtedness of county-----	21,764. 07
Total amount of taxable property-----	519,756. 00
Amount of floating indebtedness-----	380. 49
Amount of bonded indebtedness-----	19,800. 00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds-----	21,764. 07
Amount of sinking fund on hand-----	1,839. 06
Amount of taxes collected, including Territorial, county, township, and school-district tax-----	22,410. 52
Rate of tax levied for county purposes, 32.5 mills.	

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Weekly.—Grand: Republican-Progress, Canadian Valley Echo. Arnett: Free Homes.

DEWEY COUNTY.

Dewey County is located in the western part of Oklahoma. It is well watered, as the Canadian River enters it from the west and passes through 16 of the 28 townships, finally leaving the county at its southeastern corner. There are also many small streams and springs, which furnish abundance of good water for stock. In the northeastern part of the county the north fork of the Canadian River runs in an easterly direction and the valley surrounding it is exceedingly fertile.

Taloga is the county seat and the principal town in the county. It is located a little north of the center, some distance from the railroad. Other towns in the county are Beement, Cestos, Ingleton, Seiling, Pollan, Sparta, Horn, Riley, Guy, Glenwood, Muncie, Fountain, Harper, Galva, Hurley, Oakwood, Stineton, Butte, Jacks, Oakley, Roseland, Putnam, Raymond, Lenora, Bloomfield, and Carnago.

The railroad facilities have not been very good in the past, as the Frisco passes through the southeastern corner of the county, but the Orient, which is now being completed, will furnish several markets along its route through the county.

Dewey County has been quite a stock raising country, but is now pretty well taken up by the homesteader, and the success which has crowned the efforts of the agriculturists will soon place it among the best farming counties on the west side.

Fruit does well, and many farmers have planted large orchards and vineyards.

In some localities fine building stone is found. The immense deposits of gypsum in the southwest half of the county constitute a mine of wealth which is as yet undeveloped.

The total area of the county is 637,000 square miles, and the population is 12,057.

The number of persons of school age is 4,770, and the number of school districts 92, while the number of quarter sections of school land is 259.

The assessed valuation as equalized by the Territorial board of equalization is \$1,012,171.

The county property is valued as follows:

Court house -----	\$6, 000
Safes and furniture -----	1, 000
Jail -----	2, 000
Grounds -----	600
Bridges -----	4, 000
Total -----	13, 600

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Weekly.—Taloga: Times, Advocate. Seiling: Guide. Cestos: Reporter.
Lenora: Leader. Putnam: Pioneer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes -----	\$26, 230. 00
Amount of county warrants outstanding -----	388. 28
Total aggregate indebtedness of county -----	34, 788. 28
Total amount of taxable property -----	979, 067. 00
Amount of bonded indebtedness -----	34, 788. 28
Amount of sinking fund on hand -----	3, 623. 32
Amount of taxes collected -----	28, 662. 89
Rate of tax levied, 33 mills.	

GARFIELD COUNTY.

[Harry Hornor.]

The population of Garfield County is about 30,000. Its area is 640,000 square acres. The colored population is considerably less than 1 per cent, while probably 85 per cent of the entire population are native-born Americans.

The surface of the county presents a gently rolling plain, as a rule, with some rough lands or "breaks" on the headwaters of the different streams. No rivers flow through Garfield County, but it is well watered by numerous creeks, some of which are very large.

The soil is mostly a deep sandy loam, varying in color from black to a reddish or chocolate hue. It is very fertile.

The annual rainfall varies from 34 to 40 inches, usually well distributed over the growing season.

Oklahoma ranks right at the front as a fruit producer. There are very few varieties which do not do well here, while apples, peaches, plums, cherries, pears, apricots, grapes, and berries of all kinds reach absolute perfection, both in size and flavor. The soil and climate seem peculiarly adapted to the production of fruits of fine flavor.

It is a natural stock-raising region, but a very great percentage of the land being tillable most of it is in cultivation. However, in the rougher sections the luxuriant native grasses are still in evidence, and thousands of cattle graze on these the year around. During the winter months the wheat fields furnish ever-green pasturage for many thousands more.

It is not what would be called a timbered county. There is more or less timber along the streams, with native oak groves, some of them several thousand acres in extent. Much of the timber is of value for lumber.

Building stone of a fair quality is found in some sections, but in most parts there is no stone or rocks of any kind.

The principal town in Garfield County is Enid, the county seat. Other towns and their population are: Waukomis, 900; Garber, 500; Hunter, 400; Kremlin, 300; Lahoma, 300; Drummond, 300; Douglas, 250; Fairmont, 200; Covington, 200.

The school facilities are excellent, and, considering the age of the county, wonderful. The school system is kept at the highest point of efficiency, and many good buildings have been erected.

Enid is developing into a manufacturing and wholesale city. Here are located a large number of prosperous manufacturing establishments, among which are: Flouring mills, employing 75 people; a steel-bridge plant, employing 40 to 80 people; brick plant, employing 75 people; cigar, broom, candy, and other factories, including machine shops, employing hundreds of men. Also the roundhouse, division headquarters, and repair shops of the Frisco

and Rock Island railroads are located here, the total number of men on the pay roll of the different railroads being 700.

The telephone system is superb. The Independent system is used for local and long-distance purposes, while the Bell long-distance wires, reaching all the important cities of the United States, are in active operation.

Many rural free-delivery mail routes have been established in the past year, and a great proportion of the farmers get their mail daily. These rural routes start from nearly every railroad town in the county.

The public roads are usually in good condition, and require very little work and expense to keep them so. Most of the streams are bridged with steel bridges.

The many lines of railroad crossing the county in all directions afford unexcelled shipping facilities. It is impossible to get farther than a few miles from a railroad town or shipping point in Garfield County.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—Enid: Wave, News, Eagle.

Weekly.—Enid: Eagle, Democrat, Wave, Events, Echo, Farmer and Stockman, Post. Waukomis: Hornet. Garber: Sentinel. Hunter: Enterprise. Laboma: Sun. Kremlin: Times. Carrier: Monitor. Douglas: News. Drummond: Herald. Covington: Record.

Monthly.—Enid: Oklahoma Christian. Waukomis: Farmers' Elevator.

There are 465 quarters of school land, 8,365 persons of school age, and 122 school districts in the county.

The value of county property is as follows:

Court-house	\$4,000
Safes and furnishings	1,500
Jail	500
Grounds	25,000
Bridges in county	50,000
Poor farm	6,500
Total	87,500

Assessed valuation as equalized by Territorial board, \$4,765,734.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes.....	\$74,413.44
Amount of county warrants outstanding	3,882.18
Total aggregate indebtedness of county	49,882.18
Total amount of taxable property.....	4,046,164.00
Amount of bonded indebtedness	46,000.00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds.....	3,882.18
Amount of sinking fund on hand	1,693.87
Amount of taxes collected.....	206,489.70

Rate of tax levied, 13.4 mills.

GRANT COUNTY.

[T. J. Palmer.]

Grant County is located on the north line of the Territory, adjoining Kansas, about midway east and west and south of the city of Wichita, Kans., 65 miles. It contains 672,000 acres, of which 75,335 acres are reserved as school and public-building lands.

The topography of the county is principally undulating, there being very little waste land in the county, except along the Salt Fork, which enters the county on the mid-western portion and runs southeasterly through it, and the soil adjacent to this stream is sandy and affords excellent opportunities for stock, as alfalfa and other food products grow prolifically upon it. The other streams in the county are Deer Creek on the east, the Polecat, Osage, and Pond Creek near the center, and Crooked Creek in the west portion, all of which have their sources in the north part of the county and run southeasterly to the Salt Fork.

The soil is varied, being black in the northeast, with a tendency toward red in the northwest and inclining to a sandy loam as we near the Salt Fork. It is very fertile and productive. All kinds of crops grow abundantly. Wheat

has been the principal product, though as the land is becoming more valuable there is a great tendency toward stock and food products therefor, such as corn, alfalfa, millet, cane, etc. Cotton grows prolifically, but little is raised in the county. Fruit does well, and all kinds are grown which are indigenous to the temperate zone. Fruit and shade trees grow rapidly, the limbs making a growth of 3 to 4 feet in a season. The county is originally prairie, but groves and orchards already dot it over. Though the county is but 11 years old, being first settled September 16, 1893, the prairie features are well-nigh gone. Cherries, peaches, plums, apples, and small fruits do well.

Stock raising must eventually become the vocation of the people. Stock is quite free from all diseases common in the Middle and Eastern States. Dairying is recently becoming quite general. Experiments show that the grasses of the older States grow well, clover and timothy doing nicely.

The county is reasonably well watered, the depth of wells being from a few feet to 60 feet, and all kinds and qualities of water obtained, there being a tendency toward saltiness in the shallow wells. There is little native timber, except along the streams, where elm predominates.

There are stone deposits in the northeast portion of the county suitable for building purposes.

The population, estimated at 20,000, is from all the States of the Union and some countries of Europe. There are only 3 negro families in the county, not that there is any prejudice against them, but it is not congenial and nothing to attract them.

All religious demoninations are represented. There are no large cities in Grant County, Pond Creek in the south and Medford near the center of the county being the largest. There are a number of small towns, excellent trading points; those on the Rock Island Railroad are Renfrow, Medford, Jefferson, and Pond Creek; on the Santa Fe are Manchester, Gibbon, Wakita, Clyde, Medford, Numa, and Deer Creek; on the Frisco are Eddy, Lamont, and Salt Fork. The population of these towns range from 100 to 600. All the towns are post-offices.

The only manufacturing establishments of note are flouring mills at Medford and Pond Creek. A machine shop for the manufacture of a wire-fence tool has recently been established at Medford.

The county is a network of telephones. The Oklahoma and Kansas Telephone Company, with headquarters at Medford, reaches all towns in the county and has a large number of rural routes. The Missouri and Kansas has a long-distance line through the county along the Rock Island Railway, and there are several independent rural lines.

The rural free-delivery postal system is well established in the county, there being routes from nearly all offices on the railroads.

Grant County has grown rapidly in wealth, as is shown by the assessed valuation, which is about 40 per cent of actual cash values. Lands are not excessively high, ranging from \$6 to \$40 an acre, according to improvements and location.

School facilities are as good as in any State in the Union. In Medford and Pond Creek high schools are maintained, open to all. Through the county are schools convenient to all children.

In all the towns churches are established and all denominations represented. Several churches are maintained in the country. The churches most numerously represented are Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian, and Congregational. The Catholics have churches, but no resident priests.

Opera houses may be seen in the larger towns, where the better classes of entertainments are given. Medford boasts one of the best in the Territory.

Politically the county is quite evenly divided between the Republicans and Democrats, with the former slightly in the ascendancy.

There are 13 newspapers published in the county, mostly political, thus evidencing the intelligence and progress of the people.

The number of persons of school age is 6,292, the number of school districts 124, and the number of quarter sections of school land in the county is 480.

The value placed on the county buildings and other property is as follows:

Court-house -----	\$7, 000
Jail -----	2, 000
Safes and other furnishings -----	3, 000
Court-house grounds -----	20, 000
Bridges in county -----	40, 000
Assessed value of all property as equalized by Territorial board -----	4, 765, 734

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes-----	\$40,000
Total aggregate indebtedness of county-----	29,000
Total amount of taxable property-----	3,000,000
Amount of bonded indebtedness-----	29,000
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds-----	29,000
Amount of sinking fund on hand-----	3,496
Amount of taxes collected-----	150,000
Rate of taxes levied, 10.34 mills.	

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—Pond Creek: Vidette.

Weekly.—Pond Creek: Vidette, News, Republican. Jefferson: Review. Medford: Patriot, Star. Wakita: Herald. Manchester: Journal. Renfrow: Tribune. Lamont: Dispatch, Valley News. Deer Creek: Times.

GREER COUNTY.

[H. L. Crittenden.]

Greer County was organized as a county of Texas in 1886. On March 16, 1896, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, it was detached from Texas and became a county of Oklahoma.

The reports of township assessors for the year of 1904 give the population of the county at 32,793 and the assessed valuation of taxable property at \$5,781,989. The land for the most part consists of broad level valleys gently sloping to the southeast, and high plateau. Spurs of the Wichita Mountains fringe the eastern border and a range of gypsum and rock-ribbed hills run through the center. The county is well watered, being in the forks of the two main branches of the headwaters of the Red River of the South and traversed by numerous smaller streams fed by many never-failing springs. The land varies in character from the black heavy loam to the red and light sandy soils, but each has shown about an equal degree of fertility under equally good farm management.

Not one-fourth of the land of Greer County is under cultivation, and as the county has an area of 1,511,575 acres, the greater part of which is tillable and very productive, the extent of the agricultural resources of Greer County can hardly be estimated.

The past three years has witnessed the development of Greer County from a cowman's country to an agricultural empire. While there are many cattle still in the county, every farmer has his little "bunch;" the big herds are all gone and the "nester" is now supreme and is not afraid of the cowman's cattle eating up his little crop.

The principal field products of Greer County are cotton, corn, and wheat. Cotton is the main crop; the soil and climate seem adapted to it and it grades well. In 1903 Greer County produced 50,000 bales of cotton, which brought the farmer a net average of \$50 per bale, making a total of \$2,500,000 for the crop, all of which went directly into the hands of the producer. The average yield for that year was three-fourths of a bale to the acre. The average yield of wheat for 1903 was 22 bushels to the acre.

The annual rainfall for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, was 22 inches, according to the report of the Government weather reporter at Mangum.

It is only within the past three years that any attention has been paid to fruit raising, but there are now many fine young orchards. Peaches, plums, and grapes do especially well here.

There is but little timber in the county and none at all that would be available for lumber.

In both the southern and northern parts of the county are croppings of large ledges of limestone from which building stone, in any dimensions desired, is obtainable. The hills near Mangum have belts of stone just the proper thickness for building purposes, the quality being a sort of cross between limestone and sandstone, making a very pretty and substantial wall. Plenty of good building sand can be had near Mangum for the hauling. Vast deposits of an excellent grade of red granite are piled up in the form of mountains along the eastern border, and at the town of Granite extensive preparations are being made, by eastern companies, to quarry, polish, and ship the stone. In the hills and in

the brakes along the river are millions of tons of pure white gypsum, croppings and surface indications of lead, zinc, copper, and coal, all as yet in the natural state and wholly undeveloped. Experts say vast deposits of oil and gas underlie several sections of the county, and some prospecting has been done with the result of developing near Granite a vein of lubricating oil of excellent quality but of limited quantity.

The incorporated towns of the county are: Mangum, county seat and location of United States land office, terminus of the Chickasha-Mangum branch Rock Island Railroad, bonds sold for a new \$20,000 high school building, also bonds sold for a \$30,000 waterworks plant; Altus, 25 miles southeast of Mangum, on Quanah line of Frisco railroad; Eldorado, about 400 inhabitants, also on the Frisco; Granite, on the Rock Island, population 630; Erick, in north part of the county, on the Choctaw road, about 400 people.

There are about 50 other small towns and post-offices in the county, nearly all of which are connected by a very complete system of telephone lines, owned by different persons or individuals, but all connected with the local exchange and long-distance lines at the Mangum central office. One farmers' mutual telephone line, owned and operated by farmers, is in operation, and another is being built.

The people in the process of developing the county from a grazing to an agricultural country have within the past three years been paying much attention to country roads, opening section lines, building bridges, working roads, etc., and are now much interested in the subject of good roads.

Greer County has 36 cotton gins, 2 flouring mills, 2 grain elevators, electric-light plant, ice factory, and a cotton-seed oil mill in course of construction.

The county has 140 organized school districts, 12,000 children of school age, and employs over 200 teachers. The children are all white; no colored children in the county.

The people generally are honest, industrious, law-abiding, kind-hearted, and hospitable, and are making the "Independent Kingdom of Greer" like unto a Garden of Eden.

There are 1,134 quarter sections of school land leased for cash rentals, which produce a large educational fund.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Weekly.—Mangum: Sun-Monitor, Star. Leger: News, Times. Granite: Enterprise. Erick: Enterprise. Eldorado: Courier. Hollis: Herald. Texola: Herald. Bloomington: Times. Blair: Oriental Progress. Olustee: Outlook.

The county jail is valued at \$10,000, and the county grounds and court-house at \$20,000; safes and other furnishings at \$2,000. The bridges now in use are valued at \$40,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes	\$61,332.00
Amount of county warrants outstanding	2,355.00
Total aggregate indebtedness of county (bonds \$20,000, judgments \$17,000, and warrants \$2,355)	39,355.00
Total amount of taxable property	5,202,211.00
Amount of bonded indebtedness	20,000.00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds (bonds \$20,000, judgments \$17,000, warrants \$2,355)	39,355.00
Amount of sinking fund on hand and other county funds on hand	22,534.00
Amount of taxes collected, Territorial, county, and municipal	142,998.99
Rate of tax levied, 7.8 mills.	

KAY COUNTY.

[E. P. Blake.]

Kay County lies in the northeastern portion of the Territory, having the Kansas line for its northern boundary. It has a total area of 472,000 acres. It contains some of the most fertile land in the Territory, and is in a high state of cultivation. Its population is 23,000. Newkirk is the county seat. Other cities are Ponca and Blackwell, all of which are thriving cities of the first class. Other towns are Chilocco, Kildare, Wheatland, Uncas, Kaw City, Peckham, Tonkawa, Sumpter, Braman, Willston, and White Eagle.

Kay County has 140 miles of railway, there being the main line or Galveston branch of the Santa Fe running through the county from north to south, with

a branch running northwest from Ponca City to points in Kansas, and also the St. Louis and San Francisco passing diagonally southwest through the county.

In the vicinity of Newkirk are extensive deposits of fine building stone. Quarrying them and culling for use is quite an industry in that locality. Gypsum is found in considerable quantities in the northeastern portion of the county, and a cement factory is located at Peckham.

Natural gas has been discovered at Blackwell, and other wells are being bored in anticipation of finding it in larger quantities by going farther down toward the Mississippi limestone level.

A flow of salt water of considerable volume was struck in one prospect hole which only requires cheap fuel for evaporation to make it a profitable proposition.

Deposits of shale are found in various places, particularly near Blackwell, that makes it an inviting point at which to locate a pressed-brick plant.

There are 5 flouring mills and several elevators along the different lines of railway, which afford convenient market for the large wheat crop usually raised in Kay County.

Two telephone companies furnish communication to and between all parts of the county.

The rural telephone service is highly appreciated and well patronized.

The rural free delivery is in operation from Blackwell, Newkirk, and Ponca City, with several routes from each place.

Kay County is well watered by many streams, the principal ones being the Salt Fork and Chickaskia rivers, Bitter Creek, Duck Creek, Bois d'Arc Creek, Deer Creek, Turkey Creek, and Thompson Creek.

Timber borders all running streams, there being the following varieties: Cottonwood, walnut, oak, willow, elm, and pecan. The farmers are planting a great many catalpa, black locust, walnut, and cottonwood trees about their farms for shade.

Dairying is carried on to a limited extent, but not as much as results justify, as the county is an ideal place for dairying.

The assessed valuation of Kay County is \$4,508,544. There are 7,575 persons of school age, 89 school districts, and 325 quarter sections of school land. The court-house building is valued at \$10,000, the jail and cells at \$5,000, the furnishings of county buildings at \$1,000, and the ground on which they are located at \$1,000. The steel and wooden bridges in the county are valued at \$50,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes-----	\$59,261.58
Total aggregate indebtedness of county-----	35,000.00
Total amount of taxable property-----	4,508,544.00
Amount of bonded indebtedness-----	35,000.00
Amount of sinking fund on hand-----	9,846.60
Amount of taxes collected-----	167,970.52
Rate of tax levied, 15 mills.	

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—Ponca: Courier. Blackwell: News. Newkirk: Socialist.

Weekly.—Newkirk: Republican-News-Journal, Herald-Democrat. Ponca: Courier, Democrat, Times. Tonkawa: News, Enterprise. Blackwell: Times-Record, Sun. Nardin: Star. Braman: Star, Leader. Kaw City: Star. Kildare: Record.

Monthly.—Ponca: I. O. O. F. Journal. Newkirk: Academy Review.

KINGFISHER COUNTY.

[Emory D. Brownlee.]

Population, 20,000. Area, 568,000 square acres. Topography, generally level prairie with numerous creeks and the Cimarron River.

Agricultural opportunities are best for corn, broom corn, cotton, and wheat, and 86 per cent of cultivated land is planted to these crops.

The soil for the most part is black loam, with portions of red clay.

The annual rainfall for the past ten years has been 33 inches. Average temperature for ten years, 39°.

Fruits mostly raised are grapes, plums, peaches, apples, and pears.

There are no ranches in this county. The farmers generally have a few head of cattle and other kinds of stock. The number of cattle in the county is 40,000 head. Present conditions are best adapted to agriculture. The county is well watered with numerous creeks. The Cimarron River runs across the entire county.

The county has some timber suitable for posts and firewood. Timber of small value for lumber.

There are large deposits of sandstone suitable for building purposes.

The largest town is Kingfisher, which is the county seat. The other towns and their populations are: Hennessey, 1,500; Okarche, 550; Cashion, 500, and Dover, 300.

The school population of the county is 7,000, and the number of schools in the county is 140.

There are 200 quarter sections of school land in the county. There are 6 mills and 18 elevators in the county, 3 cotton gins, 1 ice factory.

There are 2 railroads in the county. There are 2 telephone systems reaching every town in the county.

Rural free delivery routes have been established from the following offices: Kingfisher, Hennessey, Cashion, Dover, Okarche.

The condition of the county roads is very good and the county has 20 steel bridges. The value placed on the bridges of the county, including wooden, is \$60,000.

Kingfisher County has one of the finest court-house buildings in the Territory, which is valued at \$40,000 and is located on grounds worth \$8,000. The safes, furniture, and other furnishings are valued at \$8,000. The jail and steel cells are valued at \$7,000.

The assessed valuation of the county as equalized by the Territorial board of equalization is \$3,195,507.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes.....	\$52, 301. 40
Amount of county warrants outstanding.....	13, 912. 62
Total indebtedness of county.....	68, 912. 62
Total amount of taxable property.....	3, 205, 046. 00
Amount of floating indebtedness.....	17, 912. 62
Amount of bonded indebtedness.....	51, 000. 00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds.....	68, 912. 62
Amount of sinking fund on hand.....	611. 78
Amount of taxes collected.....	107, 014. 84

Rate of tax levied, 19 mills.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—Kingfisher: Star. Hennessey: Eagle.

Weekly.—Kingfisher: Free Press, Times, Reformer. Hennessey: Clipper, Press-Democrat, Eagle. Kiel: Press. Dover: News. Cashion: Advance.

Monthly.—Kingfisher: Oklahoma Sunday School Worker, The Kingfisher.

KIOWA COUNTY.

[W. A. Madaris.]

The area is 737,080 acres; population, 23,000. The general topography of the county is slightly rolling, with long stretches of comparatively level prairie gently sloping to the ravines and creeks, which are deep, narrow, and swift. The county is watered by Big and Little Elk rivers, extending through the center of the county from north to south, forming a junction 2 miles southwest of Hobart. The Rainy Mountain Creek heads in the north center of the county, running easterly, emptying into the Washita near the northeast corner of the county. Otter Creek heads near the Rainy Mountain and runs in a southerly direction, emptying into the Red River near the southwest corner of the county. We have running through the north center of the county what is known as the Wichita range of mountains, which, compared with the Ozark or Rocky Mountains, are only "foothills." Our most fertile valleys lie at the base of these hills, but they occupy but a small portion of our Territory.

The soil of our county is generally of the dark red loam, which for its bounti-

ful crops is unsurpassed by any soil, although we have in the vicinity of Hobart along the Otter and north of the Rainy Mountain Creek what is known as "tight" land, being of a very dark and solid soil that needs deep plowing.

This is the only county in the Territory that has the "east wind," it being a fact that our prevailing winds are from the east, northeast, and southeast, although most of our winds in the "good old summer time" come from the southwest. This condition is largely the cause of our abundant rainfall, which averaged for three years last past 28 inches.

We can only speak of our fruit from our prospects, for the county has been settled less than three years, and nowhere could nature do more for our young orchards than she has done here.

This is a paradise for the stockman and butter maker, the grasses being such that they not only produce fat, but our "winter-wheat" pasture furnishes a butter that rivals anything made in the Western Reserve.

We have but little timber, but have an abundant supply of the finest magnesian limestone across the north center of the county, while the mountain district furnishes granite in unlimited quantities.

The cities of the county are: Hobart, the county seat; Lone Wolf, 300 population; Gotebo, 600; Mountain View, 700; Roosevelt, 300; Mountain Park, 400, and Snyder, 1,000.

Hobart has a school population of over 800, with one fine \$15,000 building and 2 four-room buildings. The other cities of the county are well supplied with up-to-date school buildings, and the schools are in the hands of teachers equal to the best of the older States.

The county has an assessed value of \$3,500,000, and an actual value of more than three times that. As showing the profits yielded our farmers last year, the corn crop ranged from 18 to 25 bushels on the upland, and from 25 to 40 bushels on the bottoms. Wheat averaged from 20 to 35 bushels. Owing to the early spring drought, the land sown to wheat last fall was replanted with cotton, and while there were delivered over 12,000 bales of cotton at Hobart last fall there will be over 50,000 bales this year.

There are 3 rural mail routes from Hobart, 4 from Gotebo, 4 from Lone Wolf, 3 from Roosevelt, 2 from Mountain Park, 2 from Mountain View, and 2 from Komalty.

Telephone wires connect us with the outside world by long and local lines.

The people are too busy to give much attention to the matter of "good roads," but with our facilities for making rock roads the building of them is only a matter of a few years.

Oil has been discovered all along the base of the Wichita Mountains from Granite to Fort Cobb, but as yet not in paying quantities.

We have near Hobart the finest clay for the making of brick.

The Frisco and Rock Island railroads traverse the county from north to south and from east to west.

There are 5,844 persons of school age, 106 school districts, and 720 quarter sections of school land in the county.

The temporary court-house building is valued at \$1,000, safes and other furnishings at \$3,500, and the jail and steel cells at \$2,650. The square or block of ground on which the public buildings are located is valued at \$10,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes.....	\$33, 418. 48
Amount of county warrants outstanding.....	8, 361. 92
Total aggregate indebtedness (money in treasury to pay about \$1,200)	8, 361. 92
Total amount of taxable property.....	2, 451, 979. 81
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds (warrants).....	8, 361. 92
Amount of taxes collected, including county, city, township, school district, and Territorial.....	93, 102. 90
Rate of tax levy, 18 mills.	

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—Hobart: News-Republican, Pointer.

Weekly.—Hobart: News-Republican, Pointer, Chief. Harrison: Gazette, Herald. Mountain View: Republican, Progress. Snyder: Signal-Star, Otter

Valley News. Mountain Park: Lance. Lone Wolf: Echo. Roosevelt: Record. Manitou: Fieldglass.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

[Harry Gilstrap.]

Population of county, as shown by assessors' returns for this year, 31,196. This is probably less than actual population. Area is 619,000 acres. Surface of country rolling, rough in some places. Principal streams, Deep Fork, Dry Fork, Quapaw.

Agricultural opportunities include the growing of nearly every kind of crop with profit. Resources not fully developed. Room for more good farmers.

Soil is mostly of sandy loam, red and black, and very fertile. Some parts quite sandy, but good for cotton.

County is well watered. Numerous small streams and springs.

Annual rainfall about 34 to 36 inches.

Fruit does well. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, cherries, and berries of all kinds do well. Considerable fruit is shipped from Chandler. Cantaloupe growing an important industry.

Stock raising on small scale successfully carried on. Native grasses of fair quality. County better adapted to general farming than to extensive stock raising. Large numbers of cattle fed during winter season on products of cotton-oil mills.

There is considerable timber, mostly oak. A good deal of this is of value for lumber, and several sawmills are in operation in the county.

Abundance of stone suitable for building, mostly sandstone, in all colors.

The largest town is Chandler, the county seat. Other towns are Stroud, Wellston, Sparks, Agra, Tryon, Carney, Fallis, Meeker, Payson, Kendrick, Avery, Davenport, Merrick, and Warwick. Good school buildings in all towns and country districts.

There are about 40 cotton gins in the county, 2 cotton-oil mills at Chandler and Stroud, pressed-brick and ice factory at Chandler, flour mills at Chandler and Stroud, and numerous sawmills.

There are about 36 post-offices in the county—one second-class, two third-class, and the rest fourth-class.

Missouri and Kansas telephone system has stations at Wellston, Chandler, Davenport, and Stroud. The Poiner Company and connections reach Wellston, Chandler, Stroud, Sac and Fox Agency, Arlington, Prague, Meeker, Sparks, Payson, Rossville, Fallis, Carney, Tryon, Agra, Parkland, Kendrick, and Avery.

Rural free-delivery routes as follows: Chandler, 6; Carney, 1; Tryon, 2; Avery, 3; Stroud, 1; Prague, 1; Meeker, 1; Payson, 2; Sparks, 1. Besides this there are several routes which start from offices in adjoining counties and serve patrons in this county. Numerous other routes have been petitioned for.

Condition of wagon roads in county is not good, but is being improved. From \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year is being expended in this county on roads and bridges. The interest in this work is good and apparently is increasing.

There is great interest in oil and gas, and probably more than 100,000 acres have been leased for oil and gas purposes. A well is being drilled at Chandler and has reached a depth of about 1,000 feet, with every indication of duplicating the success at Red Fork, Ind. T., the log of the drilling being identical with that at Red Fork, it is said. Numerous companies have been chartered to drill for oil, and arrangements are being made at Stroud, Arlington, and Wellston to begin work.

Cotton, corn, fruit, and stock are most conspicuous products.

Frisco has two lines; Fort Smith and Western, Santa Fe, and Katy each have one line of road across county. About 19 shipping points in all in the county.

There are 11,511 persons of school age, 135 school districts, and 212 quarter sections of school land in the county.

The court-house is valued at \$2,000, and the safes and furnishings at \$1,500. The jail is valued at \$1,500, and the ground on which all are located at \$25,000.

The bridges of the county are valued at \$40,000. The assessed valuation of property as equalized by Territorial board is \$4,015,372.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes-----	\$87,023.93
Amount of county warrants outstanding-----	9,754.57
Total aggregate indebtedness of county-----	78,387.22
Total amount of taxable property-----	4,037,600.00
Amount of floating indebtedness-----	11,387.22
Amount of bonded indebtedness-----	67,000.00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds-----	78,387.22
Amount of sinking fund on hand-----	6,359.82
Amount of taxes collected-----	196,148.67
Rate of tax levied, 17.25 mills.	

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—Chandler: Publicist.

Weekly.—Chandler: News, Publicist, Tribune. Stroud: Messenger, Star. Wellston: News. Prague: News, Patriot. Carney: Enterprise. Agra: News, Meeker: Herald. Kendrick: Herald. Fallis: Star, Blade. Sparks: Visitor. Davenport: Leader. Warwick: Warwickian. Tryon: News.

LOGAN COUNTY.

[John Golobie.]

Population, 43,636. Area is 472,000 square acres. General topography, rolling in the eastern portion and level in the northern and western. Cimarron and Cottonwood rivers.

Agricultural opportunities, the very best. All kinds of crops are raised and diversification is the rule. About one-half of the available land is in cultivation.

Soil.—Principally a sandy loam of a reddish cast, with a clay subsoil. Very fertile. Adapted to all classes of grain and fruit. Annual rainfall, 34 inches.

Fruits.—The most successful is the Elberta peach, this county having now nearly a million trees, about 50,000 of which are in bearing. The Elberta peach reaches the highest state of perfection in Logan County to be found anywhere, and from present indications will soon lead every other product, although the county is equally well adapted to all other classes of fruits.

Next in importance comes the apple and then the cherry, followed by the pear. Small fruits are grown extensively and successfully.

Stock raising.—This is a good stock county and the native grass is of good quality, although it is fast being superseded by alfalfa and bermuda, the latter being the best grazing grass for this climate to be found.

The county is exceptionally well watered, the principal streams being the Cimarron, Cottonwood, and Skeleton. The springs are numerous, especially along the creeks and rivers, and scarcely 160 acres can be found without good living water. There is plenty of timber for domestic uses, including posts and firewood. The kinds are cottonwood, black-jack, post oak, and pecan, with sufficient of each for home consumption but not of any value for lumber.

Stone deposits.—A splendid grade of building stone of a sandy formation is found all over the county, and large quantities of excellent building sand. We have no limestone.

Largest towns.—Guthrie is the county seat and also capital of the Territory. It has good school buildings and good schools. Logan County has at this point the only county high school in Oklahoma Territory, the building costing \$35,000, with an able corps of teachers, consisting of 13. Other principal towns are Mulhall, Marshall, Crescent, Orlando, Coyle, Meridian, Campbell, Navina, and Seward. These range in population from 50 to 800, and are well supplied with school buildings and ordinary mercantile establishments.

Manufacturing.—The principal manufacturing establishments of the county are flour mills, of which there are 5; cotton gins, 14; ice plants, 2; oil mill, 1, and a number of smaller plants.

Telephone systems, 2—the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company and the Pioneer Telephone Company. These reach all of the larger as well as the smaller towns in the two Territories, with long-distance connections with St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, and other points.

The rural free-delivery routes are: Guthrie, 8; Marshall, 4; Mulhall, 5; Orlando, 4; Perth, 1; Crescent, 3; Goodnight, 1; Coyle, 2; Waterloo, 1; Seward, 1.

Country roads.—We have a fair amount of graded roads, and this year built 60 bridges. The public has taken a great interest in the good-roads movement, and the headquarters for the Territory is at Guthrie.

Undeveloped resources.—It is thought that large quantities of gas and oil are underneath Logan County, but up to this time no prospecting has been done. The most important feature of this county is its excellent soil as regards fruit growing.

Railroad facilities.—Logan County has good railroad facilities, there being the Santa Fe, Rock Island, Frisco, Katy, Fort Smith and Western, Denver, Enid and Gulf, and the St. Louis and El Reno.

The taxable valuation for 1904 is \$5,033,760. Among the assets of the county may be mentioned a stone court-house, its furnishings, and the grounds on which it is located, all valued at \$20,000; also a jail, costing \$2,000. The value of iron and wooden bridges in the county is estimated by the county commissioners to be \$150,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expenses for county purposes.....	\$70, 063. 99
Amount of county warrants outstanding.....	2, 346. 17
Total aggregate indebtedness of county.....	166, 346. 17
Total amount of taxable property.....	5, 033, 760. 00
Amount of bonded indebtedness.....	163, 000. 00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds.....	165, 346. 17
Amount of sinking fund on hand.....	847. 11
Amount of taxes collected.....	166, 494. 53
Rate of tax levied, 15 mills.	

There are in the county 8,557 persons of school age, 97 school districts, and 165 quarter sections of school land under lease.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—Guthrie: Oklahoma State Capital, Leader.

Weekly.—Guthrie: State Capital, Oklahoma Leader, Oklahoma Farmer, Register, Guide, Southwest World, Searchlight. Mulhall: Enterprise, Oklahoma Christian, State Journal. Orlando: Herald. Langston: Review. Coyle: Clipper. Marshall: Tribune. Crescent: News.

Monthly.—Guthrie: Oklahoma Churchman, Oklahoma Medical Journal, Practical Pointers.

NOBLE COUNTY.

[Ernest Jones.]

Noble County has an area of 499,000 acres, inclusive of 192 quarter sections of school land, not taxed, and six and a fraction townships of the Otoe and Ponca Reservation added to the county in the last year. The population of the county is 13,212.

The county is devoted exclusively to agricultural purposes, except those townships of the Indian reservation recently added, which yet contain some pastures which are used for domestic and southern cattle. Of the total area there are 235,500 acres under cultivation. The southern part is somewhat broken, the tillable land being on the creek bottoms and in patches on the slopes. The streams of Long Branch, Salt Fork, Warren Creek, Red Rock, Black Bear, and Cow Creek, fed by myriads of springs, flow through the county east to west and furnish an abundant supply of good water. The Arkansas River bounds the county on the east. From Black Bear Creek the country slopes gradually to the north, smooth prairie forming part of the great northern wheat district. The soil is of the red sandy variety on the uplands, with black loam on the bottoms, but all of good quality, very productive, and devoid of alkali and gumbo.

Corn and cotton in the south and oats and wheat in the north, chiefly the latter, are the principal products. The culture of alfalfa is growing in favor each year on the lowlands. The fruit industry is gaining prominence, particu-

larly with upland farmers. Peaches are preferred, while grapes and plums are never failing. Cherries, apples, and berries are exceptionally successful. The hay crop is furnished chiefly by native grasses, yet alfalfa promises to be a competitor.

The timber of commercial value is principally oak, cottonwood, and elm, though the shipment of walnut logs the past year has been quite an item in the way of exports. Timber is being well preserved and protected, since the great portion of cutting and sawing ceased when sufficient land was cleared for cultivation.

Red and white sandstone of the finest quality for building purposes exists in inexhaustible quantities, and is used in the towns in preference to brick by reason of the greater cost of the latter.

Perry is the county seat and metropolis. Two railroads pass through here, the Frisco running east and west and the Santa Fe running north and south, each the entire length of the county. This city has its own electric light, water, and ice plants; has 11 churches, 4 school buildings, and 1,120 school children; the third largest flouring mill in the Territory, 2 cotton gins, and 4 grain elevators. The Pioneer and Bell telephone systems render communication with the outside world easy of access.

The other towns of the county are Morrison, Billings, Ceres, Sumner, Lucien, and Covington.

The county enjoys seven rural routes out of Perry, covering a district with a radius of 12 miles and serving 3,000 people. While the roads and bridges are in good condition, the rural-route accession has awakened a decided interest in the good-roads movement, with excellent results.

The completion of the Frisco Railroad and the annexation of the Otoe Reservation lands have so increased the valuation of property assessable that the rate of taxation was 19½ mills this year, as against 29½ mills in 1902 and 34 mills in 1901.

The oil and gas proposition has aroused much enthusiasm, and the citizens of Perry are now projecting a test well to determine the existence of these commodities, as well as coal, which are supposed to underlie this district.

There are 3,567 persons of school age and 60 school districts in the county. The fine court-house is valued at \$16,000 and its safes and other furnishings at \$6,000. The jail is valued at \$9,000, and the block of land on which the county buildings are located is valued at \$75,000. The bridges in the county are valued at \$60,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes-----	\$34,046.43
Amount of county warrants outstanding-----	2,848.27
Total aggregate indebtedness of county (bonds, \$70,500; judgments, \$3,572.87; accounts, \$10,967.62)-----	85,040.49
Total amount of taxable property-----	2,667,374.00
Amount of floating indebtedness-----	8,119.35
Amount of bonded indebtedness-----	70,500.00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds-----	85,040.49
Amount of sinking fund on hand-----	4,531.75
Amount of taxes collected-----	121,838.51

Rate of tax levied, 19.5 mills.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—Perry: Enterprise-Times, Republican.

Weekly.—Perry: Republican, Enterprise-Times, Sentinel, News, Neuigkeiten (German). Billings: News.

Monthly.—Perry: Temperance Beacon, Pythian Times.

Quarterly.—Perry: Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA COUNTY.

[R. Kleiner.]

Oklahoma County is situated in the southern part of the Territory, and has an area of 463,000 acres. The county contains a population of about 61,000 people, with an assessed personal and realty valuation of \$9,124,530. Its rail-

road mileage covers 142.97 miles. The Santa Fe system extends north and south through the county, the Rock Island system east and west, the 'Frisco system northeast and southwest, the Katy system from Oklahoma City northeast with a branch southwest to Coalgate, Ind. T., and the St. Louis, El Reno and Southwestern crosses the northwest part of the county.

The school population of the county, all told, is 12,852 students, with an average daily attendance of 5,389. The number of schoolhouses is 122, valued at \$313,671, with an additional valuation for fixtures of \$38,890. The number of teachers employed is 202. Denominational and private schools are not included in the foregoing.

There are 17 post-offices and 19 rural free-delivery routes in the county. Two telephone companies operate in the county, viz, the Missouri and Kansas and the Pioneer, with 256 miles of wire through the rural districts and 2,760 subscribers. Each railway system is paralleled by numerous wires controlled by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

The North Canadian River courses through the south portion of the county, furnishing water power as well as irrigation. Other streams of the county are Deep Fork, Bluff, Chisholm, Deer, and Cow creeks. The Big or South Canadian River forms part of the boundary line on the south.

Oklahoma City, the county seat, is located near the center of the county. Edmond, in the north part of the county, is the next largest place. Other towns are Arcadia, Britton, Choctaw, Council, Dixon, Harrah, Jones City, Luther, Spencer, Wheatland, and Witcher.

The western half of the county is undulating prairie, with the exception of the old Government reserve of nine sections known as the "Grove," and comprising a heavy body of timber. Outside of Council Grove this portion of the county is almost exclusively devoted to the production of small grains, such as wheat, oats, barley, Kaffir corn, and milo maize. The eastern part is more broken and hilly, portions of which are covered with brush and black-jack timber. Its valleys, however, are very fertile, producing in abundance wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, while the hillsides produce in like proportion cotton, melons, and all kinds of fruits. Cotton gins are located in all the towns, and seven flour mills consume nearly all the grain raised.

Cottonwood and elm constitute about all the timber along the streams in the western portion of the county, while in the eastern part is found oak, walnut, pecan, and hickory in abundance.

Very particular attention is given to the raising of improved stock, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and poultry. Besides the pleasure connected with this important industry, a large and profitable revenue is derived therefrom. In the late autumn and during the winter the stock are permitted to graze upon the green wheat and have access to the straw stacks. Alfalfa will grow in almost every part of the county, and is a wealth producer in pasture and green food for hogs, and for hay it has no equal in feeding value.

The greatest variety of soils abound, from the very blackest loam, grayish cast, chocolate color, to a light and reddish, sandy, open, and porous land, thus presenting opportunities for rotation and diversity of farm crops to suit the most exacting farmer. The average rainfall, annually, for the county is 31 inches.

The water courses are fairly well provided with bridges, and highways are in good, serviceable condition a greater portion of the year. A general interest has been manifested for better roads, and greater improvements are noticeable in that direction. The county is supposed to be situated in the coal, gas, and oil belt, and developing companies are now at work to verify this supposition.

Horticulture is a growing industry of great importance. Large commercial orchards, consisting of apples, peaches, and pears, have been planted and are coming into bearing, with good results. Many vineyards have been planted, too, and their heavy fruitage demonstrates the faith the people had in this county as a fruit-producing section, and that, too, of the finest quality and flavor.

Edmond is a city of the first class. The Central State Normal School is located at this thriving city. This institute is under the management of Prof. Frederick H. Umholtz, president, and has an enrollment of 761 pupils, with 24 teachers employed. Cost of building up to the present time has been \$85,000. The six churches have large attendances, and the city enjoys the reputation of exceptional moral government.

The value placed on the county jail is \$5,000 and the public grounds owned by county is \$5,000. The safes and furniture belonging to the county are valued at \$2,000, and the bridges at \$50,000. The county poor farm is valued at \$10,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes-----	\$94, 556. 91
Amount of county warrants outstanding-----	16, 859. 27
Total aggregate indebtedness of county-----	254, 459. 27
Total amount of taxable property-----	9, 124, 530. 00
Amount of floating indebtedness (warrants outstanding)-----	16, 859. 27
Amount of bonded indebtedness-----	237, 600. 00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds (including warrants outstanding)-----	254, 459. 27
Amount of sinking fund on hand-----	3, 118. 50
Amount of taxes collected-----	309, 452. 92

Rate of tax levied, 14.5 mills.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—Oklahoma City: Times-Journal, Oklahoman, Legal News.

Weekly.—Oklahoma City: Times-Journal, Oklahoman, Post, Labor Signal, Western World, Volksblatt, Home Companion, Parish Register. Edmond: Enterprise Sun. Luther: Register. Jones: Canadian Valley News. Wheatland: Monitor.

Monthly.—Oklahoma City: Oklahoma School Herald, Journal of Commerce, Southwestern School Journal, Medical News-Journal, Presbyterian Review.

Semimonthly.—Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Farm Journal.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

[D. Frank Johnson.]

Pawnee County, taking its name from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, to whom it formerly belonged, is situated in the northeastern part of Oklahoma Territory, and is preeminently a general-purpose country, and presents an inviting field for the farmer and stock raiser.

Its valleys and lowlands are as rich and productive as are to be found anywhere, while the uplands are of superior quality, and such as are not suitable for agricultural purposes produce a rare quality of the richest and most nutritious of grasses. Generally speaking, it is a prairie country, but there is a sufficient amount of timber skirting the numerous streams to fully supply all domestic requirements, while the finest quality of building stone is found in an abundance in many parts of the county, viz, at Ralston, Pawnee, Blackburn, Cleveland, Jennings, and Meramee, where quarries have been opened and operated sufficiently to supply local demand, and will, no doubt, in the future, with increased transportation facilities, find its way into other localities and become a source of no small amount of revenue.

Pawnee County has a population of 13,500 people, who are prosperous and happy. Eighty well-built schoolhouses provide ample facilities for the education of the youth, while the Christian people have erected more than 30 buildings which are dedicated to the worship of God. Seventy thousand acres of well-improved land, with an abundant rainfall, yields forth annually (and to this time there has been no exception) magnificent harvests, one-half of which is corn, 15,000 acres of wheat, 10,000 acres of cotton, while the remainder is divided between kafir corn, oats, cane, alfalfa, potatoes, and such like.

Every farmer devotes some time to horticulture, and is rewarded therefor by harvesting a choice quality of luscious fruit and berries. Ten thousand horses and mules assist the farmer in the production of these crops, while more than 20,000 head of cattle grow and fatten on the succulent grasses that cover the hillsides, and 13,500 hogs are by growth and increase adding daily to the wealth of their owners, and all this time the busy housewife looks on with contentment as her large flocks of poultry (free from disease) are rapidly getting ready to tickle the palate at the table at home and pay the grocery bill in town.

The people in this county pay taxes on personal property of the value of \$721,486 and real estate of the value of \$1,055,905, making a total assessed valuation of \$1,777,391.

Pawnee County is bounded on the north and east by the Arkansas River, while the Cimarron River skirts practically all the southern boundary, and numerous creeks wend their way mostly in an easterly direction across the county, the most important of which, commencing in the northern part of the county, are Coal Creek, Spring Creek, Black Bear Creek, Camp Creek, Hell-roaring Creek, Ranch Creek, Cedar Creek, House Creek, and Little Bear Creek.

That practically all of this county is underlaid with gas and oil is the general opinion of experts, which opinion is borne out, in part at least, by a splendid oil gusher at the town of Cleveland, in the eastern part of the county, which is now flowing at the rate of more than 100 barrels per day. Numerous other prospectors are at work in different parts of the county, the result of which is confidently expected to add largely to the commercial importance of this part of the Territory. It is also known that coal of good quality exists at Ralston, in the northeastern part of the county, and while it has not been fully demonstrated, it is confidently believed that when fully investigated it will be found in sufficient quantities to be of considerable commercial importance.

Three railroads—namely, the Santa Fe, the Frisco, and the Katy—furnish transportation facilities to the people of Pawnee County, and enable them to reach any desirable market in a reasonably short time.

Flouring mills with all the latest improvements are located at Pawnee and Blackburn. Elevators of sufficient capacity for handling all the surplus grain are to be found at practically all railroad points. Cotton gins of the latest and improved kinds are operated at Pawnee, Blackburn, Cleveland, Jennings, Terlton, Meramac, Sinnett, Keystone, and Skedee.

The Pawnee Indian school at Pawnee, the county seat of this county, is worthy of special mention, and is one of the best governed and regulated institutions of its kind to be found anywhere.

The Congregational College located at Jennings is now beginning its second year under the most favorable and promising conditions.

Pawnee County adds its share to the progress and prosperity of this magnificent Territory, and its citizens will each year bring full measure and continue to add to the greatness of Oklahoma.

The school population is 5,077. There are 200 quarter sections of school land in the county.

The value of county property is placed as follows:

Court-house	\$17, 000
Jail and cells.....	6, 000
Grounds	20, 000
Safes and other furniture.....	1, 000
Bridges	50, 000
132 acres of land (not poor farm).....	1, 000
Total	95, 000

Assessed valuation of all property as equalized by the Territorial board is \$3,639,963.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes.....	\$46, 097. 84
Amount of county warrants outstanding	1, 943. 08
Total aggregate indebtedness of county.....	34, 267. 75
Total amount of taxable property.....	2, 773, 182. 00
Amount of floating indebtedness.....	2, 267. 75
Amount of bonded indebtedness.....	32, 000. 00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds.....	34, 267. 75
Amount of sinking fund on hand.....	1, 838. 45
Amount of tax collected.....	30, 458. 97

Rate of taxation levied, 20 mills.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Weekly.—Pawnee: Times-Democrat, Courier-Dispatch. Cleveland: Triangle, Enterprise. Ralston: Free Press, Reflector. Jennings: News. Blackburn: Flashlight. Quay: Transcript.

PAYNE COUNTY.

[Frank J. Wikoff.]

Payne County, which has an estimated population of 22,000 people, is located in the northern portion of Oklahoma, and extends from the Santa Fe Railway on the west to the line of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, on the east, thus embracing the area in Oklahoma best adapted from the standpoint of soil and climate to grow successfully all the crops grown within the Territory. The general topography of the country is slightly rolling, but being traversed by small streams has extensive valley lands with rich level bottoms, and in the northeastern portion a great deal of perfectly smooth prairie land.

Its agricultural opportunities are almost unlimited, and lack only the intelligent farmer for their highest development. The soil is deep, and except in the western portion, where the reddish soil is found, for the most part, is black or dark brown upon the surface.

The average rainfall of Payne County, as shown by the records of the agricultural experiment station at Stillwater, for the past ten years has been 33 inches. Throughout the eastern portion of the county corn is the principal crop and is as sure a crop in that portion as in any part of the great southwest, the creek bottom lands having grown successful corn crops for twelve years out of fourteen. Throughout the other portions of the county wheat, oats, and cotton are all grown equally as well. Broom corn, Kaffir corn, castor beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and melons are also successful crops, and extensively grown in some localities. The county is proving also one of the best fruit-growing districts in the Territory, the eastern portion being particularly adapted to apples, of which the Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, Winesap, and Arkansas Black are the most successful varieties. Peaches are grown everywhere in abundance, the Elberta, Crawfords, and Old Mixon being among the best varieties. Apricots, plums, pears, and grapes, particularly the latter, are grown abundantly.

Present conditions in Payne County are about equally as well adapted to stock raising as to agriculture, and with the diversified character of the soil they will probably always remain so. In addition to the native grass pasture, Bermuda grass is proving wonderfully successful as a summer pasture, and alfalfa is grown successfully in many parts of the county.

The Cimarron River traverses the entire county from east to west, and the Stillwater nearly three-fourths of its length. Both streams have numerous tributaries, many of which have their sources in springs which are found here and there over the county. All the streams and the adjoining slopes are covered with timber, and on the higher lands in many places are found the post oak and black jack. Much of the timber is very fine, and many sawmills continually turn out large quantities of native lumber. The varieties found are the white oak, burr oak, post oak, the American white elm, red elm, black walnut, pecan, sycamore, ash, Kentucky coffee bean, and honey locust. In the middle and western portions of the county both the red and white sandstone is found, much of which is well suited for building material. The eastern portion is traversed by limestone, and the soil is the characteristic rich black color of the limestone countries.

The largest town in the county is Stillwater, which is the county seat, and the seat of the agricultural and mechanical college of the Territory, with which is connected the agricultural experiment station. These institutions are fostered and maintained by the Federal Government, and have annual appropriations from that source of \$40,000 per annum, while the annual endowment from the Territory amounts to about \$22,000. The college owns 320 acres of land adjoining the city of Stillwater, with nearly \$100,000 invested in buildings and something over that amount in equipment. The enrollment of students is nearing the 500 mark. The city has also 3 fine public school buildings, and maintains an exceptionally good high school. A good system of waterworks, and an electric-light plant in connection therewith, belong to the city, and afford excellent service to her people. There are 3 national banks, 3 cotton gins, 2 elevators, 1 fine flouring mill of 500 barrels daily capacity, an ice plant, 2 brick plants, and 1 creamery.

The other important towns of the county are Cushing, with a population of about 800, in the southeastern portion of the county; Ripley with about 300 and Perkins with 500 in the southern portion, and Glencoe with about 400 people in the northeastern portion. Each of them are nice little business towns, with the usual accompaniment of banks, cotton gins, elevators, etc. The county also has five or six small country post-offices. These are gradually being sup-

planted, however, by the rural free-delivery route service, of which latter Stillwater has 6 routes; Perkins, 4; Cushing, 3; Ripley, 3; Glencoe, 3.

The Pioneer Telephone Company reaches every town in the Territory, and has a city exchange system in Stillwater with 350 'phones in use. The towns of Ripley, Cushing, and Perkins have small private exchange systems. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas long-distance telephone system also reaches Stillwater.

Throughout the level portions of the county the country roads are very good, but in the other portions much work remains to be done to make good roads, and great interest is awakening in the good-roads movement now being agitated. The county is putting in a great many excellent iron bridges. Something like 40 such bridges have already been put in, and contracts are now being carried out for about 25 more.

Oil and gas have been found in paying quantities close to Payne County, and drilling is in progress at present at both Stillwater and Cushing. A large percentage of the lands of the county have been leased for this purpose, and many companies are preparing to put down wells in the eastern portion of the county at once. Coal has been found in small quantities in many places in the eastern portion of the county, but no development in a profitable way has yet been made. Copper, zinc, and lead have also been found in the northwestern part of the county, and some mining has been done and considerable rich ore found. It is doubtful, however, if the quantity is sufficient to make it a paying proposition.

The Santa Fe Railway has two lines running clear through the county, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway crosses the southeastern portion with its new line from Coffeyville, Kans., to Guthrie and Oklahoma City.

The one remarkable fact concerning Payne County is that its location is such that it raises equally well every product raised successfully within the borders of the Territory.

The area of Payne County is 484,000 square acres. The court-house is valued at \$5,000, its furnishings at \$2,000, the jail and steel cells at \$4,100, and the ground on which they are located at \$5,000.

The county poor farm is valued at \$5,000, and the steel and wooden bridges throughout the county at \$100,000.

There are 8,227 persons of school age, 102 school districts, and 198 quarter sections of school land in the county.

The total assessed valuation of property in the county, as equalized by Territorial board of equalization, is \$3,488,660.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes	\$41,039.37
Total aggregate indebtedness of county	79,000.00
Total amount of taxable property	3,745,153.00
Amount of bonded indebtedness	78,000.00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds (poor farm)	1,000.00
Amount of sinking fund on hand	6,673.82
Amount of taxes collected	134,459.35

Rate of tax levied, 10.75 mills.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—Stillwater: Democrat.

Weekly.—Stillwater: Gazette, Advance, Common People. Perkins: Journal. Cushing: Herald, Independent. Glencoe: Mirror. Yale: Lance. Quay: Transcript.

Monthly.—Stillwater: College paper.

POTTAWOTAMIE COUNTY.

[J. L. Merritt.]

In the southeast corner of the Territory is situated the prosperous county of Pottawatomie, one of the most populous and progressive counties of Oklahoma. Its area is 501,000 acres. The general contour of her surface is undulating, but not rough. Her face is cut from west to east by the waters of the North Canadian River, Little River, and Salt Creek. The former is capable of great water-power development. The turbulent waters of the South Canadian River wash her southern shores. Numerous small springs dot her surface, and a goodly supply of pure, cold soft water is found at a depth of from 15 to 50 feet.

Agriculturally she possesses great possibilities in diversified farming. Here all the cereals are successfully grown in profusion. Vegetables attain in both size and quality to a high state of perfection, and tame grasses and clovers are becoming plentiful and popular. The Elberta and kindred strains are the best and most profitable peach, some growing to the enormous size of 12 inches in circumference. The popular apple is found in the Ben Davis, Arkansas Black, Mammoth Black Twig, and similar hardy growers and safe shippers.

Being about 30 inches annually, the average rainfall insures bountiful crops without irrigation, and guarantees to the roving herds of blooded cattle a luxuriant growth of native grass and a fresh supply of running water. But the cattle industry is being rapidly supplanted by the "man with the hoe," for which the county is better adapted.

The north half of the county is nearly level prairie, interspersed with beautiful wooded parks of oak, walnut, cottonwood, pecan, and elm. The south half is more hilly, and was originally one vast forest of various timbers, some of which are quite valuable for building purposes. Building stone and sand are found throughout the county.

Although but 12 years old Pottawatomie County boasts a population of 50,000. Within her borders are 30 towns, from the cross-road post-office to metropolitan Shawnee of 15,000 souls, all enjoying prosperity. Her school children number 13,000, and they are taught by efficient teachers in 180 rooms. Both her business and public school facilities are excellent.

In manufactories this county is making rapid strides. Cotton gins, sawmills, and corn burrs are found in almost every township, and in Shawnee and Tecumseh, the county seat, are heard the buzzing wheels of cotton gins, cotton-seed-oil mills, compresses, electric motors, canning factories, flour mills, roundhouses, machine shops, bottling works, shirt and overall factories, ice freezers, gas factories, and many other labor-employing industries too numerous to mention.

The county enjoys a complete telephone system (Bell and independent companies) throughout her confines, and by the operation of 10 rural free-delivery routes (3 from Shawnee, 3 from Tecumseh, 3 from McLoud, and 1 from Romulus) about 1,000 families are accommodated with daily mail.

On account of the high grades, the sandy soil, the frequent rains, and inadequate road laws, the condition of the public highways is deplorable, the radical betterment of which is promised only in the passage by Congress of the "good roads appropriation bill," the use of convict work thereon, and the bestowing upon the Territory the privilege of statehood. The county has recently been organized by township clubs into a good-roads association, and much interest has been aroused by local agitation and the liberal distribution of good-roads literature by the road inquiry office at Washington.

The prospects for oil, coal, and gas are flattering, as revealed by test wells being sunk. Sand and brick clay abounds.

In railroad facilities Pottawatomie County is liberally blessed, both really and prospectively. Two roads, Rock Island (Choctaw) and "Katy" (Missouri, Kansas and Texas), traverse the county from east to west, and the Choctaw and Santa Fe from north to south. Two other lines have been surveyed diagonally across the county, which, if built, will cross each other near the center of the county between Shawnee and Tecumseh.

The two particular products of the county that are truly remarkable are the cotton crop and the potato shipment. The former amounts to 50,000 bales annually, worth about \$3,000,000. Of the latter, 250,000 bushels were shipped from the county this year up to July 1, which brought to the raisers \$175,000. The second potato crop will be equally as valuable.

Two features of this county that are truly remarkable are: First, the continued prosperity of Shawnee; second, the renewed activity of Tecumseh, the pretty, pushing county seat of prosperous Pottawatomie.

The school population is 12,846, the number of school districts 118, and the number of quarter sections of school land 168.

County property is valued as follows:

Court-house -----	\$25, 000
Jail -----	5, 000
Grounds -----	7, 000
Safes and furnishings -----	5, 000
Poor farm -----	5, 000
Bridges -----	5, 000
Total -----	52, 000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes-----	\$61, 689. 28
Total aggregate indebtedness of county-----	66, 200. 00
Total amount of taxable property-----	4, 020, 185. 00
Amount of bonded indebtedness-----	50, 000. 00
Amount of sinking fund on hand -----	7, 976. 14
Amount of taxes collected-----	208, 866. 20

Rate of tax levied, 14 mills.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Daily.—Shawnee: Quill, Herald, Evening News.

Weekly.—Tecumseh: Republican, Democrat, Standard. Shawnee: Quill, Herald, News, Labor World. McLoud: Sunbeam, Standard. Asher: Altruist. Earlboro: Times. Waunette: Journal, Winner.

Monthly.—Sacred Heart Indian Mission: Indian Advocate.

ROGER MILLS COUNTY.

[George W. Seifert.]

The area of this county is 757,000 acres. In general, the topography of the county is somewhat hilly, though there are large areas of comparatively level tracts, with occasional quarter sections where the entire 160 can be put to the plow. The rougher portions are along the breaks of the streams, the smooth lands being the higher levels between the streams. Of these streams, the North Fork of the Red River marks the southern boundary of the county, and the lands along this stream and its tributaries are more level, or, perhaps, properly speaking, more smoothly undulating than those adjacent to the Washita River, which flows through the northern portion of the county.

The third largest stream, a tributary of the Washita, beginning in the central-western portion of the county, is called Sandstone, and flows in a north-easterly direction, and between these three and their tributaries the agricultural lands of the county have been almost entirely taken up. As an illustration of the extent to which this is the case, we take the municipal township of Berlin as an example. Its location is nearly central in the county, being 12 miles wide by 13 long. In this entire township there are only four 40-acre tracts open to original filings.

The soil composing these lands is, in the main, a sandy loam, the higher levels being a light sand, followed on the next lower levels by a red sand, this being intermixed with the light of the higher and a tendency to clay, or what are termed "light lands," on the lower levels, while the lowest, next the Washita and North Fork, are again white sand. In fertility all of this land compares favorably with that of any of the Great Plains region. Owing to the fact that these lands have been so completely taken up for agricultural purposes, stock raising is an industry of the past, except in small bunches. Up to about the years 1898 to 1900 these lands were inclosed by cattle owners in large tracts under drift fences, virtually dividing the county into something like half a dozen large pastures, in which cattle were bred and fattened for the market on the native grasses of the county, and though these lands were opened to homestead settlement in April, 1893, it was not until about 1899 that settlers, finding out their agricultural value, began coming in large numbers, and to-day at least one-fourth of the entire acreage is turned to the plow.

While the streams of the county are not large, they have the peculiarity of carrying an underflow, which shows in never-failing pools the entire length of their course, tributaries included. This underflow is also indicated by the wells dug all over the county. In these it is sometimes necessary to go to a depth of 100 feet in the western part of the county before a sufficient supply of water is found. In the central and eastern portion the average depth is from 20 to 30 feet, the water being clear and soft. The numerous springs found are also indicative of this underflow, and many speak of their land as being sub-irrigated.

While the streams of the county were at one time well skirted with timber, the exigencies of the early settlers soon made way with it, and to-day there are but few bodies of saw timber left. Of these, the larger portion is cottonwood and walnut. Wood lots are to be found on nearly all the tributaries,

and are a mixture of elm, cottonwood, walnut, box elder, hackberry, and coffee bean.

The stone outcroppings along the breaks are nearly all of red sandstone, much of which has been used for building purposes and found very durable.

Owing to the fact that the tests of the agricultural value of these lands are still in their infancy, not much can be said of their value.

Peaches have, as in most of the Territory, received the most attention, and have done well. Some apples were exhibited at the county fair held in Berlin in 1903, the first raised in the county. Grapes, blackberries, and dewberries are so far showing a luxuriant growth and abundant production.

The most successful products of the soil have so far been cotton, corn, milo maize, Kaffir, millet, wheat, and oats.

But one railroad crosses Roger Mills County, the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, now owned by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. Since its advent, in 1901, two towns have sprung into existence, Elk City and Sayre. Of these, Elk City is the largest town in the county. Sayre has a population of 700, followed by Cheyenne, the county seat, located in the northern part of the county, with a population of 500. Each of these towns supports a large school, while the county itself is divided into more than 80 school districts, with a school-house and teacher for each. Churches are also numerous, not only in the towns, but several are also found in the country districts. Elk City and Sayre each have 2 cotton-ginning plants, and Cheyenne has 1. A number of small custom grist mills are to be found through the county, and a large flouring mill was erected at Sayre this year, while both Sayre and Elk City have grain elevators. Scattered throughout the county are no less than 20 post-offices, which are connected by star-route connection with the railroad offices. A rural free delivery has also been established from Sayre, supplying patrons in a northwesterly direction from that town, and several more routes are in contemplation. Telephone systems are also to be found. The principal towns and offices connected are Elk City, Sayre, Cheyenne, and Berlin.

The roads of the county are in more than usually good condition for a new county. The main roads north and south and east and west have been worked and bridged, and others are following.

Indications are favorable for coal, oil, and gas in many parts of the county, and much may be expected from future developments.

The population of the county, according to the assessor's returns for 1904, is a little over 15,000.

The altitude averages about 2,300, making the nights cool and pleasant no matter how warm the days may be.

While this county has been comparatively a recent addition to the Territory, its brilliant agricultural prospects, together with the enterprising class of citizens who are making homes within its borders, are fast putting it in the front ranks of its sister counties.

The value of the court-house has been placed at \$2,000, its safes and furnishings at \$1,500, jail and cells at \$2,500, and court-house grounds at \$1,000.

The bridges of the county are valued at \$10,000.

There are 5,120 persons of school age, 78 school districts, and 265 quarter sections of school land in the county.

The valuation placed by the assessor on all property in the county is \$1,630,259.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes	\$24,994.61
Amount of county warrants outstanding	41.00
Total aggregate indebtedness of county	38,982.73
Total amount of taxable property	1,630,259.00
Amount of floating indebtedness, judgments	1,391.73
Amount of bonded indebtedness	37,550.00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds	38,982.73
Amount of sinking fund on hand	1,156.94
Amount of taxes collected	53,357.87

Rate of tax levied, 19 mills.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Weekly.—Cheyenne: Sunbeam, Star. Elk City: Roger Mills Democrat, Elk City Democrat, Record. Sayre: Headlight, Standard.

WASHITA COUNTY.

[Robert Steele.]

Washita County is 24 miles wide and 42 miles long, and has a population of about 25,000 people. Its area is 645,440 square acres.

The country is a beautiful prairie, some parts perfectly level and others gently undulating, with soil very fertile, of red sandy loam. The annual rainfall is about 30 inches.

Almost every variety of fruit grows well, most attention being given to apples, peaches, and plums.

Stock raising is not now carried on as extensively as it was a few years ago, the greater part of the land being devoted to agriculture.

The Washita River flows through the county from north to south, which, with its many tributaries, furnishes abundant water supply for stock and other purposes. Many springs are in the west part of the county, furnishing never-failing streams of clear water. Several varieties of timber grow on the banks of these streams, none of which are in sufficient quantities for lumber.

In many parts of the county are found large deposits of building stone, mostly red sandstone.

The largest town is Cordell, the county seat, which has a population of 1,500. The public school building is an eight-room stone structure. Four hundred pupils were in attendance last year.

There are two banks, one of them a national, occupying a two-story pressed-brick building, and the other, a private bank, will soon be doing business in its new building, which when completed will cost \$12,000.

The Board of Education of the Reformed Church of America in New York City have obtained a site and will at once erect a \$10,000 academy building in Cordell.

Foss is a town of about 1,000 people, located in the northwest part of Washita County, on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad. There are several other smaller towns and post-offices, among which are Bessie, Rocky, Canute, Wood, Sentinel, Dill, Cloud Chief, Shelly, Korn, Colony, Seger, and Cowden.

The Washita Valley Telephone Company connects all towns in the county and adjoining counties.

Two rural free-delivery routes run out of Cordell, and petitions are now before the Department asking for 4 more.

Cotton gins are located in the county as follows: Two at Cordell and 2 at Foss. One at each of the following towns: Bessie, Rocky, Dill, Wood, Canute, and Cowden.

A large flouring mill of 300 barrels capacity is located at Cordell, also 1 at Foss. Cordell has 3 grain elevators.

Wheat, corn, broom corn, oats, cotton, and alfalfa are the principal crops.

Railroad facilities are afforded all parts of the county by the Rock Island along the south line, and by the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf along the north line, and the 'Frisco traversing the county from north to south. The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient also crosses the county from north to south, but is not yet in operation.

There are 7,541 persons of school age, 103 school districts, and 256 quarter sections of school land in the county.

The assessed valuation for 1904 is \$2,463,028, as equalized by Territorial board of equalization. The county court-house is valued at \$3,000, and the block of ground on which it is located \$1,000. The jail and cells, together with real estate, are valued at \$1,300, and the bridges of all kinds in the county at \$40,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes.....	\$13, 601. 76
Amount of county warrants outstanding.....	100. 00
Total amount of taxable property.....	2, 269, 957. 00
Amount of bonded indebtedness.....	78, 000. 00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds.....	78, 100. 00
Amount of sinking fund on hand.....	4, 518. 19
Amount of taxes collected for county purposes.....	27, 148. 90

Rate of tax levied, 10.2 mills.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Weekly.—Cordell: Herald-Sentinel, Beacon, News, Oklahoma Vorwarts (German). Foss: Enterprise. Canute: Banner.

WOODS COUNTY.

[A. C. Beeman.]

Woods County has a population of 66,650. Area, 1,732,000 square acres. The surface is generally a gently rolling prairie, diversified here and there with small streams emptying into the two rivers of the county, the Salt Fork of the Arkansas in the northern part of the county, which has a southeasterly course, and the Cimarron, which enters the county in the center of the west line and runs southeast and leaves the county near the southeast corner. The extreme northwest part of the county is rough, and south of the Cimarron River is a cluster of hills known as the Glass Mountains and containing immense beds of gypsum and probably other valuable deposits of mineral.

The soil is generally a dark reddish brown in color and of a sandy loam shading off into districts more or less sandy.

The soil is fertile and adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, oats, broom corn, cane, Kaffir corn, and fruits, such as the apple, peach, plum, and grape.

The county was originally considered a cattle country, being covered with a luxuriant growth of buffalo, blue-stem, and bunch grass; but to-day the wheat, corn, broom-corn, and alfalfa fields have taken the place of the large herds of cattle, and the county is rapidly becoming one of the leading sections of the country in agriculture.

The county is well watered, having besides the two rivers above named numerous smaller streams in all directions fed by springs which empty into these two main water courses.

The most noted of these inferior streams is the famous Eagle Chief, draining a large area of very fertile and productive land and emptying into the Cimarron 14 miles south of the center of the county.

There is a belt of timber on either side of the Cimarron, valuable only for fuel and posts.

The towns of the county are Alva, the county seat. Alva has a splendid public school building and system, and also the Northwestern Normal School, one of the best institutions of the kind in the Southwest.

Carmen is the next town in size and is in the center of the county. It has a fine two-story brick schoolhouse and a public school system and corps of teachers worthy of a town of several times the population. Carmen also has the advantage of three railroads.

Other towns are Cherokee, Ingersoll, Byron, Cleo, Fairview, Ringwood, Helena, Aline, Waynoka, and other still smaller towns. Most of these towns have good school buildings and all have ample accommodation for the school children of their locality.

There are post-offices all over the county, and most of the railroad towns are establishing rural free-delivery routes, so that there is no section of the county but what can be quickly and easily reached by mail.

The Southwestern Telephone Company has a line of telephones through the center of the county from north to south, and there are two independent lines in the county besides the lines owned and operated by the farmers of various sections of the county, so that most parts of the county are easily reached by telephone, and particularly the east half of the county. Nearly every town in the county has connection with the outside world by telephone.

The country roads are generally good, and the public interest in keeping them good and making them better is growing.

Woods County has six railroads—The Santa Fe running across the northwest corner of the county, entering on the north boundary near the center line and running southwest and leaving the county near the center line on the west boundary; the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient (or Orient) running clear through the central part of the county from north to south; the Choctaw Northern through practically the same part of the county, with a branch from Ingersoll to Alva; the Arkansas Valley and Western entering the county on the east line 5 miles south of the center line and running in a northwesterly course across the county, crossing the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient and the Choctaw Northern at Carmen and forming a junction with the Santa Fe at

Avard, which is 7 miles north of the center line; the Rock Island in the southeast part of the county, and the Frisco also in the southeast part of the county.

There are 15,397 persons of school age, 280 school districts, and 1,223 quarters of school land in the county.

The total assessed valuation of all property in Woods County is \$7,118,533.

Property owned by the county is valued as follows:

Jail	-----	\$2,500
Real estate	-----	1,500
Safes and furniture	-----	3,000
County bridges	-----	43,000

WOODWARD COUNTY.

[S. B. Laune.]

Estimated population, 30,000. Its area is 2,124,000 acres. General topography of the county, northeast quarter rough and rolling, with high divides and narrow valleys. The southeast corner rolling and undulating, with good, rich soil, including a sandy strip 2 to 5 miles wide, covered with black-jacks and running in a southeasterly direction to the southeast corner of the county. The soil in the eastern part of the county is mostly of a heavy red loam and strong; the western half of the county level and rolling and undulating, all tillable, and varying from a red loam to a black loam. The county has passed from a stock country to an agricultural country within the last three years, and all the desirable Government land has been filed upon.

Our annual rainfall, according to statistics kept by the United States Government at Camp Supply, averaged a little over 26 inches for a period of a little over six years, and there are peach trees at Camp Supply now over 25 years old and in a bearing condition, showing the remarkable vitality of peach trees in this locality.

Native fruits are persimmons, plums, wild cherries, wild currants, and grapes; while among the cultivated varieties peaches, pears, apples, apricots, nectarines, blackberries, plums, and mulberries are doing especially well, and a number of fair-sized orchards have been planted, which promise to disprove the opinion generally held that apples will not do well in this county.

Along the streams are ranges of sand hills, which make stock raising particularly profitable in those regions, while the valleys and level land are more profitable for farming.

The native grasses are buffalo grass and summer grass or flat-blade grass, both being rich and succulent.

Woodward County is especially well watered, having three principal streams, the Cimarron, Wolf, and North Canadian rivers, with numerous tributaries which run a part of the year, and a great many springs along the tributaries and principal streams. Two irrigating ditches are taken from the Cimarron in the northwest part of the county, and the land is wonderfully productive under said ditches. There is no waterpower in Woodward County that has been utilized up to the present time.

We have timber consisting of walnut, cottonwood, oak, hackberry, elm, ash, willow, china berry, and small varieties of brush, also cedar, and a large quantity of black locust trees that are being planted by the people of the county. The surplus timber of the county has been worked up by the sawmills. We have the red sandstone and limestone, both good for foundations, but hard to work for building purposes.

Woodward is the largest city in the county and the county seat, while Mooreland and Gage are the next in size. Woodward County has 234 school districts and a school population of 8,500.

In the vicinity of Woodward there are a few small tomato-canning establishments.

The Home Telephone Company, of Woodward, organized by home capitalists, extends over Woodward County, north, south, east, and west, and the line is being extended as required by the citizens. The line reaches from Woodward to Fort Supply, Mutual, Shattuck, Mooreland, Gage, and, in fact, all the towns in the county.

Rural routes run from Woodward to all points in the county off the railroad, and arrangements have been made whereby the farmers can get their mail at

frequent points along the routes, there having been boxes put up for that purpose.

The roads are in poor condition, and an effort is being made to purchase some good road machinery, in order that we may have good roads. There are three bridges across the North Canadian River, besides numerous other small bridges across the smaller streams.

Our mineral resources are undeveloped as yet.

The most remarkable product of our county is the grape. This seems to be the natural home of this fruit. A crop is seldom missed of the domestic grape, and the quality is very fine. The vines are very vigorous growers and bear very full. Their cultivation could be made exceedingly profitable. Also the production of broom corn, the soil and the climate being especially adapted to the cultivation and marketing of this crop, also castor beans. These crops never miss, and for poultry raising no better location can be found.

We have one railroad, a part of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system, known as the Southern Kansas, which runs diagonally across the county from Kiowa, Kans., to Higgins, Tex. We have a great deal of railroad prospecting coming from almost every point of the compass, but how soon they will materialize time alone will determine. The most important in contemplation is the one running from Oklahoma City through Woodward County and the city of Woodward, on northwest through Fort Supply. This road would give us connection directly with the Gulf of Mexico, and enable us to exchange the products of northwest Oklahoma with central Oklahoma, and give us deep-water rates to the Gulf, and also cheap fuel from the northwest, all of which is much to be desired and highly important auxiliaries in the future development of this country.

The court-house building is valued at \$4,100 and safes and other furnishings at \$7,000, the jail at \$3,700, and the grounds on which all are located at \$1,500. The value of the bridges in the county is placed at \$14,000.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

Weekly.—Woodward: News, Bulletin, Dispatch. Gage: Record. Curtis: Courier. Fort Supply: Republican. Mutual: Enterprise. Quinlan: Mirror. Mooreland: Leader. Shattuck: Homesteader.

Semimonthly.—Woodward: Live Stock Inspector.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COUNTY.

Total amount expended for county purposes-----	\$49,422.03
Amount of county warrants outstanding-----	10,731.72
Total aggregate indebtedness of county-----	58,460.16
Total amount of taxable property-----	2,805,435.00
Amount of floating indebtedness-----	660.16
Amount of bonded indebtedness-----	25,000.00
Outstanding indebtedness of all kinds-----	58,460.16
Amount of sinking fund on hand-----	5,345.83
Amount of taxes collected-----	116,915.17

Rate of tax levied, 26.5 mills.

ace, an increased in comparison to is also to be noted s the efficiency is bly increased, bect that the Glover e rapidly than the amber process.

nt invention is to s by providing a ones separated in other aside from tower heretofore o employ a num- general operation, complete and ef- be made available ssible in the pro-

ed for the decom- uric acid rises pro- me poorer in SO_2 . f course commer- long as the excess great, so that the be obtained with ole in practice.

siderably varied. t of flues, towers, reen Glover tower ected to the Glover ken to establish es in said inter- e introduction of es. Inasmuch as e traversed in the y the gases alone, pt of course take over effect.

or the practice of n the accompany- er, merely exhibit hereof, which is e of illustration e of limiting the o the specific ar- strated.

wings, Figure 1 apparatus adapt- vention, certain eing exhibited as sents a top plan l 5 represent sec-

indicate similar l views.

acid-resisting material. These chambers re- ceive from the supply-flue F' the hot gases from a pyrites furnace or furnaces, which in their passage through the chambers D E heat externally the tubes contained therein. After passing through the chambers D E the fur- nace-gases having parted with a portion of their heat enter the lower portion of the Glover tower A at a temperature of but 160° to 190° centigrade, which is more than sufficient to effect complete denitration. The gases, as usual, pass upwardly through the Glover tower A, meeting on their way upward the customary downwardly-trickling mixture of nitrose and dilute acid. As in every Glover tower a complete Glover zone, with alternate upward and downward movement of the re- agents, is established—to wit, first, an upper zone for the formation of nitroxyl, which I have indicated in the drawings by the letters $\bar{O} Z$, because of the oxidizing action taking place therein, and, second, a lower or reduc- ing zone for denitration, (indicated by the letters R Z.)

Up to a certain limit the colder the “oxi- dizing zone” the more NO molecules are com- pelled each time to move downward to be combined into nitroxylsulfuric acid. For the obtaining and maintenance of the ideal low temperature cooling-pipes *f*, of acid-re- sisting material, are inserted in the upper part of the towers, around which pipes a cir- culation of cold air or cold liquid is main- tained.

The condensation of steam in the upper part of the tower (and the consequent pre- mature beginning of denitration and accom- panying diminution of the active reaction- space) is not to be feared, for the reason that at the temperatures of admission of 200° cen- tigrade and thereunder prevailing in my ap- paratus much less steam is present than at the admission-temperatures of 350° to 450° centigrade of the ordinary Glover tower and because sprinkling acid of corresponding strength (57° to 58° Baumé) may be selected, so that any precipitated or condensed water would be used up at once to bind the new H_2SO_4 . The unconverted gases (NO , SO_2 , O) and a small quantity of H_2O escape at the upper part of the tower A and pass down- ward through the pipe *g*. On their downward course they are subjected to mixing and cool- ing, for which latter purpose the pipe *g* may be conveniently provided with a cooling- jacket *g'*, through which cold water from a

the preheater D, whence the flow is through the narrow heating pipes *a* into the lower portion *j*, the transformation into H_2SO_4 taking place according to the Glover equation. Therefore in this way a second pair of oxidizing and reducing zones is established during the simple onward travel of the gas mixture and with the advantage that the fifty per cent. greater efficiency of the Glover equation is obtained.

A portion of the acid formed in D collects on the bottom of that chamber and may be drawn off through the opening *k*. On account of its high concentration it is high in nitrose—*i. e.*, it must pass through the Glover tower for denitration, in this manner bringing the sprinkling acid up to the desired strength of 57° to 58° Baumé.

From D the gas mixture heated up to from 170° to 200° centigrade enters through the pipe *m*. The lower portion of the Glover tower B issues from the top of said tower into the downtake *g*² and thence into the preheater E, which latter corresponds in all respects with the like preheater D. From preheater E it passes by pipe *p* into the lower part of the Glover tower C and thence through the downtake *g*³ into the first of the series of Lunge-Rohrmann towers FGH and Gay-Lussac tower I, escaping finally through the exhaust-blower K. It will of course be understood that the towers B and C and the downtakes *g*² and *g*³ are provided with like cooling devices as the tower A and downtake *g* and that the plate-towers may be replaced by lead-chambers. By thus dividing up and utilizing at suitable places the heat of the gases from the pyrites-furnaces and by the expedient of alternately cooling said gases it has been made possible to conduct the gas mixture through three complete Glover towers each having one pair of oxidizing and reducing zones with up-and-down movement of the agents and in addition thereto two further pairs of oxidizing and reducing zones with simple onward travel of the gas. It is self-evident that it is also possible to substitute for the heat of the pyrites-furnace gases direct heating or heating by fire-tubes from any furnace-stack flue, although in that event, with the danger that should any of the heating-tubes burst, a portion of the Glover gases would be drawn through the burst tube or tubes and pass off into the stack. Therefore for absolute security it is desirable in the present arrangement to make use of the heat of the pyrites-

according to the obtained. It is to duct the remaining or chambers and desired to dispense lieu thereof to employ mann plate-towers.

Having thus described I claim is—

1. The method consisting in condensing gases through a plate-tower and through alternating zones intermediate of successively as described.

2. The method consisting in condensing gases through a plate-tower and through alternating zones intermediate of successively higher, the poorer acid and the richest substantially as described.

3. The method consisting in passing a plurality of Glover towers in series heating a gas mixture by the heat from their heat from the gases; substantially as described.

4. The method consisting in passing a plurality of Glover towers in series heating and cooling said towers, the heat from the waste heat from the waste and in inverse order of the series; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in presence of two

Witnesses:

HENRY H.

WALDEMAR

729,644. TAKE-UP LOOMS. Jonas N. to Draper Company of Maine. Filed I (No model.)

To all whom it may concern: Be it known that



20°

19°



MAP
OF
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Compiled from the Official Records of the General Land Office and
from data on file in the Executive Office of the Territory,
to accompany the Annual Report of the
GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY.
1904

Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office and other sources
under the direction of
FRANK BOND,
Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O.

Scale 1 inch = 12 Miles.

LEGEND.

- U.S. Land Offices
- Rail Roads constructed
- do proposed
- Roads and Trails

OKLAHOMA

State Capital and County Seats
 Of each of the 77 counties
 are indicated by

THE FOLLOWING

is

the number of the county in which

it is

located

in the

state

of

the

state of Oklahoma

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1905.



REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.



WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1905.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Guthrie, Okla., September 15, 1905.

SIR: Complying with instructions contained in your communication dated June 7, 1905, I have the honor to submit my report of the affairs and wonderful development of the Territory of Oklahoma for the year ended June 30, 1905.

PART I.

For convenience of reference the contents of this report have been arranged and classified in two parts.

Part I contains miscellaneous matter of general interest, several topics being treated by persons who, because of their occupation or familiarity with the subject, are peculiarly fitted to impart information.

Statehood.	Oklahoma granite industry.
Population.	Forestry.
Immigration.	Wichita Forest Reserve.
Commerce.	Value of farm lands.
Manufacturing.	Practical irrigation.
Crop outlook for 1905.	Public highways.
Agriculture.	Railways.
Agriculture statistics.	Railroad building.
Fruit growing.	Railroads chartered.
Truck gardening.	Telegraph and telephone.
Grape growing	Newspapers.
Nursery inspection.	Churches and fraternal societies.
Live stock.	Territorial institutions of learning.
Live-stock association.	School-fund apportionment.
Oklahoma at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.	Deaf-and-dumb school.
Assessment of property and taxation.	Reform school.
Apportionment of taxes.	Separate schools.
Total assessed valuation and 1905 tax.	Public and private credit.
Assessment of farm lands.	Building and loan associations.
Assessment of farm lands, by years.	Flour mills and grain elevators.
Assessment of live stock.	Public buildings.
Assessment of town property.	Penitentiary.
Assessment of all property.	Insane.
Cleveland oil field.	Hospital for insane.
Analysis of petroleum found in Oklahoma.	Fort Supply Military Reserve.
	Territorial election.
	Reports of United States officials.

STATEHOOD.

Oklahoma is qualified for and entitled to statehood. There are in the Territory of Oklahoma approximately 800,000 people. These people have come from every part of the United States and represent the best energies and highest possibilities of citizenship peculiar to any and all of the States of the American Republic.

That the people of this Territory are capable of exercising in the highest degree the rights of government is a fact self-evident to all who are conversant with the social conditions which prevail here, where we have a cosmopolitan citizenship representing the very highest standards of intellectual and moral development.

THE TWO TERRITORIES.

For years it has been the opinion of the statehood promoters that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory would ultimately be included in the area of one State. An agitation was first commenced in Oklahoma for immediate statehood for this Territory, with the provision that the Indian Territory should be added when conditions would permit. It became evident that Congress would not admit one Territory without the other.

The sentiment now prevailing in Oklahoma is for immediate joint statehood, and a similar sentiment, beyond question, prevails in the Indian Territory. The proposed State will be very rich in natural resources and possibilities along all lines of development.

The Indian Territory has already demonstrated, even under difficulties, a great capacity for progress. The towns have built with a wonderful rapidity. The population is largely represented by that hardy, energetic class of American citizens who do things and develop Commonwealths when given an opportunity. While the people of the Indian Territory have built cities and made marvelous advancement along many lines, yet they are handicapped by numerous embarrassing conditions. They are deprived of the rights and advantages of government. Their general school facilities throughout the country are limited. They also are devoid of power to provide for roads and highways, as well as many other things essential to a civilized community.

It has been argued that the Indians are not ready for the conditions which will prevail under statehood. The probabilities are that they are as nearly prepared now as they would be at any future time. With a large number of well-educated progressive Indians among them, it is reasonable to believe that former tribal traditions will be soon forgotten, and that these people can and will adjust themselves to the new conditions which will come under statehood, and that they will without much difficulty assume the responsibilities of citizenship. This is especially probable if they have the proper safeguards thrown around them for their protection.

Many of the leaders among the Indians realize that the inevitable is at hand and that the sooner their people learn that "old things have passed away" the better it will be for them.

For years conditions in the various Indian nations have been growing toward statehood and a new order of things. Civilization has placed her hand upon the Indian Territory. The grasp is firm and will never be relinquished. The best way for all heretofore opposing forces would be to step aside and let civilization pursue her destiny without obstacle or hindrance. It is sure to come. Why not now?

Again, there are thousands of people from the States who have gone into the Indian Territory. They have large property interests. They have built towns and cities and have established many of the

institutions of civilization. They are a law-abiding, intelligent, progressive people, and united with the people of Oklahoma would help to develop a great State.

POPULATION.

The population of Oklahoma is cosmopolitan, being composed of people from all States of the Union and from some foreign countries.

No annual census of the adult population having been taken, I am compelled to make use of the school enumeration, which is taken each year in every school district in the Territory and reported to the auditor and superintendent of public instruction for the purpose of making the apportionment of funds accruing to the public schools from rentals of school land.

The annual increase in the enumeration of pupils is not less than 5 per cent. The enumeration of 1903 showed 193,673 pupils of school age. In 1904 there were 204,716. Complete reports are in for 1905 from the districts in 20 counties, showing the usual increase, which will make the school population for 1905, 215,000.

The ratio heretofore found to exist between the school population and the total population in many of our cities and school districts is 3.75. Using this ratio and making ample allowance for inaccuracies, I feel confident in stating that the total population of Oklahoma at this time is now about 800,000.

The number of foreign born is not over 5 per cent. Illiteracy is confined largely to the old negroes (ex-slaves) and full-blood Indians, the younger element of both races having for many years had the benefits of our free schools. The percentage of illiteracy is not over 2 per cent.

IMMIGRATION.

There has been a steady increase in the population during the past year. Immigration from the States and other Territories less favored has been continuous for many years. In the counties of Beaver and Woodward 427,777 acres have been filed upon by the homesteader. The counties in the western part of the Territory, where formerly the cattleman held sway, have of late years given substantial evidence of their ability to raise good crops, and as a result much land heretofore used for grazing purposes is now being cultivated by the agriculturist.

The immigration to the Territory by homesteaders during the past year has not been less than 20,000. I base my figures upon the returns from the various land offices. Every city and town has increased in population, and some new towns have been established on the various lines of railway. New industries and manufactories have been established, requiring more or less skilled labor to operate. The large number of residences completed and in course of construction which are to be seen by the casual visitor, not only within the corporate limits of some of our cities, but extending far out into the surrounding suburbs, is convincing evidence of much growth. The character of the citizenship which comes to Oklahoma through its immigration is of the highest type and most desirable. Men and women, with ambition and determination as their capital, as well as those who have elsewhere acquired a competence, have come here to make their homes.

The various railways, through their emigration departments, have during the past year brought thousands of home seekers to the Territory, a large majority of which have been so well pleased with conditions and prospects that they have decided to make their permanent residence here.

COMMERCE.

The facilities for handling the products of the Territory, as well as supplying the demand for goods manufactured elsewhere, are increasing. New lines of railway are being built and still others are projected.

The crude petroleum produced in Pawnee County has been so extensive in quantity that the facilities for shipment were wholly inadequate. Although a pipe line conveys 8,000 gallons per day to outside refineries, it has been found necessary to use large storage tanks, pending better facilities for shipping.

The fruit-raising industry is very extensive, and the shipments have been greater this year than ever before.

Much cement and plaster, derived from the extensive gypsum beds in Blaine, Canadian, Comanche, and Kay counties, has been shipped from the Territory. During the past year the granite quarries located in Greer County have been greatly developed and are now equipped with plants having polishing machines and column cutters and are turning out a product that finds an extensive eastern market.

I gather from the reports furnished me by the various railroads now operating in the Territory that during the past year there have been shipped from the Territory 13,920 carloads of wheat, 8,023 carloads of flour, 2,368 carloads of other feed stuffs, 4,587 carloads of corn, 422,092 bales of cotton, 3,204 carloads of hogs, and 8,569 carloads of cattle, and during the same time there has been shipped into the Territory 14,814 cars of coal, 2,054 cars of farm implements, and 1,626 cars of emigrant goods.

MANUFACTURING.

As the Territory grows older more industries of various kinds find this field an inviting one and establish plants within our borders.

Several large manufacturing establishments in the East have found the demand for their products in the Southwest to be such as to warrant them in installing branch plants in some of our cities in order to better serve their patrons. Among these may be mentioned plow works, a sash, door, and blind manufactory, a shoe factory, cracker and biscuit works, and box factories. There are also meat-packing establishments, canning works, creameries, and many other industries that find an abundance of the raw material, together with an endless demand for the manufactured product.

The excellent railroad facilities possessed by several of our cities for the distribution of goods, low freight rates of competing lines, and the abundance of cheap fuel are features which appeal to the manufacturers of the East and are bringing to the Territory every year concerns whose weekly pay roll amounts to thousands of dollars.

THE CROP OUTLOOK FOR 1905.

The year 1905 has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the Territory. Abundant rains have fallen and the fields have yielded bountiful harvests. While it is true that in some portions of the Territory the wheat crop has not been as heavy as it has been in other years, yet it commands a good price. The farmer is realizing good returns.

The corn crop promises to be the largest ever produced in the history of the Territory. The other crops are generally good.

Oklahoma has a diversity of crops, and it has been the experience of our farmers that when they fail on one crop they generally succeed in raising another.

Taken as a whole, the Territory is in a very prosperous condition. Our citizens are well pleased with existing conditions, and the outlook for the future is indeed most promising.

AGRICULTURE.

[C. A. McNabb, secretary board of agriculture.]

Agriculture is the foundation rock upon which the young giant Commonwealth of Oklahoma stands. Within her borders are produced annually wonderful crops of all the agricultural staples and the numerous minor products indigenous to this latitude.

COTTON.

Following the first opening of Oklahoma lands, and while the land was raw and new, wheat was the chief farm production; then a few citizens of southern origin and inclinations ventured to try cotton growing. The writer enjoys the distinction of having shipped into Oklahoma the first carload of cotton seed for planting. At first it was a serious question whether there would be a sufficient demand in the Territory, small as it was at that time, to warrant the shipping of a whole carload of seed; but the farmers from the North and East, although evincing no love for the fleecy staple, recognizing a possible opportunity to produce some quick money, decided to try a few acres, and, through aid rendered by way of advice from southern neighbors, the fact that cotton could be successfully grown by the northern as well as the southern planter was soon demonstrated. It now occupies a position by the side of wheat and corn in point of productive value in Oklahoma. In fact, it almost doubled in value the production of wheat in 1904. At this writing the crop bids fair to far outdo the wheat crop of 1905. The yield for 1905 promises to exceed 400,000 bales.

CORN.

For some years after the first settlement of Oklahoma corn was not recognized as a highly successful crop, except in very favorable locations, and even then it was not considered as profitable as wheat or cotton. In more recent years, however, with more care being used to prevent planting too thick and by the exercise of better judgment in the selection of seed and the cultivation of the growing crop, and by judicious crop rotation, corn has steadily climbed until it now

crowds cotton for first honors. If a fair price prevails for this year's crop, which is roughly estimated at 50,000,000 bushels, it will have a market value of eighteen to twenty million dollars.

Oklahoma possesses decided advantages over the great corn-producing States of Illinois and Iowa in that the crop is matured by September 1 and is in no danger of killing frost, which does not usually occur before November 1. Numerous instances are known wherein Oklahoma farmers, in their eagerness to demonstrate the capabilities of Oklahoma soil and climate, have successfully grown a crop of corn on land from which a big crop of wheat had been harvested the same year. One instance came to my notice last season where a fine crop of fall turnips was added to this list of productions from the same land. This practice is not general, however, and is not to be recommended. Instead of planting the wheat or oats stubble to corn or any other grain crop, the farmers are fast learning the value and wisdom of planting to cowpeas and following with corn the next year.

OATS.

Oats has been quite a successful crop in Oklahoma. However, the yields for 1903 and 1904 were light in consequence of an attack by rust. The yield of this valuable crop this year has been good, the range being from 50 to 100 bushels per acre.

KAFFIR CORN.

Throughout the whole Territory, but particularly the western half, Kaffir corn is grown quite extensively, and since it is known that this product is the chief constituent of several of our leading breakfast foods, thereby creating a greater demand for the thrashed grain, the acreage will be greatly increased. It, with milo maize, may be truly classed as never-failing crops in Oklahoma.

WHEAT.

Wheat continues to be the leading crop throughout the northern portion of Oklahoma, but it is not being grown to the exclusion of all else, since the farmers have awakened to a realization that they were rapidly robbing the soil of its fertility by the practice of a one-crop method of farming, and they are now giving decidedly more attention to diversification and crop rotation.

ALFALFA AND COWPEAS.

It is quite a common question with the farmer from the North and East, "Can you grow clover?" No; but we can grow two crops of the same family that are far more valuable, not only in point of yield but as soil builders. They are alfalfa and cowpeas. On choice alfalfa land three to five cuttings of alfalfa hay are made annually that yields from 1 to 1½ tons of the richest hay grown, each cutting. Cowpeas are next in point of value, but must be planted annually, while the alfalfa will yield full crops for a long term of years. Both are nitrogen gatherers, thus leaving the soil richer than before the crop was grown. Remarkable hog-feeding demonstrations

have been made with either alfalfa or cowpea hay in connection with grain, where pork was produced at greatly reduced cost over grain feed alone.

BERMUDA GRASS.

Many acres of Bermuda-grass pasture are now to be seen in the Territory, and the value of this grass for pasture as well as lawn use is becoming more noticeable each successive year. Especially is this true since the agricultural experiment station has so thoroughly demonstrated that there are two distinct varieties of Bermuda grass in Oklahoma, and that one does not winterkill and remains green much longer in spring and fall than does the variety which is produced from the seed that is imported from the Bermuda Islands. I might incidentally mention also that sets or roots of the better sort may be procured from the experiment station for the asking.

BROOM CORN.

Broom corn is now recognized as one of the staple crops of Oklahoma, but its production is largely confined to the western portion of the Territory. It is a most satisfactory crop to plant on freshly broken sod, and, in fact, a very large percentage of the crop is produced on that kind of ground. While the yield is probably not so good on sod as it would be on old ground, the quality of brush is first class and the yield is much greater than would be realized from any other kind of crop on sod freshly turned over. Over 20,000 tons of this valuable crop was produced in the Territory last year, and the crop this year will exceed that amount.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The demand for statistical information concerning Oklahoma and its resources and industries is one that is constant and increasing, and in order to make an attempt to satisfy this increasing demand it becomes necessary that the present plan of gathering statistics must needs be perfected.

Although we have a better foundation upon which to work at the present time than ever before, we are beginning to realize the advantages of reliable and conservative statistical data relating to agricultural conditions.

This year finds us with the first tabulated statistical data for Oklahoma ever published or brought before the public in reliable form. Although there was a law passed in 1901 which compelled the county clerks to make returns of agricultural statistics to the board of agriculture, there were no penalties attached for failure to procure answers to questions along this line by the assessors. It was very evident that it was not possible for the county clerk to make any returns unless the data had been first obtained by the assessors. Under the act of 1901 the assessors were not duty bound to collect such information as related to agricultural conditions, and, therefore, only a portion of the counties made any attempt at making a report.

During the second year a more determined but scarcely more successful attempt was made to secure these data. Until the assessor

could be compelled to collect data as desired by the board of agriculture, there were no prospects of ever being able to secure a complete report for the Territory.

The last legislative assembly passed a law (approved March 13, 1905) not only compelling the assessor to gather such information as desired by the board of agriculture, but it is deemed a misdemeanor for any person, firm, or corporation to refuse to give statistical information to an assessor. At first sight it would seem that there is no excuse for the board not being able to give a true, accurate, and concise statistical report, one that represents the true conditions as they exist in the Territory, because the farmer is compelled to give out this information to the assessor, the assessor is compelled to report such information as he has received to the county clerk, and the county clerk is duty bound to make such a return of all the assessors' reports to the secretary of the board of agriculture. By the working of this law we have been able to secure a tabulated report from all the 26 counties of the Territory.

While these reports are as complete as may be expected in the first operation of the law, yet the estimates are very low and do not represent the true existing conditions. Commenting upon this report by making a comparison of the number of bales of cotton produced in Oklahoma, as shown by the assessors' reports and the number as reported by ginner, as recorded in Bulletin No. 19, published by the Bureau of the Census, the assessors' reports fall below the Government report by 26 per cent.

It is quite plain that if those counties that raise the bulk of the cotton of the Territory misrepresent the true conditions by 26 per cent, those counties that raise the bulk of the wheat will report 20 to 30 per cent under the correct estimate, as will also those counties raising corn as a principal crop. Thus, taking an average of all the crops for all the counties of the Territory, our statistical data will have to be increased 20 to 30 per cent to approach the approximate figures.

In order to meet the increasing demand for statistical information of the agricultural resources and conditions of Oklahoma, it is evident that it will not be sufficient to rely entirely upon the assessors' returns. It is the plan of the board of agriculture to establish a corps of crop reporters, one in each township, who will perform similar duties to those performed by reporters of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The reports of conditions and estimates made by the crop reporters are to be used in conjunction with the assessors' reports and to give new information as well as to verify the same. Questions relating to the acreage, yield, condition, etc., of crops will be propounded from time to time, and answers will be sent in on blanks provided for that purpose.

Already about 75 per cent of the municipal townships of the Territory are provided with a crop reporter who has signified his willingness and desire to aid in this work, and if the list can be completed in time it is probable that an attempt will be made to gather information concerning the probable yield of corn and cotton for the fall of 1905.

The gathering of statistics by the board of agriculture is merely in its infancy. Heretofore the office force has been limited, but by

the act passed by the last legislature creating the office of statistical clerk to assist the secretary of the board of agriculture, the gathering of agricultural statistics will from this time be an important feature of the work. It is desired that the present system of gathering information will soon become so perfected as to produce reliable statistical data that will prove indispensable to the farmers of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma proper comprises approximately 23,000,000 acres of land, but a small part of which yet remains subject to homestead entry. As this land was all settled under the homestead law, and 160 acres constituting such homestead, there are approximately 143,750 farms within the borders of Oklahoma.

According to the assessors' returns in 1905, based on a 25 per cent valuation, the present cash value of farms, including improvements, represents the farmers' investments, exclusive of implements, crops, or stocks, as \$232,081,776, or an average valuation per farm of \$1,613.

All farming implements and machinery owned by the farmers of Oklahoma, as indicated by the assessors' returns, are valued at \$5,186,200, and live stock to the amount of \$21,859,943, giving a total invested in land, implements, and live stock of \$259,127,919, aside from the chief crops, \$60,652,984, which brings up a grand total to the credit of the agricultural resources of the Territory of \$319,780,903. This calculation does not include the many minor crops produced in profusion and abundance all over the Territory, and which would serve to swell the total several millions of dollars, and is based on assessed valuation.

The following table shows the principal products marketed during year ending March 1, 1905, the average price received, and the total value produced by the farmers of Oklahoma:

Products.	Price.	Value.
Cotton, per bale	\$50.00	\$17,075,000
Corn, per bushel .....	.40	16,000,500
Wheat, per bushel .....	.60	9,040,800
Oats, per bushel .....	.20	716,875
Live stock		4,677,201
Kaffir and milo, per bushel .....	.40	2,624,408
Poultry and eggs		1,419,961
Dairy products		1,333,588
Broom corn, per ton	45.00	962,280
Garden products		358,271
Total for farm products		54,208,984

FRUIT GROWING.

Although Oklahoma is but an infant, the fruit-growing industry has already taken such a foothold as to warrant the prediction that in a few short years she will occupy a place near the head of the list of the great fruit-producing States of the Union. The fact that Oklahoma was first settled by people from all the States, and that nothing was known regarding the adaptability of our soil and climate, each individual planted his home favorite, and the result proved to be one vast experimental station. It required some years to prove what varieties of the different kinds of fruit were to be our leaders. Through the careful working of an early and well-organized horticultural society, however, the list of unsuccessful varieties was soon

learned and the public cautioned against the further planting of such varieties. From year to year varieties were added to the successful list, until we now have about as many kinds of the different fruits in successful cultivation as is found in any of the older States. The display of Oklahoma fruits made at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition last year was a grand surprise to the world. Many and loud were the expressions of surprise and praise for the showing made by a country so young. It is but fair to say that, while the number of varieties displayed was not so great as some other States, the specimens shown were, in each instance, the best of that variety shown at that great fair, where all the States of the Union were in hot competition. Some of the specimens of apples from the great apple States of the North were mere pigmies by the side of those of the same variety grown in Oklahoma. The flavor of Oklahoma-grown fruit can not be surpassed. At St. Louis numerous comparisons were made along this line, and the most competent judges invariably decided in our favor.

The great area of "black-jack land," covering the greater part of the southeastern part of Oklahoma and to be found in spots in other sections of the Territory, offers the best possible inducements to the commercial orchardist, no matter what kind of fruit he might desire to grow. These lands can be purchased for less money than prairie lands, and though some expense would attend the clearing of them they can be made to yield handsome returns if planted to fruit. Trunk lines of railroad pass through them, enabling the grower to reach all of the large consuming centers. The railroad companies are disposed to give very reasonable rates on shipments in car lots of fruit, and, in fact, are offering every inducement to the planter to encourage the fruit development of this Territory.

APPLES.

While apples are grown with some degree of success in all parts of the Territory, the greatest success has been achieved throughout the "black-jack" region, in the eastern portion. Here large commercial plantations are the order of the day, the experimental stage having passed. Within the next two years, with a full crop, our growers will be forced to seek a market for the surplus in the great non-producing region in the South.

PEACHES.

Oklahoma is the natural home of the peach. Here this valuable and delicious fruit may be grown successfully from border to border of the Territory. While all varieties do well, the preference is given to the famous Elberta, which develops the ideal color, flavor, and texture and finds ready buyers at remunerative prices in the markets of the world.

PEARS.

Pear orchards of some magnitude have been set within the past two or three years, and each successive year further demonstrates the feasibility of profitable pear production in Oklahoma. The preference is given to the Keifer variety in consequence of its freedom from blight. Many other varieties are grown, however, including

the famous Bartlett, which, though showing slight tendencies to blight, has netted handsome returns to the grower.

Some investigations are making along the line of using stock that do not show so much tendency to blight as do the European stock which are generally used by nurserymen on which to graft or bud.

PLUMS.

Several varieties of Japanese plums are producing wonderful crops in Oklahoma, and the writer confidently believes that the western half of the Territory will sooner or later develop into one of the great plum-producing sections of the country.

GRAPES.

Oklahoma throughout is well adapted to the successful culture of this valuable fruit, as is evidenced by the remarkable yields produced when grown by specialists who give the vineyards the care and attention they deserve. A number of species of the grape are indigenous to Oklahoma, and preference should be given to the planting of hybrids possessing bloods of our natives over those species whose natural habitat shows conditions absolutely foreign to the conditions as they are found to exist in the great Southwest. This subject is given more exhaustive attention in a special article found elsewhere in this report.

CHERRIES.

Some extensive cherry orchards have been set in Oklahoma and have proven quite remunerative when properly handled. If neglected, however, prove short lived and unsatisfactory.

TRUCK GARDENING.

The climate of Oklahoma enables the gardener to supply the table with fresh vegetables from the open garden for seven months of the year, or from April to November. The larger cities of the Territory furnish a splendid market for choice truck at good prices, and where up-to-date methods are employed the results are highly satisfactory.

MELONS.

Oklahoma now vies with the celebrated Rockyford district in the production of cantaloupes and outrivals the world in the production of the watermelon. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Oklahoma made a grand display of large watermelons, ranging in weight from 80 to 117 pounds. In one instance a display of four melons on a single vine was made from Comanche County, the melons weighing from 75 to 90 pounds, and from the same vine 40 green melons had been pulled, weighing from 1 to 40 pounds. Greer, Kiowa, and Comanche counties were the strongest contestants for honors. The melons produced in Oklahoma are not only large, but the quality is of the very best. Oklahoma watermelons on the northern and eastern markets are given a quotation separate from the "common herd."

POTATOES.

Potato growing in Oklahoma has become an industry of considerable importance, particularly along the North Canadian Valley in Pottawatomie and Oklahoma counties. Two crops are easily grown on the same ground in one season, but this is not practiced to a greater extent than is necessary for the production of seed for the main or first crop, it being deemed more advisable to crop the land to cowpeas after the first crop of potatoes is harvested, thereby fitting the soil for a crop equal in value to the two crops produced without the cowpea rotation. Pawnee County, along the Arkansas Valley, is coming into some prominence as a commercial potato-growing section, as is also Caddo County, along the valley of the Washita River.

SWEET POTATOES.

Hundreds of carloads of choice sweet potatoes now find their way from Oklahoma to the large city markets of the East, and the industry is a paying one. The yield per acre is about double that of the Irish potato, and commands a price equally as good or better. Some sections, particularly around Mustang, in Canadian County, where the industry has reached wonderful proportions, maintain a sweet-potato growers' association, thus securing a much better market for their products.

The quality of the sweet potato grown in the sandy soils of Oklahoma outrivals those of the famous Jersey coast, and the cost of production is not to exceed the one-half of New Jersey or Maryland.

GRAPE GROWING IN OKLAHOMA.

[C. A. McNabb, secretary board of agriculture.]

The great quantity of wild grapevines found growing in Oklahoma when opened to settlement in 1889 led many viticulturists and farmers to the belief that here the grape would be in its natural element. This belief was verified by subsequent development, and to-day Oklahoma produces thousands of tons of grapes, which find a ready market at remunerative prices. The old European idea that grape growing should be confined to steep hillsides and rocky slopes, which idea was brought to America and prevails to some extent in the New York and Ohio lake region yet to-day, has been found to be too expensive where grapes are grown for market and not for wine. The practical viticulturist of to-day realizes that he must grow his grapes on comparatively level land, where no expense beyond ordinary cultivation by team is necessary to produce a crop aside from the necessary annual pruning and tying. In Oklahoma the gently rolling, porous, sandy loam soils furnish the ideal situation for successful and comparatively cheap production of this valuable fruit. Our medium altitude, long season for maturity, and daily zephyrs all aid in the production of the best quality of fruit with the least expense.

Variety enters largely into the question of expense in the operation of a market vineyard, and I contend that the Concord, though more extensively grown in Oklahoma than perhaps all other varieties combined, is the most expensive variety we grow. The vines are heavy and long growers, consequently require more labor to prune than do many other varieties. They are very susceptible to attack by rot in

its various forms, thereby necessitating continued spraying during the growing season, and if the season be at all unfavorable no manner of effort will entirely prevent rot. The unevenness with which the clusters of fruit ripen requires a great deal of tedious hand picking to remove the unripe berries. All these shortcomings combine to make this very old and well-known variety objectionable with those who have advanced ideas along viticultural lines.

T. V. Munson, of Denison, Tex., perhaps the best authority we have on the American grape, has this to say in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*:

The region south of the thirty-eighth degree north latitude has in it more native species of grape than all the world besides. This alone would lead one to suppose the South naturally adapted to vineyard culture. Yet New York, Ohio, and California, up to the present, far excel it in vineyard area, although only three or four species are native in these States. The cause of this is that diligent experimenters and originators have produced varieties of good marketable value adapted to those regions, from natives of those regions, or hybrids of natives with hardiest foreign kinds. * * * But the South has chiefly planted the northern and foreign varieties, which succeed but indifferently in most southern localities, and has neglected almost entirely its native varieties until quite recently. Now experimenters have shown that most excellent and very successful varieties of all colors and seasons can be and have been produced by selection and hybridization of some of the large fine-fruited varieties.

The Concord is a true *labrusca*, and its natural home is east of the Allegheny Mountains and north of the Carolinas, where the conditions are quite foreign to what it finds in Oklahoma. Why not, then, produce new varieties by cross-fertilizing with some of our choicest native species? Or, what would be better, perhaps, grow the hybrids already produced by Mr. Munson, those that possess *Vitis lincecumii* or post-oak blood, thereby reducing the cost of production to the minimum and produce the maximum of yield and quality, selecting those varieties that are practically free from rot and that would give a succession of ripe fruit from July to October. There is an inviting field in Oklahoma for a Munson or a Burbank, not in grapes alone, but in other lines of fruit as well.

Time and space forbid the giving of specific cultural directions in this article, and I shall confine my efforts to that of giving a few general principles as I have applied them in Oklahoma with some degree of success.

Plant the vineyards on deep, well drained, sandy loam soil and set the vines in straight rows no closer than 8 by 8 feet; select varieties that are reasonably free from attack by rot or mildew. Train to a single stalk as high as the lower trellis wire. Construct a substantial post and wire trellis, keeping the lower wire at least 30 inches from the surface. Prune annually during dormant period to the arm renewal or upright system, leaving only thirty or forty buds all told, or canes of the previous season's growth, also leaving a couple of two or three bud spurs near the head of the vine to make sure of renewals the next year where you want them. Tie the arms to the lower wire and train and tie all shoots or new growth to the wires above. Plow, cultivate, and hoe the vineyard frequently. Summer tie the young shoots with green rye straw cut into lengths of about 8 inches. Keep all suckers pulled out from base of plant, and spray with Bordeaux mixture several times in the early part of the season. Do not be in a great hurry to pick the fruit as soon as it is colored, but allow it to mature. Right here let me say that fully 90 per cent of the grapes

marketed in Oklahoma are plucked before they are ripe. Grapes, unlike most other fruits, do not ripen any after picking and should be left on the vines until the pulp is soft and sweet and parts readily from the seed. In marketing the crop of grapes from my vineyard this season the question was repeatedly asked, "How do you manage to get them so sweet?" Nature arranges all this if you will but give her a chance. I repeat, do not pick the fruit until it is ripe. Gather the fruit in substantial picking trays; split baskets are too frail and cause many of the berries to burst. Remove all unripe or damaged berries from each cluster, being careful not to soil the bloom, and pack in climax baskets, covering the stem of one bunch with the tip end of another, thus hiding them from view. Fill the basket full and allow them to stand a few hours before putting on the cover. Demand a decent price for decent fruit and see that you get it. You will soon earn an enviable reputation and your fruit will be in demand at prices ranging from 3 to 7 cents per pound. A good average yield is 4,000 pounds per acre, although it is possible to produce six to seven thousand pounds in some varieties in Oklahoma and at little expense, providing proper methods are employed.

NURSERY INSPECTION.

[C. A. McNabb.]

The last legislative assembly enacted a stringent nursery inspection law, which requires all nursery stock grown in Oklahoma for sale or shipped into Oklahoma from other States to be inspected before the same may be legally disposed of in this Territory.

In compliance with this law, the Territorial board of agriculture, through the entomologist of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, Dr. W. R. Shaw, inspected 71 nurseries in Oklahoma and, by request, 6 in the Indian Territory. The law provides that the cost of such inspection shall be limited to actual outlay for travel and maintenance and salary of inspector. The final report of the inspector shows the total cost to have been \$540, or an average of \$7 per nursery. In view of the fact that through failure of some nurserymen to report in time to be included in original itinerary, thus necessitating a second trip over a portion of the Territory, the expense is certainly trifling. In fact, it is doubly so, since such inspection resulted in finding San Jose scale in great profusion in close proximity to one of the nurseries, which, had they not been discovered in time, would have resulted in thoroughly scattering this very damaging insect over a large area. This timely discovery also demonstrates the need of just such a law as we now have. The law does not meet with the approval of a large number of the nurserymen of other States, who have found Oklahoma a valuable field for some years past, but since it affords but a limited measure of protection to them, the protection being largely to the planters of Oklahoma, one should not wonder at their disapproval.

The nurseries of Oklahoma are, in most instances, necessarily small, the largest one containing about 200 acres. But, while they are small, they are producers of good stock where the growing is in the hands of persons of experience in that line of work. The number inspected includes a number of so-called nurseries, where tree growing is made a side issue to that of general farming. This class, under

the operation of present nursery law, will, no doubt, be largely forced out of the business, so that the growing of nursery stock in Oklahoma will soon be confined strictly to nurserymen who make that a business.

The inspection discloses the presence of crown gall to some extent, but not more so than is reported in other States by other State inspectors. With the exception of the one instance related, no seriously injurious insects or diseases were found.

Whenever an opportunity afforded, the inspector gave such object lessons and descriptions as will enable the nurserymen to better familiarize themselves with diseases and insects to be guarded against, to the end that it will be somewhat easier to hold in check the spread by having discovered their presence earlier and by adopting effective methods for their eradication.

The inspection was not limited to the nursery, but was extended to surrounding and near-by orchards and shade trees, or as much thereof as the limited time of a very active inspector would permit. The results are quite satisfactory so far, and great good will undoubtedly result from the operation of the inspection law if properly enforced.

Another excellent feature of the law is the elimination of the unprincipled and irresponsible "dealer" from the scene; the individual who possesses no conscientious scruples nor entertains any feeling of respect for himself or any other mankind; the fellow who would have you believe he is the owner of a very large nursery in Indiana or elsewhere and is out doing business for his health; the individual who carries a highly colored plate book containing cuts of many so-called high-class productions with high-sounding names of varieties procurable from him only at the sum of \$1 to \$5 each; the fellow who takes your order for high-priced productions, delivers you worthless seedlings, culls, and trash, then laughs at your gullibility. Oklahoma is no longer a field for such operators, neither for themselves nor as the agents of nurserymen. They must seek pastures or vocations new.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.

Development of the live-stock interests of Oklahoma is keeping pace with that of general agriculture, and where only a few years ago the Texas long horn reigned supreme, all the finer types of high-bred cattle are now to be found. At first the preference was largely given to the beef breeds, with little consideration for the dairy animal, except in scattering lots; but more recently the pure-bred Jersey came in for a fair share of consideration, and now that the creamery industry is developing with rapid strides the demand seems to be more along the lines of the dual-purpose animal, which will combine high milking qualities with that of a high-class beef animal.

The steady increase in the acreage of alfalfa and Bermuda grass pasture, together with a fuller realization of the value of the herd as it relates to the maintenance of soil fertility and diversified farming, have combined to bring about these conditions.

HORSES.

While there has been gradual improvement along the line of high-bred horses, it has not been as marked as conditions warrant. Great efforts are now being made, however, by the Oklahoma Experiment Station authorities to impress the importance and value of developing this line of farm industry, and an awakening along this line in true Oklahoma style may come unheralded at any moment.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

A number of new sheep and goat breeders have come into the Oklahoma fold in the past year, and what has been an apparently neglected industry now bids fair to become one of some importance. Those engaged in sheep husbandry express themselves as highly gratified with results thus far, and are rapidly increasing their flocks and giving particular attention to the selection of high-grade animals.

SWINE.

A number of high-scoring herds of swine in Oklahoma now vie with each other for first honors. The Poland China outnumbers all other breeds combined. Little or no hog cholera exists in the Territory, largely due, no doubt, to a great extent to the use of alfalfa as a part of the rations.

POULTRY.

The short mild winters and long seasonable summers combine to make Oklahoma at once an ideal poultry-producing country. The small farm where poultry raising is made the chief industry is in evidence near all our larger cities. Car-lot shipments of both live and dressed poultry are frequently made to the mountain regions of the West. The low prices of both poultry and eggs so common only a few years ago no longer prevail, and the high-bred fowl is fast taking its place by the side of other lines of high-class farm productions.

OKLAHOMA LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATION.

[W. E. Bolton, secretary.]

The trend of the markets for the past year has been constituted a phenomenal factor in the return of the live-stock business of Oklahoma to something of its former importance as a live-stock producing section of the country. For several years prior to the past year the prices have been so ruinously low and pastures were so hard to obtain and freights were so high that the average grower of cattle could not pay expenses and realize a profit on his investment, to say nothing of realizing a profit on his labor and care of the stock. This condition of affairs naturally drove many out of the business, and the larger herds of Oklahoma have been depleted by sale and shipment until there are very few large ranches still existing within the borders of the Territory. This condition of affairs not only affected the herdsman, but the farmer as well, and calves were vealed and sold and stripped from the farms until in many instances the milch cow only remains to represent an actual profit to the owner.

The past year, however, as stated, has given an upward trend to cattle values, and those who are in position to fairly estimate the future predict higher prices for some time to come. This of course

has caused a totally different feeling, and, with nothing like fair conditions, Oklahoma will again take her place at the markets as one of the best cattle-producing sections in the world.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association has been organized for twelve years, and maintains its organization at this time upon a basis of representing values in cooperation and in influencing legislative enactments rather than upon a basis of productive benefits from recovery of strays and errors in shipment.

The cowboy iron has largely given way to the pedigree book, and a better grade of cattle than has ever before been seen in Oklahoma is now being produced. The association membership on the active list numbers more than at any time in the past six years. Its next annual convention will occur at Oklahoma City on the second Tuesday in March, 1906. The prospects for future benefits was never more flattering than at present and the association is accomplishing a great good by cooperation and the prevention of theft by assisting in prosecution of criminals.

The new regulation promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior places nine-tenths of Oklahoma within mangle quarantine, when, as a matter of fact, less than 10 per cent of the Territory is affected with this troublesome but not virulent disease.

The maintenance of more and better inspection by a larger force under the laws of the Territory is calculated to materially improve conditions, and the festive bull tick, which once upon a time caroled his lay upon the bed ground all over the trail herd in western Oklahoma, is now a dim and almost forgotten memory.

Oklahoma needs home markets, and the building up of a central market at any one of our larger cities would materially add to the benefit of every stock grower in the land of the Fair God.

OKLAHOMA AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Oklahoma participated in that great mingling of nations at the world's fair at St. Louis, in 1904. In that stupendous enterprise, where the best products of the world were placed upon exhibition and in competition, Oklahoma achieved results which were very flattering, especially when it is remembered that our Territory was the last Commonwealth carved out of the Louisiana Purchase.

The Territory was awarded medals as follows: Thrashing machine, 1 bronze; agricultural products, 3 gold, 42 silver, and 91 bronze; flour, 1 gold; cotton, 1 gold; broom corn, 1 gold, 1 silver, and 1 bronze; horticulture, 1 gold, 11 silver, and 20 bronze; section of ethnology, 1 silver and 5 bronze; anthropology, 1 gold, 5 silver, and 3 bronze; elementary education, 1 silver and 1 bronze; mines and metallurgy, 1 gold, 3 silver, and 5 bronze.

The exposition afforded the Territory an opportunity to emphasize her extensive agricultural possibilities and demonstrate the vastness of her general resources. The agricultural and horticultural exhibits were especially good and attracted widespread attention.

Oklahoma is especially favored in soil and climatic conditions and can grow almost all of the different varieties of grain, fruit, and other farm products raised in the United States. The great diversity of our products, as exhibited at St. Louis, was a source of surprise to all who had not previously been conversant with the agricultural possibilities of the Territory.

The Oklahoma pavilion was one of the most popular resorts upon the fair ground. Every effort possible was made by the Oklahoma commission to show real "western hospitality" to all who visited the building. The great number of people who daily thronged the rooms and verandas of the pavilion demonstrated that the generous hospitality was appreciated.

The Oklahoma pavilion was moved to El Reno, Okla., and is now the property and home of the Elks' lodge of that place.

The original commission consisted of Joseph Meibergen, president; Otto Shuttee, treasurer, and Fred L. Wenner, secretary. On account of other official duties Mr. Wenner resigned and Edgar Marchant was chosen to take his place on the commission and to act as secretary.

The entire appropriation made by the legislature to defray the expenses of the exhibit was \$60,000. Of this amount the sum of \$2,214.02 was not drawn out of the treasury. The commission turned back into the public treasury the sum of \$2,256.59 from money drawn but not used and from the sale of furniture, practically leaving \$4,470.61 of the \$60,000 appropriation unexpended.

The probabilities are that no other State or Territory derived more real benefits from the exposition than Oklahoma. Just at that time we were in the formative period of a State, and the splendid achievements at the fair gave the Territory a well-earned prestige all over the land and revealed to the world the fact that Oklahoma is a country of wonderful resources and great possibilities.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY AND TAXATION.

Property is seldom assessed at its actual value. The values fixed by the assessors are not over one-sixth, and in many instances one-eighth of the true value, while money, bonds, and stocks are frequently not given in at all.

Farm lands have been assessed at an average of \$3.31 per acre, horses at \$15.73, cattle at \$6.67, sheep at \$1.07, and swine at \$1.73; hence the total valuation, \$93,130,721, as fixed by the assessors, is not over 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the true value of all property subject to taxation. The actual value is about \$560,000,000.

The amount of revenue required to be raised for the maintenance of the Territorial government, the educational and other institutions, is \$596,036.60. To raise this amount requires a Territorial levy of 6 $\frac{1}{10}$ mills, which is divided among the various funds as follows:

Apportionment of taxes.

For general Territorial tax, 1905.....	\$0.00250
For Morrill Hall, engineering rooms, gymnasium, and necessary appliances for the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, 1905.....	.00035
For additional girls' dormitory, enlargement and equipment of Colored Agricultural and Normal University, at Langston, 1905.....	.00015
For Territorial University at Norman, 1905.....	.00062
For University Preparatory School, at Tonkawa, 1905.....	.00022
For the Oklahoma University Preparatory School building, at Tonkawa, 1905.....	.00040
For the Territorial Normal School at Edmond, 1905.....	.00040
For the Territorial Normal School at Alva, 1905.....	.00040
For liquidation of certificates of indebtedness of the Northwestern Normal School, at Alva.....	.00025
For the maintenance, repairs, and equipment for the Southwestern Normal School, at Weatherford, 1905.....	.00040
For the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Stillwater, 1905.....	.00022
For the Colored Agricultural and Normal University, at Langston, 1905.....	.00022
For the Deaf and Dumb School, 1905.....	.00022
For the Territorial board of education.....	.00005
Total levy, 1905.....	.00640

Total assessed valuation and 1905 tax, by counties.

County.	Total valuation.	1905 tax.	County.	Total valuation.	1905 tax.
Beaver	\$1,943,322	\$12,437.26	Kiowa	\$3,207,331	\$20,526.92
Blaine	2,107,060	13,485.18	Lincoln	4,081,676	26,122.72
Caddo	3,123,478	19,990.26	Logan	4,938,028	31,603.38
Canadian	3,469,230	22,203.07	Noble	2,346,103	15,015.06
Cleveland	2,220,635	14,212.06	Oklahoma	8,046,764	51,499.29
Comanche	4,671,338	29,896.56	Pawnee	4,236,650	27,114.56
Custer	2,715,131	17,376.84	Payne	3,637,611	23,280.71
Day	542,533	3,472.21	Pottawatomie	4,404,669	28,189.88
Dewey	1,149,518	7,356.92	Roger Mills	1,707,457	10,927.72
Garfield	5,021,174	32,135.51	Washita	2,598,063	16,627.60
Grant	3,315,168	21,217.08	Woods	6,929,263	44,347.28
Greer	3,768,123	36,915.99	Woodward	3,129,664	20,029.85
Kay	4,894,134	30,936.46			
Kingfisher	2,986,598	19,114.23		93,130,721	596,036.60

Assessment of farm lands, 1905.

County.	Number of acres.	Average value per acre.	Total value as equalized.	County.	Number of acres.	Average value per acre.	Total value as equalized.
Beaver	234,731	\$1.75	\$410,779	Kiowa	288,418	\$3.00	\$865,254
Blaine	279,914	2.50	669,785	Lincoln	460,525	3.50	1,611,838
Caddo	179,966	3.10	557,894	Logan	431,704	3.80	1,640,475
Canadian	283,502	3.96	1,521,691	Noble	241,110	3.70	892,107
Cleveland	279,479	3.90	1,089,968	Oklahoma	391,112	4.00	1,564,448
Comanche	476,721	2.90	1,382,491	Pawnee	192,302	3.90	749,978
Custer	369,955	3.10	1,146,861	Payne	392,336	3.90	1,530,110
Day	64,700	2.10	135,870	Pottawatomie	311,403	3.90	1,214,472
Dewey	215,790	2.20	474,738	Roger Mills	202,844	2.30	466,541
Garfield	569,241	3.92	2,231,604	Washita	385,804	3.10	1,195,992
Grant	578,129	3.70	2,139,077	Woods	908,225	3.00	2,994,675
Greer	784,549	3.00	2,353,647	Woodward	483,769	2.20	1,064,292
Kay	383,568	4.40	1,687,699				
Kingfisher	490,315	3.55	1,740,619	Total	10,070,112	3.31	33,339,905

Farm property has increased in value, as shown by the annual assessment, \$2,671,135 over 1904, and since 1900, \$23,464,267.

Annual assessment of farm property.

1900	\$9,875,638	1903	\$27,204,160
1901	17,280,609	1904	30,668,770
1902	22,614,650	1905	33,339,905

Assessment of live stock, 1905.

Kinds.	Number.	Average value.	Total assessed value.
Horses	342,303	\$15.73	\$5,383,153
Mules and asses	75,348	22.82	1,719,734
Cattle	984,031	6.67	6,568,296
Sheep and goats	33,893	1.07	36,354
Swine	290,166	1.73	500,706

Assessment of town property, 1905, by counties.

Counties.	Total assessed value of lots.	Counties.	Total assessed value of lots.
Beaver	\$50,609	Kiowa	\$754,520
Blaine	244,337	Lincoln	514,729
Caddo	551,349	Logan	1,279,199
Canadian	566,941	Noble	371,994
Cleveland	407,443	Oklahoma	3,863,422
Comanche	683,387	Pawnee	474,605
Custer	277,484	Payne	575,275
Day	7,704	Pottawatomie	1,241,895
Dewey	65,488	Roger Mills	269,604
Garfield	753,514	Washita	205,476
Grant	194,640	Woods	493,023
Greer	729,984	Woodward	221,055
Kay	1,078,530		
Kingfisher	343,796	Total	16,220,603

Total assessment, all property, 1905.

Moneys and credits	\$4,073,379	Town lots	\$16,220,603
Pullman	37,929	Live stock	14,208,243
Telegraph	164,257	Miscellaneous	12,936,327
Telephone	213,763		
Railroad	11,936,315	Total	93,130,721
Farm lands	33,339,905		

CLEVELAND OIL FIELD.

[H. W. Williams.]

Within the last twelve months of the oil and gas development in eastern Pawnee County, in the vicinity of Cleveland, results have been produced that give promise which is highly gratifying. Since the completion of the first well, July 2, 1905, there have been drilled in the Cleveland oil field the total number of 255 wells. Of this number 28 have been dry and nonproducers, 7 having been gas wells, aggregating a daily production of 50,000,000 feet, equaling for fuel and manufacturing purposes 2,500 tons of coal, and 220 wells, which are oil wells producing a daily production of about 11,000 barrels, the present market value of which is 50 cents per barrel. The production would be increased three or four thousand barrels if all available efforts which could be made use of were used to bring about the greatest production. As it stands, there are quite a number of wells only drilled to the oil sand and not drilled in and made producers, and many others are not exerted to their full capacities.

At present the gas is being used for development purposes throughout the field and is piped to Cleveland, where it is used for all lighting, heating, and manufacturing purposes.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company (a branch of the Standard Oil Company) is at present the only purchaser of the oil, this company having taken a part of the production of the field up to July 1, 1905, and since which time have taken about two-thirds of the daily production, but none held in storage, and by reason of such failure to take all of the oil on the ground and also the daily production, and there being no other purchaser, has greatly discouraged and retarded development.

The wells in the town limits of Cleveland will number about 150, with an average production of 60 barrels per day to the well.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company has purchased two tracts of land

one-half mile east of Cleveland, aggregating 77 acres, for a tank farm, and have at this time thirteen 35,000-barrel storage tanks built thereon, all filled with oil, and are building and will build 6 more under the present arrangement.

The said Prairie Oil and Gas Company have at this time a 4-inch pipe line connected with this field to convey the oil by way of Ramona, Ind. T., Bartlesville, Ind. T., Independence, Kans., Kansas City, Mo., Whiting, Ind., to the Atlantic seaboard, there being a 6 or 8 inch line from Bartlesville, Ind T.

The low market price of oil, taken in connection with the inadequate pipe-line facilities, has had a retarding effect on the field.

The Cleveland oil tests 35 gravity, but has been, by a ruling and business arrangement of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, classified and denominated for purchasing purposes 32 grade gravity oil. A number of test wells have been drilled within a radius of 12 miles, but the producing field is limited to a radius of 6 miles of Cleveland.

There is at present stored in the tanks at Cleveland, owned by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, about 650,000 barrels, and about 250,000 barrels in tanks owned by various operators not yet taken by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

There has been invested in the development of this Cleveland field about \$1,500,000. The town of Cleveland has, since July 2, 1904, grown from a town of 700 population to a live, busy town of more than 3,000. The effect and influence of this great oil development in the Cleveland oil field has been felt all over the Territory, and has encouraged other localities to prospect for oil and gas, and as a consequence thereof quite a number of wells have been drilled within the last nine months in different parts of the Territory with no good results, with the exception of some promising indications in the northern and southwestern part of the Territory.

ANALYSIS OF PETROLEUM FOUND IN OKLAHOMA.

[Edwin De Barr, chemist, Territorial university.]

Analysis of samples of oil from five different localities, viz, Cleveland, Gotebo, Granite, Lawton, and Newkirk, have been made and are given below. The light, middle, and heavy oils are paraffin oils. The anthracene oil and pitch and bitumen are lubricating and asphalt oils:

Cleveland oil (specific gravity 0.9295) :	Per cent.
Light oil, boiling at 80-170° C.....	17.50
Middle oil, boiling at 170-230° C.....	11.70
Heavy oil, boiling at 230-270° C.....	8.45
Anthracene oil, boiling above 270° C.....	50.35
Pitch and bitumen	12.00
	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>
Gotebo oil (specific gravity 0.9143) :	
Light oil, boiling at 80-170° C.....	18.20
Middle oil, boiling at 170-230° C.....	18.00
Heavy oil, boiling at 230-270° C.....	8.55
Anthracene oil, boiling above 270° C.....	45.75
Pitch and bitumen	9.50
	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

Granite oil (specific gravity, 0.99638) :	Per cent.
Light oil, boiling at 80-170° C.....	3.00
Middle oil, boiling at 170-230° C.....	4.50
Heavy oil, boiling at 230-270° C.....	3.60
Anthracene oil, boiling above 270° C.....	72.90
Pitch and bitumen.....	16.00
	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>
Lawton oil (specific gravity, 0.96198) :	
Light oil, boiling at 80-170° C.....	11.10
Middle oil, boiling at 170-230° C.....	12.50
Heavy oil, boiling at 230-270° C.....	8.00
Anthracene oil, boiling above 270° C.....	53.90
Pitch and bitumen.....	14.50
	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>
Newkirk oil:	
Light gasoline oil.....	1.50
Middle gasoline oil.....	1.60
Heavy gasoline oil.....	6.00
Total gasoline oils boiling below 170°.....	<hr/> 9.10 <hr/>
Light kerosene or coal oil.....	6.50
Middle kerosene or coal oil.....	17.875
Heavy kerosene or coal oil.....	19.375
Total coal oil boiling below 315°.....	<hr/> 43.75 <hr/>
Light lubricating oil.....	5.75
Heavy lubricating oil.....	31.25
Total lubricating oil.....	37.00
Solid oils.....	2.50
Residue.....	7.65
	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

Flashes in open tester, 65° F.

Burns at 89° F.

Specific gravity, 0.855.

It is a mixed oil consisting of both paraffin and asphalt bases

The solid oil is paraffin.

The residue consists of charred residue, mainly of coke.

THE OKLAHOMA GRANITE INDUSTRY.

[J. W. Ryder.]

Oklahoma possesses untold riches, which are yet only partially developed, in her immense fields of red granite. The Wichita Mountains, which extend in a northwesterly and southeasterly course across the southern part of the Territory, contain immense areas of the finest red granite in the known world. At the extreme northwestern end of the range, at Granite, in Greer County, is the only place where extensive developments have so far been conducted. The town of Granite takes its name from the character of rock in Headquarter Mountain, at the base of which the town is situated. This mountain is, at its extreme height, 920 feet above the level of the town, and is 6 miles long and 2 miles wide, and nearly every cubic foot of it is a splendid class of red granite, making what is pronounced by experts and practical granite men from all parts of the globe the largest body of the finest granite in the world. Nearly four

years ago the first experiments to determine the value of this stone for monumental and building purposes were conducted at this point, and to-day fully \$150,000 is invested in quarrying and polishing plants, trackage, etc. The industry is still in its infancy, but in spite of the serious handicap of exorbitant freight rates is rapidly taking its place as one of the most important industries in Oklahoma. All prominent buildings in the town are constructed of it, and some splendid specimens of curbing, paving, columns, polished and hammered work are to be seen.

Analysis of this rock, which is of a deep red color, shows it to contain only 1.97 per cent iron, as against 5 to 7 per cent, which is commonly shown by the finest grades heretofore known. This small percentage of iron renders the granite practically free from oxidization and decomposition.

Seven companies are represented on the ground to-day. The Abilene Granite Company, a Kansas and Oklahoma concern, has already invested \$30,000, and is the oldest concern in active operation in the field to-day.

Its plant is fully equipped with an 80-horsepower boiler, 60-horsepower engine, 4 polishing machines, column cutter, column polisher, overhead trams, air tools, etc., and is the most complete, and in fact the only one of its kind in the West.

The newer companies in the field and their respective investments are as follows: Oklahoma Granite Company, \$20,000 in quarries, air tools, loading derricks, etc. Apache Granite Company, quarries, derricks, etc.; this company is now installing a \$5,000 polishing and finishing plant. New State Granite Company, a Fitchburg, Mass., concern, has invested \$5,000, and is now installing a \$12,000 quarrying plant. Red Mountain Granite Company, made up of Charleston, W. Va., capitalists, with actual working capital of \$50,000, owns \$10,000 worth of quarries and quarry lands here and will install a complete plant at an early date. Mount Airy Granite Company, an Indiana concern, has an investment of \$20,000, and is now installing one of the most complete plants in the West. Kansas City Monumental Company has property here valued at \$10,000, and is expected to begin operations at an early date. Balcom & Crawford, of Atchison, Kans., have an investment of \$3,000 in quarry lands, etc.

It can be readily seen that here is the groundwork for an industry which has not and can not have a competitor between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, and considering the fact that it is located in the center of the immense and rapidly developing Southwest, it is only a question of a few years when this splendid native building material will enter largely into the construction of not only the public buildings of the new State, as well as furnish curbing and paving for the streets of the southwestern cities, but will furnish imperishable monuments of enduring granite to mark the last resting place of the hardy pioneer and the prominent men whose adventurous disposition and sturdy manhood shall build the grandest and newest State of them all—Oklahoma.

FORESTRY.

[J. B. Thoburn.]

Oklahoma is rich in its variety of indigenous arborescent flora, which includes about 40 species. Originally the timber growth was confined principally to the valleys of the streams, except very rough lands in the western part of the Territory and large areas of upland in central and eastern Oklahoma having a sandy surface soil which was more or less covered by timber growth, consisting mostly of oak.

While neither the quantity nor the quality of the timber was such as to attract the lumbering interests, the timber resources were of the very greatest value in the settlement and development of the country, furnishing, as they did, fuel, fencing, building material, and in some instances, bridge timber and railroad ties. In the prairie States to the north of Oklahoma hedge fences of Osage orange, or bois d'arc, were quite generally grown, but when this Territory was settled the abundance of good post timber led to the general adoption of the wire fence. In one sense this was not a matter of good fortune, since the hedge fence has an added value as a wind-break.

The only timber that has been shipped from Oklahoma in appreciable quantities is black walnut. The walnut-log industry has been very active since the first settlement of the country, and now, since the trees of merchantable size and quality are becoming scarce, even the stumps are being dug up for shipment. A few shipments of red cedar have been made, being consigned to Germany, where the wood is used in the manufacture of lead pencils.

Several species of exotic trees have been introduced since the settlement of the country, including the catalpa, the black locust, the Russian mulberry, and others of less value and importance. There are doubtless many other species of timber trees that can be profitably introduced in Oklahoma, including some of the conifers, of which as yet only a few have been planted in an ornamental way.

Artificial timber culture has not received the attention which it deserves in Oklahoma. The question of the economic production of a forest crop that will serve to meet the needs of the local population is one that may well challenge the thoughtful consideration of every progressive community. With the nearer approach of the day when the surplus of America's primeval forest, which once seemed inexhaustible, has been appropriated the above question comes home to every landowner, whether he resides within the area which was originally covered by forest or if he dwells out on the wind-swept prairies where trees never grew.

In addition to the necessity of producing timber for use in the arts and operations of civilized life, the forest growth has other and not less intimate relations of which the state as well as the individual should not lose sight. For instance, the timber grown as a shelter belt serves to break the force of the storms, lessen the evaporating effect of hot winds, and to protect beasts and birds in a beneficial way; and all the while it is growing into posts, poles, and firewood, which will be useful on the farm. Again, on steep sloping lands where the soil is apt to wash during torrential rains, it is often best to keep the land covered with timber in order to bind the soil and

prevent it from washing. The forest thus bears an intimate relation to the problems of drainage, flood prevention, water supply, and irrigation, in all of which in one phase or another the people of Oklahoma are interested.

WICHITA FOREST RESERVE.

[Fred Barde.]

A historic and picturesque portion of southwestern Oklahoma, comprising a total of 57,120 acres, and known now as the Wichita Forest Reserve, was set aside by proclamation by President William McKinley, July 4, 1901, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to repeal timber culture laws, and for other purposes." Since early days the region had been the home of the Kiowa, Comanche, and other Indian tribes. It includes the most notable peaks of the Wichita Mountain Range, which attain a maximum altitude of 2,700 feet above sea level. The reserve is watered by springs and a number of small streams.

Three classes of land, in about equal proportion, are found in the reserve, and are prairie, mountain, and timber land. The prairie land is devoid of timber, covered with grass, and is best adapted to stock raising. The setting aside of the reserve was opposed by cattlemen, whose herds, year after year, had fattened there since long before Oklahoma was opened to settlement. The mountain land is covered with rock and gigantic boulders, supporting no timber and little grass. On the timber land is a thin stand of post oak. There is little saw timber. The reproduction is good. The growth of timber has been retarded and, in many places, destroyed by terrific fires that have swept from adjoining prairies.

The reserve is important at present chiefly for the excellent grazing grounds it affords. The forester and custodian, a Federal officer, has authority to permit the grazing of a certain number of cattle. The Federal Government has not begun active work in forest culture in the reserve.

In addition to its segregation for forestry purposes, President Roosevelt, during the last session of Congress, set aside the entire reserve as a national game preserve, in which will be propagated the different kinds of game protected by the Federal Government. As proposed originally, only grouse were to be kept in the preserve, but the Presidential proclamation was general in its scope, and citizens of Oklahoma are hopeful that large game, such as buffalo, elk, deer, and antelope will be given a home there. The preserve is to be inclosed with a game-proof wire fence, which is now building. The forester of the timber reserve serves as custodian of the game preserve.

VALUE OF FARM LANDS.

Good land suitable for agriculture always commands the highest price, particularly if located near a market.

The adaptability of the soil to a variety of crops enables the farmer to not only raise several kinds of products during the season, but also in the event of a failure of any one of them he still has time to plow up and plant some other grain with the certainty of its maturing, owing to the long growing season and the precipitation of moisture during the months of July and August.

These features, peculiar to Oklahoma, are in themselves sufficient to warrant higher prices for farm lands, and the time is rapidly approaching when farm lands will be considered as good and as safe investments at \$100 per acre as they are in the Mississippi Valley. Indeed, that price has been asked and obtained already in several instances.

The prevailing prices for good farm property with some improvements ranges from \$15 to \$60 per acre, according to location and distance from market.

PRACTICAL IRRIGATION.

[W. L. Fullerton.]

Irrigation has not received the attention in Oklahoma that its importance would justify, partly because our population has been drawn mainly from the humid regions of the United States and partly because other tasks incident to home building have seemed of greater importance. But considerable interest in this subject has been manifested in the western half of this Territory for more than ten years past, and wherever an intelligent effort has been made the result has been satisfactory and profitable.

So far there has been no very large enterprise completed, and the greatest efforts have been directed toward the production of fruits and vegetables for domestic uses by those who have felt the need of a sure and constant supply of these important items. There have been, however, a few noteworthy efforts at commercial farming by irrigation. These efforts have included the production of alfalfa, wheat, oats, corn, Kaffir corn, and milo maize, as field crops of the cheaper class, and of the kinds requiring more attention have been grown fruits, peaches, grapes, pears, cherries, strawberries, apples, native currants, blackberries, apricots, plums, and gooseberries, and they have responded to irrigation and been found to pay best in the order named.

Of vegetables and "truck" grown by the artificial application of water, the following seem to respond and pay best in the order named: Onions, rhubarb, tomatoes, pumpkins, yams and other sweet potatoes, table beets, Irish potatoes, table turnips, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, sweet and hot peppers, carrots, parsnips, eggplants, and many others of minor importance.

WATER SUPPLY AND HOW OBTAINED.

Water for irrigation has been obtained by gravity flow from springs, creeks, and rivers, though the fall of our streams is so slight that this process has been found rather too expensive for individual efforts of our people with limited capital. But so far no enterprise of this kind has been abandoned because of the difficulties in the way of success, but their proprietors have gone on improving from year to year, in some instances for the past eleven years.

But by far the greater part of the water used has been obtained by pumping by wind, water, gasoline, and steam power. Wind power has been used for the most part to irrigate the home garden and orchard and also the lawn and flowers and is usually a part of the system provided for watering the stock kept on the farm or ranch. But it is

a fact well worthy of mention that our people living in villages, towns, and cities manifest the keenest interest and work industriously applying what water they can obtain to the most beneficial uses, and the result has been extremely gratifying.

Well water is usually found at very moderate depths here, and wherever the supply has been plentiful all efforts to irrigate the home orchard and garden have amply rewarded the homesteader. But there are few localities so favored that windmill irrigation has been developed on a commercial scale. Pumping for irrigation with gasoline engine from wells of moderate depths and from flowing streams having agricultural land lying along their banks and used for commercial fruit growing, "trucking," and the growing of nursery stocks has proven highly satisfactory. The use of piston pumps, with pump jack (to regulate speed) in case of small engine, has proven most satisfactory; but where engines with 6 to 15 horsepower, with a lift of 10 to 22 feet, has been used a rotary or centrifugal pump has been found most profitable and satisfactory.

Oklahoma, Canadian, Greer, and a few other counties have irrigation farms supplied with water from streams raised by means of water wheels, and pumps—current, undershot and overshot—and turbine wheels are used to drive rotary pumps in most cases. This class of pumping plants have proven both satisfactory and profitable when substantially constructed and carefully managed.

The use of steam power in developing a water supply for irrigation is little used here on account of the high price of fuel in the region where irrigation is most needed and when used is in connection with some other enterprise using steam as power.

METHODS OF APPLYING WATER.

The flooding method is confined to the growing of alfalfa and the small grains, and so far is little practiced in this Territory. The furrow or rill system is the prevailing system in orchard, garden, truck, and all other row crops. The advantages this system possesses are economy of water, easy and uniform application, and prevents injury which might result from water coming in contact with the crowns of tender vegetables and plants and admits of after-cultivation, a very important item in good irrigation farming.

PRODUCTION BY IRRIGATION.

Farming by irrigation requires considerable skill and labor, and probably would be little practiced if it were not for the wonderful and almost magical results obtained, and while this is the universal rule, it does seem that the careful irrigator in Oklahoma receives the most bountiful reward of anyone, and there certainly are many things in their favor, viz, seven months in the year without any frost, and the remaining five so mild that all the hardier vegetables are planted in February and March, and cabbages, kale, turnips, mustard, and lettuce remain in good condition in the open ground until late in December, and irrigation orchards are never injured by winter cold and seldom hurt by frost in spring. Coupled with these climatic conditions we have a soil so fertile that very slight improvement of crops results from the application of fertilizers to irrigated lands, and the quantity and quality, especially of fruits and vegetables, is

a continual surprise to those who grow them, and specimens that exceed the representations of the nurserymen and seedmen who furnish the stock are very common.

From the excellent results attained by private efforts and the new impetus given by Government investigations, together with the encouragement given to capital, both private and corporate, by our liberal irrigation statutes, it is but reasonable to expect a very steady and healthy growth of this important industry, which will directly and indirectly benefit every other industry in this Territory.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

[A. C. Titus.]

Interest in the subject of the betterment of our public highways has grown steadily since the movement first took organized form. Several inter-Territorial good-roads conventions, two good-roads train itineraries, conducted by the National Good Roads Association, and the Road Division of the United States Agricultural Department, agitation of the subject of good roads by the Territorial press, together with the rapidly increasing tonnage of farm products and supplies to be moved, have all contributed to the formation of a strong public sentiment in favor of better roads.

Numerous changes have been made in the road laws by past legislatures in attempting to provide for working the roads of the entire Territory under one general law, but the system in vogue has not given satisfaction in all parts of the Territory, owing to the widely varying conditions existing. While the plan of depending solely upon the poll-tax labor to keep the roads passable seems to meet all the requirements in some sections, the poll tax, with the amount that township boards are authorized to levy, is inadequate to keep the roads in proper condition to carry the traffic of the older counties. The last legislature enacted a law drawn by a joint committee composed of members of the board of agriculture and the Inter-Territorial Good Roads Association, which becomes operative in counties adopting it at special or general elections, and which, it is believed, will be a great improvement over the old system. The law places all highway construction and care under the general supervision of a competent civil engineer, who, as a county official, takes the place of county surveyor. The county is divided into larger road districts, and the road work is done under the direction of a supervisor in each district. The law authorizing township boards to levy a road and bridge tax is repealed in so far as counties adopting this law are concerned, and a special road fund is created by a levy on all taxable property of the county. The poll tax is reduced to \$2, payable in cash, except that it, as well as other road taxes, may be worked out, provided the service rendered is satisfactory to the supervisor.

Petitions are now being circulated in Logan County as a preliminary step to the adoption of this law.

Another result of the good-roads movement, which it is believed will bear good fruit in the future, is the institution of a course in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, teaching highway engineering.

The committee also framed a bill providing for the utilization of convict labor in county road work, but the measure failed to pass the council.

A bill to encourage the use of wide tires on wagons and other heavy-draft vehicles, was also defeated.

RAILWAYS.

There are nine lines of railway in Oklahoma, all but one in operation, and that in course of construction. Every county has some railway mileage. With the exception of a few of the western counties, good markets are within the reach of all through the numerous competing lines. Direct communication is afforded with the Gulf ports, as well as Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, and the Southwest.

There are 3,030.63 miles of main track, siding, and right of way in the Territory, divided as follows:

	Miles.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway-----	733. 42
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific-----	1, 011. 90
Denver, Enid and Gulf-----	61. 59
Fort Smith and Western-----	66. 97
St. Louis and San Francisco-----	774. 25
Kansas City, Mexico and Orient-----	66. 38
Missouri, Kansas and Texas-----	269. 76
St. Louis, El Reno and Western-----	46. 37

RAILWAY BUILDING.

It is reported on good authority that some 2,500 miles of railway will be constructed in the southwestern States and Territories during 1905, and of this amount nearly one-third will built in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

The growth in business activity is greater here than it is in any other locality.

The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient is rapidly completing its line through Oklahoma, and it is expected that it will be finished from Kansas City to Sweetwater, Tex., this year.

The Denver, Enid and Gulf will build from Guthrie to Oklahoma City, and also extend the line from Enid to Denver. Construction work amounting to \$1,000,000 has been authorized.

Other lines are projected, and it is probable some active work will be done this season on some of them.

The new mileage for the year ending June 30, 1905, amounted to 432.71.

RAILWAYS CHARTERED.

Following is a list of the railways chartered by the Territorial secretary during the past year:

Canadian Valley and Western Railway Company. Capital stock, \$3,000,000.

The Denver, Wichita and Memphis Railway Company. Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

The El Paso, Mountain Park and St. Louis Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$7,000,000.

The Enid, Beaver, Guymon and Western Railway Company. Capital stock, \$5,000,000.

The Guthrie Railway Company. Capital stock, \$300,000.

The Kansas, Okmulgee and Gulf Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$2,500,000.

The Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Gulf Railway Company. Capital stock, \$10,000,000.

The Kansas, Oklahoma and Poteau Valley Railway Company. Capital stock, \$10,000,000.

Manufacturers' Belt Line Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$500,000.

The Mississippi Valley and Gulf Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$50,000,000.

The Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company. Capital stock, \$10,000,000.

The Muskogee and Texas Railway Company. Capital stock, \$4,000,000.

The Oklahoma Inter-Urban Traction Company. Capital stock, \$300,000.

The Oklahoma City Terminal Association. Capital stock, \$150,000.

The Oklahoma Electric Railway Company. Capital stock, \$250,000.

The Oklahoma City, Henryette and St. Louis Railway Company. Capital stock, \$6,000,000.

The Oklahoma and Northwestern Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$1,875,000.

The Oklahoma and Texas Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$5,000,000.

The Vinita and Western Railway Company. Capital stock, \$10,000.

The Wildman Central and Wichita Mountain Railway Company. Capital stock, \$20,000.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Two companies, the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph, have extensive systems throughout the Territory.

Among the telephone companies now doing business in the Territory the Pioneer has the most extensive system. Mr. John M. Noble, general manager, writes as follows concerning the condition of the Pioneer:

The Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company is operating quite extensively in this Territory. Oklahoma, though a Territory, is more fully developed with modern telephone facilities than many of the older States, the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company alone having lines in 15 of the 26 counties.

They now have in operation in their system (which extends also over a major portion of Indian Territory, as well as Oklahoma) 12,000 miles of toll-line wire strung on 3,400 miles of pole line. The larger portion of this wire is copper, and they are giving service to 350 cities and towns in the two Territories. They have exchanges at the following principal cities in Oklahoma Territory:

Alva. Asher, Blackwell. Carmen. Chandler. Cherokee. Edmond, Elreno, Enid, Guthrie, Kremlin, Medford, Newkirk, Oklahoma City, Ponca City, Pondcreek, Perry, Paynee, Ralston, Shawnee, Stillwater, and Yukon. They are serving at these exchanges 8,000 subscribers.

During the year 1904 this company expended approximately \$400,000 in the improvement and extension of property, including the purchase of various small companies. During the year 1905 the anticipated expenditure will reach \$700,000.

Mr. J. F. Beydehect, auditor of the Topeka and Elreno Telephone Company, sends in the following report:

We have in operation about 578 miles of toll line. Exchanges at Elreno, Chickasha, Ind. T., Anadarko, Lawton, Snyder, Hobart, Weatherford, Clinton, Arapaho, Mountain View, and Bridgeport.

In addition to the above we have at the present time in process of construction about 125 miles of toll line, and we intend extending our toll lines considerably within the next year.

Horace Truman, manager of Blaine County Telephone Company, states as follows:

Blaine County Telephone Company owns and operates 20 miles of lines between Geary and Watonga, one station, Greenfield, between. Greenfield has only one telephone.

No improvements have been made this year, except to strengthen the lines.

Mr. Thad Spencer, of the Eagle Telephone Company, writes that the Eagle Telephone Company has 35 miles of wire and 8 telephones, and has made no extension in the past year.

The Independent Telephone Company, of Kingfisher, owned by W. J. Steele, furnishes service as a local exchange and has made no extensions during the past year.

Besides the above mentioned there are many private or neighborhood concerns in operation which have not reported as to their mileage or improvements.

NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers published in the Territory aggregate 345, of which 30 are dailies, 287 are published weekly, 5 semimonthly, 19 monthly, and 4 quarterly.

CHURCHES AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Oklahoma is well supplied with churches, nearly every denomination being represented. The various church societies have furnished me the following statistics. Having compared them with former reports, I find considerable growth in some instances, and all show an increase in number of members. Many fine church edifices are to be found in some of our cities.

The West is a fertile field for the fraternal society. All of the old orders are represented, and in some localities have beautiful and costly homes. Most of the existing orders have reported their membership and amount of property owned. Below will be found a table containing them:

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Number of church buildings.....	19
Value of church buildings.....	\$50, 000
Number of rectories.....	8
Number of organized missions.....	22
Number of other regular stations.....	14
Number of communicants.....	950
Number of clergy.....	11
Number of Sunday schools.....	15
Membership of Sunday schools.....	350
Value of all church property.....	\$65, 000

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Number of church buildings	173
Value of church buildings	\$313, 800
Number of parsonages	92
Value of parsonages	\$66, 925
Church membership	19, 000
Number of ministers	163
Number of organized missions	3
Number of Sunday schools	220
Number of Epworth Leagues	125
Membership of Epworth Leagues	4, 250
Membership of Sunday schools	18, 000

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Pastoral charges	81
Presiding elders	6
Pastors	81
Local preachers	65
Members	10, 691
Additions	1, 240
Value of church buildings	\$90, 300
Church buildings	90
Value of parsonages	\$20, 000
Parsonages	50
Epworth League societies	52
Epworth League membership	1, 262
Sunday schools	108
Officers and teachers	701
Scholars	6, 012
Organized societies	198

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Number of church buildings	56
Value of church buildings	\$150, 000
Number of manses	19
Value of manses	\$36, 000
Church membership	4, 500
Number of ministers	54
Number of organized churches	66
Number of Sunday schools	60
Membership of Sunday schools	5, 300

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Number of church buildings	175
Value of church buildings	\$175, 000
Number of parsonages	25
Value of parsonages	\$25, 000
Church membership	19, 000
Number of Sunday schools	175
Membership of Sunday schools	20, 000
Number of Baptist Young People's Unions	75
Membership of Baptist Young People's Union	1, 500

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Number of church buildings	79
Number of parsonages	44
Value of church buildings and parsonages	\$152, 379
Church membership	2, 766
Number of ministers	61
Number of Sunday schools	106
Membership of Sunday schools	4, 254
Number of Y. P. S. C. E. societies	29
Membership of Y. P. S. C. E. societies	741

FRIENDS.

Number of church buildings	15
Value of church buildings	\$20, 000
Number of parsonages	10
Value of parsonages	\$7, 500
Church membership	1, 500
Indian members	150
Indian missions	5
Number of ministers	25
Number of Sunday schools	20
Membership of Sunday schools	1, 000

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Membership	23, 117
Number of organizations	376
Number of church buildings	156
Number of ministers	170
Number of Sunday schools	237
Number of Sunday school scholars	21, 300
Number of Christian Endeavor societies	72
Value of church property	\$314, 000

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Bishop	1
Churches	68
Priests	33
Chapels	7
Stations visited	144
New residences for priests	3
Church membership	22, 000
Academies	4
Colleges for boys	1
Schools for boys and girls	28
Schools for colored	2
Convents	28
Monastery	1
Hospital	1
Value of school and church property	\$255, 000
Number of Sunday schools	68
Membership of Sunday schools	1, 800

MEMBERSHIP OF COLORED CHURCHES.

Missionary Baptist	8, 682
African Methodist Episcopal Church	3, 640
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	820
Methodist Episcopal Church (colored wing)	840
Primitive Baptist	486
Colored Presbyterian	141
Congregational	412
Church of God	201

YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIETIES OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Number of societies	206
Number of members	7, 004
Number of junior societies	50
Number of members	1, 700
Total number of societies	256
Total membership	8, 704
New societies organized during year ending June 30, 1905	36

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Number of Sunday schools (whites only)	1, 340
Number of officers and teachers	13, 480
Number of scholars	79, 016

Fraternal organizations.

Name of order.	Organizations.	New organizations.	Members.	New members.	Value of property.
Masons.....	110	20	6,676	823	\$7,415.80
Knights Templar.....	12	2	588	78	.....
Eastern Star.....	53	7	2,331	470	1,411.41
Odd Fellows.....	208	27	10,837	810	131,503.95
Rebekah lodges.....	127	2	6,533	1,555	6,883.21
Ancient Order United Workmen.....	91	1	3,527	396	.....
Knights of Pythias.....	63	3	3,250	425	3,500.00
Woodmen of the World.....	113	8	3,751	758	.....
Grand Army of the Republic.....	77	7	1,605	120	1,950.00
Confederate Veterans.....	30	5	4,100	559	.....
Order of Elks.....	6	.....	976	234	23,465.00
Woman's Christian Temperance Union.....	142	11	2,164	325	.....
Women's Federated Clubs.....	80	10	1,651	178	1,050.00
Women's Relief Corps.....	37	4	854	77	1,750.00
Scottish Rite Masons.....	1	.....	885	128	75,000.00

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

There are seven institutions of higher learning supported by the Territory.

The University is located at Norman, in Cleveland County, while the University Preparatory School is located at Tonkawa, in Kay County. The Agricultural and Mechanical College is located at Stillwater, in Payne County, and the Colored Agricultural and Normal University is located at Langston.

There are three normal schools, viz, the Central State, at Edmond, the Northwestern, at Alva, and the Southwestern, at Weatherford.

Following will be found something relating to each school, prepared by the various presidents of the institutions:

THE UNIVERSITY.

[David R. Boyd, president.]

The State University of Oklahoma is the head of the public school system of the Territory. It was founded by the State in order to provide the young men and women of the Territory with a school in which they might do advanced academic and professional work. It begins where the high school leaves off, and its training is founded on that got in the secondary public schools. A sense of this close connection between the public schools and the university determines in large measure the requirements for admission to the university, its spirit, and course of study.

The control of the university is intrusted to a board of regents, consisting of the governor of Oklahoma, ex officio, and of five members appointed by the governor.

* THE SCHOOLS.

The university is made up of the following schools: The college of arts and sciences, the school of medicine, the school of applied science, the school of pharmacy, the school of mines, the school of fine arts, and the preparatory school.

The college of arts and sciences embraces an undergraduate course, chiefly elective, and a combined course in collegiate and medical studies; both courses lead to the bachelor degree.

The school of medicine covers the first two years' work of a regular four-year course in medicine and prepares the student to enter the third-year class in any other medical college.

The school of applied science covers four years' work in mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering, and leads to the degree of bachelor of science in mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering.

The school of pharmacy covers two years' work and leads to the degree of pharmaceutical chemist.

The school of mines covers four years' work and leads to the degree of bachelor of science in mining.

The school of fine arts embraces (a) a preparatory course in music, elocution, oratory, and art; (b) an advanced course in music, elocution, oratory and art; (c) a graduate course in piano, voice, and violin.

The preparatory school covers a four-year course, leading to the college of arts and sciences.

FOUNDATION.

The university is founded upon the authority of an act of the legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma, entitled "An act to locate and establish the University of Oklahoma." The act provided that when \$10,000 and 40 acres of land should be given to the Territory by the city of Norman the school should be located at that place. These requirements having been met, the university was established at Norman in 1892.

The law then proceeds to state more explicitly the scope and purposes of the school, as follows:

SEC. 9. The object of the University of Oklahoma shall be to provide the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of learning connected with scientific, industrial, and professional pursuits, in the instruction and training of persons in the theory and art of teaching, and also the fundamental laws of the United States and this Territory in what regards the rights and duties of citizens.

INCOME.

The university is supported out of the general revenues of the Territory. The legislature of 1905 set apart the sum of \$50,000 a year for two years to provide a general maintenance fund for the university. In addition to this, section 13 in each township in what is known as the "Cherokee Outlet," and in the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita country, opened to settlement in 1901, has been reserved for university, normal school, and agricultural college purposes. The lands so reserved are now leased for the benefit of the schools named, and bring to the university at present about \$9,000 a year.

SITUATION.

Norman, the seat of the university, is the county seat of Cleveland County. It is an excellent town of 3,500 inhabitants, situated 18 miles south of Oklahoma City on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad in approximately the geographical center of the two Territories. The winters are mild and the climate is preeminently healthful. The citizens of Norman are from all parts of the United States and are united in their hearty sympathy with educational matters.

THE GROUNDS.

The university campus, comprising 60 acres, lies at a slight elevation overlooking the valley of the South Canadian River, 1 mile south of the business portion of the town. The grounds have been divided into six quadrangular plots, with drives. Four of these quadrangles will be given over to the buildings, one to athletics, and one is unassigned at present. In each square the buildings will be grouped eventually around an open court.

Immediately on the completion of the first building, in 1894, large plantings of trees were made, chiefly elm and ash. From the first they made fine growth and are now of a size to make the campus, with its approach, one of the most attractive spots in Oklahoma. In the spring of 1903 the grounds were carefully platted, and since then the development has been rapid. Other large plantings have been made, which are part of a well-thought-out plan. Fourteen years ago the campus was bare prairie. To make the grounds over so that they should be beautiful in themselves and a fit setting for the buildings takes time and care, but it is something that the university management has greatly at heart, and the remarkable development already brought about promises much for the future.

THE BUILDINGS.

University Hall.—Erected in 1902–3 at a cost of \$70,000, contains the offices of the president, secretary, registrar, and regents, with suites of recitation rooms, offices, society halls, etc. It is built of buff brick, with terra-cotta trimmings and basement of planed limestone, in the Renaissance style of architecture. Formal entrance into this building took place March 15, 1903.

Science Hall.—The old Science Hall, with all its contents, was burned on the night of January 6, 1903. This was the first building on the campus and was completed in 1894. Among the contents destroyed were university and private scientific collections, an excellent library of 12,000 volumes, fixtures, furniture, physical and chemical apparatus.

The new Science Hall is a gray pressed-brick structure, 63 by 125 feet, with limestone trimmings. More particular descriptions of it will be found under the descriptions of the laboratories of chemistry, biology, and geology. Occupation of this building took place in September, 1904.

Carnegie Library.—The library building is a gift from Andrew Carnegie, esq. It is built of gray brick, and has two stories and a basement. The general reading room and offices are on the first floor. On the second floor is a large room for general meetings, together with three seminary rooms. In the rear is a large stack annex, fitted with sheet-metal stacks. For the present the women's gymnasium occupies the basement. The building was opened to use January, 1905.

Gymnasium.—The university management has recognized physical training as an essential part of the work of the university. In the summer of 1903 a new gymnasium, 55 by 100 feet, was built. This is divided into six rooms. The main hall, 20 feet high, has 3,200 square feet of unobstructed floor space. The locker room accommodates 500 individual lockers. The bathroom adjacent is fitted with spray and shower baths, and supplied with hot and cold water. The

director's office and an individual exercising room occupy the east end. The building is equipped throughout with all the essentials of a good gymnasium.

The woman's gymnasium occupies the entire basement of the new Carnegie Library. The main room, 12 feet high, contains 4,000 square feet of floor space. The east wing, 30 by 40 feet, is used as a locker and bathroom. The locker room is provided with four dressing rooms, each containing 20 lockers. The dressing rooms connect with 12 individual shower and spray baths supplied with hot and cold water.

Shops.—The engineering shops are in one-story wooden buildings, 48 by 86 feet. They contain a well-equipped woodworking department, physical laboratory, drawing room, and class rooms.

Anatomical laboratory.—This building, consisting of a large dissecting room, a class room and library, and a store and preparation room, lies west of the workshops. It was especially constructed for work in human anatomy.

A smaller building adjacent to the anatomical laboratory is used for taxidermy and as a general preparation shop for museum material.

Heating plant.—All buildings are heated by steam from a central heating plant, and are completely wired and supplied with electric lights.

FACULTY.

The faculty consists of 33 members. They are specialists chosen from such schools as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, etc. A number have advanced degrees from foreign universities such as Halle, Vienna, and Leipzig. At the annual meeting of the board of regents held in June, 1905, an instructor in mathematics, two in engineering, one in biology, one in political science, and one in romance languages were added. There are no undergraduate teachers.

ENROLLMENT.

The following is a summary of the enrollment in the various schools for 1904-5:

College of arts and sciences:

Graduate students	3
Seniors	8
Juniors	25
Sophomores	22
Freshmen	52
Specials	15
Total	125

School of pharmacy:

Second year	8
First year	23
Specials	12
Total	43

School of medicine:

Second year	0
First year	7
Total	7

School of fine arts:

Seniors -----	1
Juniors -----	3
Sophomores -----	8
Freshmen -----	10
Specials -----	91
Total -----	113

School of mines:

Second year -----	4
First year -----	2
Total -----	6

School of applied science:

First year -----	9
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Preparatory school:

Third year -----	22
Second year -----	62
First year -----	101
Total -----	185

Business course -----	29
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Grand total -----	517
Repetitions -----	42

Total enrollment to May 1, 1905 -----	475
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THE UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

[G. W. Finley, acting president.]

The University Preparatory School has finished three years of work. It was founded by the legislature of 1901 and began work in the fall of 1902, with a faculty of 8 and an enrollment of 227. The faculty during 1904-5 numbered 15, and the enrollment reached 383.

No better place could be found in the Territory for the location of a Territorial school than Tonkawa. It is situated on the north bank of the Salt Fork River, in one of the very richest sections of Oklahoma. The water is of the very best and is found in an inexhaustible supply within 15 feet of the surface of the ground. The town is reached by the Santa Fe Railroad from the north.

At present the school occupies a four-story building, 54 by 96 feet, of limestone and pressed brick. The legislature of 1905 appropriated \$60,000 for the erection and equipment of a new building. This building has been planned and the contract let. It will be a three-story building, 100 by 130 feet, of material similar to that in the old building. A heating plant will be constructed which will have sufficient capacity to heat both buildings. The new building will contain an auditorium, a drill hall and gymnasium, bath and locker rooms, cloak and toilet rooms, offices, laboratories, library and study room, drawing room, and class rooms.

The campus contains 20 acres of ground. Near the center is a large circular driveway bordered by a double row of trees. Within the driveway is a grove of elms, poplars, maples, and locusts. In the center of this grove stands the school building. Outside of the

drive the campus is covered with Bermuda grass. Three rows of trees extend entirely around the 20 acres.

The institution is supported by one-seventh of the rental from section 13, and by direct appropriations by the legislature. The legislature of 1905 appropriated \$17,500 for each of the two years following for running expenses, and \$60,000 for building purposes.

The purpose of the University Preparatory School is to prepare for freshman standing in the University of Oklahoma at Norman, and at the same time to give to those who attend a good foundation for any work they may choose in life.

The organization is as follows:

(1) The regular preparatory school, with three courses of study of four years each: The Latin, the modern language, and the English or scientific.

(2) The commercial school, with two courses of one year each, the bookkeeping course, and the stenographic course.

(3) The school of music, which offers courses in piano, voice, violin, mandolin, guitar, and clarinet, with opportunities for organization work in band, orchestra, club, and choruses.

(4) School of elocution.

Great care has been taken by the board of regents in building up the faculty. Their aim has been to secure only those teachers who were enthusiastic workers, and who were at the same time fit models for the young people to copy. This policy has given to the University Preparatory School a corps of teachers which is very exceptional. Each member of the faculty is deeply interested in the students, and is willing to do all in his power to help them, regardless of how much time and labor that may mean.

The school believes in properly regulated athletic sports. It does not believe that athletics should be considered the chief thing by any student, but that much good may come from the exercise gained in the various college games if they are entered into with the proper spirit. The various teams are managed by a member of the faculty, who looks after finances, arranges schedules, accompanies the teams on their trips out of town, etc.

Good class standing is a condition precedent to membership on any team. When, in the judgment of the faculty, any student is allowing athletics to interfere with his school work, he is required to withdraw from the team.

The military department has completed one year of work and is in a flourishing condition. During the year a marked improvement was noticed in the carriage of the young men. At the close of the spring term a handsome banner was offered to the company making the best appearance in a competitive drill. The banner was won by Company B.

There are now three literary societies: The Fergusonian and the Adelpian for young men, and the Athenian for young women. The Adelpian was organized in the winter of 1905. These societies are a source of valuable training in debates, essay writing, oratory, and parliamentary law.

Both Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have organizations in the school. They are strong factors in the molding of character. The Y. M. C. A. meets Friday evenings just before society, and the Y. W. C. A. meets on Sunday afternoons.

The numbers who finished courses in 1905 are as follows:

Regular preparatory course.....	3
Business course.....	26
Stenographic course.....	10
Teachers' review course.....	12

Probably the most remarkable thing about the institution is the earnestness shown by the students. Each one seems to be anxious to get just as much out of his course as it is possible for him to get. The tendency of many of the students is to work too hard, and we find it necessary to caution individuals in regard to taking more outdoor exercise.

The prospects for the coming year's work are very good, indeed. Steam heat will replace the stoves which have been in use, the course has been raised, there will be more students in the higher classes, and on the whole everything points to the conclusion that the University Preparatory School is entering on what is to be the best year in its existence up to the present time.

CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

[F. H. Umholtz, president.]

Located and established.—The Central State Normal School of Oklahoma was located and established at Edmond by legislative enactment in 1890, upon the conditions—which were promptly met—that Oklahoma County donate \$5,000 in bonds and that the town of Edmond donate 40 acres of land for a school site. Two thousand dollars additional in bonds was donated by the town.

Edmond is a thriving city of more than 2,500 inhabitants, situated about midway between Guthrie and Oklahoma City, on the highest point on the Santa Fe Railway, and preeminently distinguished for its healthfulness and for the beauty of its surroundings. It is distinctively a college town, its citizens having established homes here largely because the town is free from many of the vices commonly prevalent in county-seat towns.

Buildings.—The original structure of the normal school, built of brick, was completed in 1893; the wings, built of stone, were erected in 1894 and 1895. The entire building contains 16 class rooms, gymnasium, 2 bathrooms, and a large room for manual training.

To relieve the crowded condition and to increase the facilities for instruction, the legislative assembly of 1893 made an appropriation of \$40,000 for the erection of an additional building. The plans of the new building are in accord with the highest attainments possible in modern educational facilities. The structure, built of pressed brick and stone, is three stories high and contains the following rooms: An assembly hall of 800 seating capacity; 2 cloakrooms (with toilet), adjacent to assembly hall; 2 laboratories, reception hall, president's office, regents' room, library, reading room, and 13 recitation rooms. This constitutes the main building and is especially adapted to normal school purposes.

A central heating building has also been erected, by which both the other buildings are heated throughout with steam. This building is located about 200 feet away from either building, thus removing all danger from fire or explosion. This steam plant also furnishes water for the lavatories, toilet rooms, and baths of the other buildings.

Library and laboratories.—The library and the reading room of the Central State Normal School are furnished with the best books and current magazines that can be secured. These are open to all students every day except Sunday.

The laboratories—chemical, physical, physiological, and biological—are well supplied with modern appliances for scientific experimentation and investigation. A new telescope has been added recently to the department of astronomy.

Training school.—In connection with the Central State Normal School there is maintained a well-equipped training school, furnishing ample opportunity for practice in teaching on the part of those about to graduate from this institution.

In addition to the facilities for professional training mentioned above, there are maintained excellent literary societies, Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, an orchestra, a band, and a lecture course of unsurpassed attractiveness.

Manual training.—The manual-training department established last fall has fully met the most sanguine expectations. The scope of this department will be greatly enlarged next year, so as to give the greatest possible opportunity for development in this important field of work.

Physical training.—A room 60 by 60 feet, well lighted and ventilated, has been provided for a gymnasium and has been equipped with all the modern appliances for physical culture, together with necessary adjuncts, bathrooms, lavatories, and lockers. Cleanliness and physical vigor on the part of every student is thus made possible and is emphasized by the institution.

Diploma.—The diploma given to the student upon graduation is a life certificate, valid in all schools of the Territory.

Growth of the institution.—The institution has grown within the past four years from 337 students in 1901 to 903 in 1905. More than a hundred students have within the past ten years completed the normal school course of study, and hundreds of others are now teaching in the Territory who have received a partial training in this school. About one-half the students who attended this institution the past year expect to teach in some of the schools of the Territory next year. Therefore, more than 400 schools will be directly benefited through the efforts of the normal school the past year. It will be seen from these facts that the institution is subserving the ends for which it was established.

A large number of the students attending this institution earn the money necessary to pay their way through school by teaching a part of the year; they then attend school the remaining part. Tuition is free in all departments except that of instrumental music.

The prospects for a largely increased attendance next year are very flattering, as well as for greatly increased efficiency and usefulness.

Faculty.—The faculty for 1905-6 will consist of 30 members, all of whom are men and women of special training, education, and teaching ability, who take a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the student.

Purpose.—The function of the normal school is to prepare young men and young women to teach, and they must prepare them thoroughly and masterfully to teach whatever is to be taught in the public

schools. Whatever is put into the public schools, and therefore into the State, must first be put into the normal schools. This, then, is the high function of the normal schools, and no low-grade, slipshod, unprofessional work can be tolerated here. The scientific spirit, so rife everywhere to-day, must govern here as in the other professions. The child in the rural school needs the skillful touch of the trained master as much as does the child of the city school. And withal, the higher type of learning required of the high school teacher and of the city superintendent can not be ignored by the schools that profess to train the teacher of the Commonwealth for their important work. The teacher of our youth must know more than mere technical grammar, botany, and geometry, just as a medical student requires a much broader, a more elaborate knowledge of physiology than is taught in the high school, or even in the university or college, so the pedagogical student must have a broader knowledge and a deeper professional insight into the intricate subjects he is to teach than the institutions of general education can offer. In short, the mere smell of scholasticism is not sufficient; he must know something of society and of the business world in order that he may know adequately what to teach and how to teach the youth who are to constitute the citizenship of the State.

The standard of the normal school must, therefore, necessarily rank with the college, the university, and the agricultural and mechanical college, and the Central State Normal School is fully measuring up to this high standard of requirements and excellence.

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL.

[T. W. Conway, president.]

The past year has been one of the most successful ones in the history of the school. In numbers we have exceeded the enrollment of any other year by more than 100 students, reaching an enrollment that lacks but few of 800.

The professional interest shown during the past year has certainly been very encouraging to both students and teachers. The training school is becoming one of the very popular departments of our school, which means much for the educational interests in this section of our State. Teachers are beginning to realize as never before that if they are to succeed and put their profession on a par with law and medicine it means that they must do laboratory work under the supervision of skilled instructors who are able to reduce all errors to a minimum.

Advancement has been made along all lines of work during the past year, and the course of instruction has been raised until it is now equal to any normal course in the West.

It is with great pride and satisfaction that we look forward to the time when the new library and science hall will be completed by the very generous appropriation made by the last general assembly. Plans are now maturing for a building that will meet the requirements of this institution, the same to be commenced whenever Congress gives its consent to the acts passed by the eighth legislative assembly of Oklahoma.

The large increase of students for the past several years makes additional room a necessity, and the new building will be hailed with delight by both faculty and students.

Greater stress than usual is now being laid on the matter of manual training, and the public school teachers of this country are realizing that they must know how to train the hand as well as the head, in order that the boy and girl of to-day receive such instruction and training as will best fit them to meet the duties of life and citizenship to the best advantage for all concerned.

The Northwestern Normal School has been dealt with very liberally by the legislature and board of regents, and owing to the fact that liberal salaries are now being paid in all positions it has enabled the administration to secure a faculty of competent men and women, who for experience and scholarship can not be excelled. It is the aim of all connected with this institution to make it meet the requirements of the present high standard of civilization that our Territory enjoys. To do this, ample provision has been made for the financial care of the institution, and great pains have been taken in selecting a faculty of professional men and women to administer the affairs of the school and to promulgate a system of instruction that the experience and wisdom of the past fully justifies.

With harmony prevailing in all departments of school work, and with a zealous body of teachers earnestly striving to make the school a success, we have every reason to hope that the future of the school may be as successful as its past history.

SOUTHWESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

[J. R. Campbell, president.]

The Southwestern Normal School was opened in September, 1903. The building was not completed, so the sessions were held in old store structures, churches, and the like. Despite this fact there were 356 students enrolled the first year. The number for the second year showed a good increase, and before the close of the year there were enrolled in all departments 458 students. Judging from last year's experience and the present outlook the coming year will find 600 students at the Southwestern Normal. Many inquiries are coming daily from prospective students. Present indications are that by the time the school has fairly launched itself in the fall term it will be filled almost to its utmost capacity.

In 1903 the faculty consisted of 13 members. It has been necessary to increase this number, until at present there are 24 regular instructors and assistants. It is possible that this number must be increased during the coming year in order to care for the increasing number of students.

When the school was first opened in 1903 there were instituted the following departments: Psychology and education; history and civics; mathematics; English language and literature; ancient and modern languages; natural, physical, and biological sciences; drawing and art; elocution and physical training; vocal and instrumental music, and a training school. It has since been found necessary to divide the science department into the departments of physical and biological sciences, respectively. This was caused by the increasing number of classes. It has also been necessary to divide the department of languages into two departments. Thus there are now the departments of ancient and modern languages. This last division is due in great measure to the increasing demand for Spanish. Besides

these several divisions there have been instituted three new departments—a department of agriculture, a department of manual training, and a department of athletics. During the coming year the two last-named departments will be under the direction of one instructor until the work becomes too heavy for him to manage alone.

The section of country from which the great majority of the students come is the great agricultural and grazing districts of western Oklahoma. Therefore it is necessary, in order that a teacher be fitted to teach the children of this section, that he should know the fundamental principles of the science to which the pupils will devote their efforts for the greater part of their lives.

The idea that there must be nothing taught in the schools that is of practical, utilitarian value to the student is fast giving way to the notion that education is an end and not a means. The end of all education is the same, but the means used to accomplish that end must vary with the individual students to be educated. With full knowledge of the force of this fundamental principle of education, the management of the Southwestern Normal have instituted these departments. The course in agriculture will consist of a study of soils, seeds, fruits, domestic animals, etc., such as would be necessary to the intelligent pursuit of agriculture as a vocation. A large laboratory is being fitted up for this department with the most approved apparatus and conveniences. The work will not be subordinate to that of any department, but be an end in and of itself. Much the same might be said of the department of manual training as has been said of that of agriculture. It is a means to an end which is thorough education. It combines the utilitarian or practical with the theoretical in education. At present there has been introduced nothing but manual training proper, such as woodwork, modeling, mechanical drawing, and the like. It is intended at a later date, as demands increase, to introduce a complete course in the domestic sciences and arts. In a word, it is the determination of the institution to adapt its courses, to the fullest possible extent, to the needs of the entire public which it serves. A well-equipped laboratory is being fitted out, and at the opening of school in September there will be facilities for the teaching of manual training in all its forms.

Athletics and physical training have in view the physical development of the students. No student can expect to do the very best work in school unless he had the advantages of systematic physical training. With this idea in view, and indirectly the stimulating of interest in athletic sports, a department of physical training and athletics has been established.

The first class from the regular normal course was graduated in 1905. There were two members of the class, and each came from another school with advanced credits on the course. Both years there has been a considerable class completing the commercial course. In 1905 there was one graduate in instrumental music.

The demands for special training in the music and art departments are far greater than anyone had anticipated. Since the opening of the school these departments have been crowded to overflowing.

All rooms of the building are in constant use. It has been found necessary to move the heating plant from the basement of the main building in order to make use of the basement for class purposes.

The rooms were in great demand and they could not be heated unless a separate building for the heating plant could be provided. It was also found that the building was endangered by having the heating plant in the basement. Now a separate engine house is being constructed, which will alleviate the difficulty and provide rooms for laboratories, a gymnasium, and baths.

The grounds are in excellent condition. The trees which were set out two years ago have grown so as to furnish shade for nearly all parts of the grounds. In the course of only a few years the campus will present one of the finest parks in Oklahoma.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

[A. C. Scott, president.]

The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College was established and located at Stillwater by an act of the Territorial legislature, which took effect December 25, 1890, accepting the provisions of various Federal statutes in aid of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The town of Stillwater was required to vote bonds in the sum of \$10,000 and to provide not less than 80 acres of land. The bonds were voted and 200 acres of land provided. The institution opened in the fall of 1891.

The past year has been one of great and exceptional prosperity for this institution. Its material resources have been very largely increased. By an act of Congress approved February 9, 1905, a section of school land lying immediately west of the college farm was donated to the college for college farm and experiment station purposes. The lessees of this section have been settled with, in accordance with the provisions of the act, and the title is now in the college. Since the original donation of 200 acres above referred to, the college has purchased 160 acres, so that the land now belonging to the college and station amounts to 1,000 acres, lying in a compact body. This land represents nearly every quality of soil in Oklahoma, from the best bottom to inferior upland.

By act of the legislative assembly of the Territory, approved March 4, 1905, an appropriation of \$92,500 was made to provide for the erection and equipment of a building for the departments of agriculture and horticulture, to be known as "Morrill Hall," and a building for additional shop room for the engineering department and a gymnasium. The latter is under construction and will cost about \$17,500. The former will cost about \$75,000. At this writing, July 15, 1905, an architect has been employed, and plans are under consideration.

From a scholastic point of view the record of the past year has been most satisfactory. Five hundred and fifty-five students were enrolled, a substantial gain over any previous year. Twenty students, 16 young men and 4 young women, received the degree of bachelor of science in June. Of these, 9 graduated in the general science course, 6 in the agricultural course, and 5 in the engineering course. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, delivered the annual commencement address in June.

I am gratified to report continued interest in the short courses in general agriculture and in agriculture and domestic economy. These

courses cover periods in length from one week to two years, and embrace all subjects connected with farming and stock raising. During the past year 265 students took work of this character. These students almost without exception go back to the farm, and these short courses are therefore ministering directly to the interests of agriculture in Oklahoma.

The resources of the college now amount to about \$70,000 per year. Of this \$37,500 comes from the Government to the college and experiment station (Morrill and Hatch funds, respectively), \$17,500 from the Territorial tax-levy fund, about \$9,500 from the land-lease fund, \$2,500 from the vaccine fund (a Territorial appropriation), and the balance from incidental fees, station sales, etc. Of the Government fund of \$37,500 above mentioned, however, \$15,000 (the Hatch fund) goes exclusively to the experiment station and is used solely for purposes of experimentation and the publication of results. The equipment for instruction now represents a valuation of \$93,000, and the buildings and grounds, \$128,500.

Three regular courses, each leading to the degree of bachelor of science, are given—the general science course, the agricultural course (including horticulture and animal husbandry), and the engineering course (including mechanical, electrical, civil, and rural engineering). In the general science course opportunity is given for specialization in chosen sciences. Special courses are given in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, and printing. In the general science course all young women are required to take a reasonable amount of work in domestic economy, and they may specialize in this line.

The agricultural experiment station is connected with this institution and a department of it. While its work, as above stated, is devoted solely to experimentation and the publication of results, incidentally it is a valuable source of illustration and affords a stimulus to students in every branch of science. Its bulletins now go to 20,000 farmers of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. One or more representatives of the station, as provided by law, attend each farmers' institute held under the direction of the Territorial board of agriculture.

Tuition is free, except to students outside of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. An incidental fee of \$1 per term is charged. Text-books cost from \$3 to \$4 per term. Board, with room, in private families can be obtained for from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week; furnished rooms, from \$2.50 to \$5 per month. A considerable number of the students board in students' clubs, thus reducing expenses in that line to \$1.75 to \$2 per week. Very many of the students are practically self-supporting, making their way by work done during the summer vacation and by labor during the academic year in the town, about the college, and in connection with the operations of the college farm.

COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

[Inman Page, president.]

The Colored Agricultural and Normal University was established by an act of the Territorial legislature in 1897, for the purpose of giving the colored people of Oklahoma educational privileges similar to those which are offered to the white people in the normal schools, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the University of

Oklahoma. Forty acres of land were donated by the people of Langston and its vicinity. The same legislature which established the school appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for its use during the next biennial period, but this amount proved to be inadequate for the erection of a suitable building, the employment of teachers, and the purchase of necessary equipment. Fortunately for the school, at this time the Territorial administration made such a division of the land-lease money among the various educational institutions as to make it possible for the school to continue its work without serious embarrassment until an appropriation could be made for its support by the next legislature. So favorable was the impression made by the university upon the legislature which met in 1899 that it made an appropriation of \$10,000 for building purposes, provided a special fund by a tax levy of one-tenth of a mill, set apart one-fifth of the land-lease money, and one-tenth of the amount which is paid to the Territory annually by the Federal Government, in compliance with the Morrill Act, and made an appropriation of \$15,000 for the maintenance and equipment of the university from the balance of the fund created by this act, which was then in the hands of the treasurer of the Stillwater College.

As a result of the action of this legislature, two new buildings were erected—a dormitory for young women and a mechanical building—and the number of acres of land was increased from 40 to 160. The appropriation of \$15,000 out of the Morrill fund at Stillwater, which was ratified by the next Congress, made it possible for the regents to supply the university with books for the library, apparatus for scientific purposes, stock and farming implements for the agricultural department, and tools and machinery for the mechanical department.

The legislature of 1901 not only made a liberal appropriation for the support of the school during the following biennium, but also for the erection of a boys' dormitory, a residence for the president, and an addition to the main building.

The legislature of 1903 appropriated the usual amount for maintenance and \$5,000 for installing a steam heating plant in the main building and in the girls' dormitory.

The last legislature appropriated the sum of \$35,000 for maintenance and \$5,000 for a waterworks system, \$20,000 for the erection of an additional dormitory for girls and for the enlargement of the main building, the boys' dormitory, and the mechanical building.

DEPARTMENTS.

The departments of the university are as follows: Agricultural, mechanical, domestic economy, elementary, normal, college preparatory, collegiate, and musical. All these departments are in actual operation and are under the direction of instructors who were prepared for their work in some of the best institutions in the country.

The agricultural department has for its object the study and application of the scientific principles underlying the rural industries. The work of the course is presented by means of texts, lectures, observations, and analysis. The students are required to do a certain amount of practical work each day under the direction of the head of the department, who has the use of over 100 acres of land and the assistance of a practical farmer.

The mechanical department affords young men an opportunity to acquire a technical education in the various branches of engineering and at the same time to secure instruction and practice in such lines of work as will fit them to engage in practical industries. The usual methods of text-book study, recitation, and lecture are employed, but the student is required to put into practice as far as possible the instruction which he receives.

The department of domestic economy aims to give young women the kind of education which they need to enable them to properly discharge the duties and bear the responsibilities of home life. The work is so conducted as to give them not only the practical knowledge which they will need in presiding over their homes, but also the intellectual and moral benefits which naturally follow manual and industrial training. Inasmuch as many women are obliged to depend entirely upon their own resources, instruction is given in this department with a view to making it possible for them to become independent by earning a livelihood in the trades of their choice.

The elementary department fits students for the normal and preparatory departments, furnishes an elementary education to those who are not provided with suitable school facilities at their homes, and makes it possible for students who are preparing themselves to teach in the public schools of the Territory to have a school of practice where they can use the methods and theories which are taught in the normal department.

The normal department prepares teachers for the public schools of the Territory, and is so conducted that students who take the course are given instruction in both the theory and practice of teaching, and also in the laws governing the educational system of Oklahoma.

The college preparatory department fits students for the collegiate, the agricultural, and the mechanical departments.

The collegiate department gives instruction to the young men and women who enter it similar to that which is given at the University of Oklahoma.

The musical department aims to give the students who attend the university such training in music, both vocal and instrumental, as will create a taste for the highest and the best in the most universal of all the fine arts, and further prepare them to teach in the schools of Oklahoma, in which this study occupies a prominent place.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

When the university closed in May last the number of instructors in actual employment was 13 and the number of students enrolled was 363, which is the largest enrollment in the history of the school.

KINGFISHER COLLEGE.

[J. T. House, president.]

This institution is the pioneer denominational (Congregational) school in Oklahoma, having opened its doors to students in 1895.

After ten years the property of the institution is worth about \$200,000, \$100,000 consisting of productive funds. A generous campus of 160 acres is crowned by three noble buildings.

The college is well located, being in about the center of the Territory. To the north the nearest college is at Wichita, Kans., a distance

of 160 miles; to the south at Fort Worth, Tex., a distance of 250 miles. East and west there are no colleges, excepting normal schools, for many hundreds of miles. From the beginning the college has commanded the generous patronage and earnest confidence of our people. The enrollment runs well up to 200 students.

A faculty of eleven efficient teachers is employed.

A large number of young people of limited means attend the college, and every endeavor is made to furnish them work for a portion of their support while in school.

This year the college had the Rhodes scholar for Oklahoma in the person of Charles D. Mahaffie, who has spent six years in the institution and was graduated this spring.

Doctor Pearsons, the multi-millionaire philanthropist of Chicago, has, for the second time, offered this school the sum of \$25,000 as an endowment fund, provided the trustees secure \$75,000 to go with it.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

The industrial schools maintained by various religious denominations are mentioned below, together with their location and attendance:

Cache Creek, boarding (Reformed Presbyterian), Anadarko	50
Mary Gregory Memorial (Presbyterian), Anadarko	60
Methvin, boarding (Methodist), Anadarko	80
St. Patrick's, boarding (Catholic), Anadarko	125
St. John's, boarding (Catholic), Pawhuska	150
St. Louis, boarding (Catholic), Pawhuska	125
St. Benedict's Academy (Catholic), Sacred Heart	50
St. Patrick's, boarding (Catholic), Anadarko	125
St. Mary's Academy (Catholic), Sacred Heart	50
Friends' Mission, Tecumseh	

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[L. W. Baxter, superintendent.]

The enumeration of persons between the ages of 6 and 21 in the Territory for the year ended June 30, 1904, was: Whites, 195,665; colored, 9,051; aggregating 204,716.

The enrollment in the public schools for the same period was: Whites, 147,316; colored, 5,570; aggregate, 152,886.

The number of organized school districts was 3,069. The number of schools taught was 3,228, and the total number of days schools were taught was 333,233.

The daily average attendance for males was 47,309; females, 46,186; aggregating 93,465.

There were 2,905 schoolhouses, valued at \$1,052,287.20. Two hundred and sixteen were erected during the year at a cost of \$250,766.14.

Teachers' certificates were issued to the number of 3,077.

The total number of teachers employed was 3,761, of whom 1,356 were males and 2,315 females.

The receipts from all sources for school purposes aggregated \$1,696,765.24; and there was expended for all purposes \$1,359,623.54.

SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONMENT.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, there was apportioned among the common schools the sum of \$271,436.95. Of this amount \$2,649.07 was apportioned among 9 counties, in accordance with an act of the legislature (sec. 1, art. 9, ch. 33, 1905), which was passed because of the omission by the county superintendents of many names of scholars when making the enrollment.

County.	January, 1905.	July, 1905.	Provided by act of legisla- ture.	Total, 1905.
Beaver	\$3,421.16	\$220.72	-----	\$3,641.88
Blaine	6,167.76	397.92	-----	6,565.68
Caddo	9,142.52	589.84	\$93.15	9,825.51
Canadian	7,324.68	472.56	79.12	7,876.36
Cleveland	8,656.44	558.48	-----	9,214.92
Comanche	12,892.28	831.76	-----	13,724.04
Custer	7,141.16	460.72	39.10	7,640.98
Day	3,268.64	210.88	-----	3,479.52
Dewey	6,113.20	394.40	-----	6,507.60
Garfield	10,807.84	697.28	70.15	11,575.27
Grant	7,790.92	502.64	-----	8,293.56
Greer	16,044.36	1,035.12	-----	17,079.48
Kay	9,963.40	642.80	-----	10,606.20
Kingfisher	8,066.20	520.64	-----	8,586.84
Kiowa	7,674.36	495.12	-----	8,169.48
Lincoln	14,452.20	932.40	-----	15,384.60
Logan	11,024.84	711.28	21.85	11,757.97
Noble	4,714.48	304.16	113.85	5,132.49
Oklahoma	16,542.84	1,067.28	886.65	18,496.77
Pawnee	7,064.28	455.76	1,245.45	8,765.49
Payne	10,332.92	666.64	-----	10,999.56
Pottawatomie	17,611.72	1,136.24	189.75	18,937.71
Roger Mills	6,941.52	447.84	-----	7,389.36
Washita	9,125.16	588.72	-----	9,713.88
Woods	19,169.16	1,236.72	-----	20,405.88
Woodward	11,043.44	712.48	-----	11,755.92
Total	252,497.48	16,290.40	2,649.07	271,436.95

OKLAHOMA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

[H. C. Beamer, superintendent.]

The school work in general during the year was very satisfactory, the success attained indicating certain, steady progress in all branches. Good discipline was maintained in study hall, class rooms, and elsewhere, the children contributing very largely thereto through their own efforts in self-government.

The course of study is practically the same as that of last year, although a few changes have been made to meet new conditions. The methods used are modern and living ones and those which it is thought will produce the best results under existing conditions. The teachers have been faithful in the discharge of their duties and the pupils studious and always anxious to excel in their work.

The literary and Christian Endeavor societies have been very entertaining and instructive. The physical-culture training given the children in the open air has been of great benefit in strengthening and developing them, and the success attained is very evident in the general appearance of the pupils. The morals of the pupils are good. The general health of the children during the year was excellent, with the exception of the month of January. During that month there were seven cases of la grippe. We employed a trained nurse to care

for them and none of the cases was serious. One death occurred during the year, on May 6. May Gordon, from Caddo County, died of organic heart trouble. Our physician, Dr. J. W. Duke, and nurse gave her every possible attention, but to no avail. Her mother was summoned and was present at the time of her death.

A general repairing and cleaning of the buildings and the placing of electric lights throughout was done before the commencement of the year's work. An addition 20 by 20, two stories high, was added to the south of the main building, thus enlarging the dining room and adding another dormitory for the girls. The grounds have all been inclosed by a 7-foot woven-wire fence, giving ample ground for recreation and exercise in the shade.

The following is a list of the pupils from the several counties enrolled during the year:

Beaver	1	Greer	5	Pottawatomie	8
Blaine	2	Kingfisher	4	Roger Mills	1
Caddo	4	Kiowa	1	Washita	2
Canadian	4	Lincoln	2	Woods	7
Cleveland	2	Logan	7	Woodward	5
Comanche	4	Noble	4		
Day	1	Oklahoma	1	Total	73
Garfield	3	Pawnee	1		
Grant	1	Payne	3		

From information obtained I think the number of mutes in the Territory will reach 100.

At the commencement of the year one change was made in our corps of teachers. Miss Frieda Bauman, teacher of first intermediate work, retired. Miss Edith Brummitt, former teacher of the second intermediate, was placed in charge of first intermediate work, and Miss Getta Baggerman, a graduate of the normal schools of St. Louis, was engaged as second intermediate teacher. Miss Mary Denehan, girls' supervisor, retiring, was succeeded by Miss Della Orr, of Olathe, Kans.

There was paid for the care and education of the deaf and dumb last year the sum of \$21,326.16, being at the rate of \$275 per annum per pupil.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Probably no other State or Territory has built a stronger barrier against mixed schools. The legislature of 1901 enacted a separate school law, which begins:

In all counties separate schools for white and colored children are hereby established, and such schools shall be permanently maintained, and the board of county commissioners shall annually levy a tax on all taxable property in their respective counties sufficient to maintain said separate schools.

Not only does this law prohibit the attendance of negro children at white schools, but it is equally mandatory against the attendance of white children at negro schools. No child, whatever its race, can be deprived of school advantages in Oklahoma. If there should be only one negro child in a school district provision must be made for its common school education by the establishment of a school, the employment of a tutor, sending the child at the district's expense to an adjoining district where a negro school is established, or sending

the child to the Territorial school for negroes in Langston. A white child must be cared for in the same manner. Even if white patrons might be willing to permit their children to attend school with negro children, rather than incur the additional expense of providing separate education for the negro child, this course is forbidden by the law of 1904.

The school census showed a total of 204,716 children of school age in the Territory, of which 9,051 were negroes, or 4 per cent.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The legislature of 1905 passed an act authorizing the governor "to enter into a contract with responsible parties within the boundaries of Oklahoma for the safe-keeping, careful rearing, and education of youthful offenders, who may have been found guilty of violation of law, or are found to be incorrigible by some court." There was also appropriated for the carrying into effect of this act the sum of \$5,000 per annum.

There being upward of 50 inmates of the penitentiary who properly belong in a reform school, the sum appropriated is wholly inadequate for the purpose intended.

It has been impossible to enter into a contract with any persons for the safe-keeping and education of the youths above named under the existing circumstances and conditions.

The citizens of Anadarko, in Caddo County, have sought to have the institution located adjoining that city on ground occupied by the Indian agency, and if not required for the use of the agency will petition Congress to set apart this land for the purposes of a reformatory.

An institution of this character is very much needed, as by sentencing a mere boy, as often happens, to the penitentiary subjects him to associations that are degrading and morally wrong and totally unfits him for a useful life when he regains his liberty. The demoralizing influences surrounding him and the hardened criminals with whom he is obliged to associate make the worst possible environment in which an erring youth can be placed.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CREDIT.

LOANS AND SECURITIES.

Our people are prosperous, and consequently both public and private credit is good. School and municipal bonds always sell at a premium and are much sought after by eastern investors. The safety of farm loans and the promptness in payment both of interest and principal by the farmer, have rendered this class of business particularly desirable to the capitalist and money lender.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The last legislature enacted a law relating to building and loan associations, providing the method by which they may be permitted to transact business in the Territory, and providing for the regulation and inspection thereof.

In regard to foreign building and loan associations, it provides that they shall procure from the bank examiner of the Territory a certifi-

cate of authority to transact business. They shall also deposit with the treasurer of the Territory annually, to be approved by him, a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned that it will fulfill all of its contracts and obligations entered into with all residents of the Territory. A copy of the charter, constitution, and by-laws shall be filed with the bank examiner. Semiannually there shall also be filed a sworn statement showing the amount of capital stock, assets and liabilities, and the kind and character of the same. The bank examiner may at any time investigate the condition of any building and loan association doing business in the Territory, and he shall for the purpose of making such examination have all the rights and powers to do and perform all things necessary to make such examinations he is now given in the examination for banks in this Territory. Further provision is made for revoking of charter in case of violation of the act.

Since the enactment of the law some five outside companies have complied with its provisions and are now doing business in the Territory. They are the Midland Savings and Loan Company, of Denver, Colo.; the Farm and Home Company, of Nevada, Mo.; the National Loan and Investment Company, of Detroit, Mich., and the Ætna Building Association, of Las Vegas, N. Mex.

FLOUR MILLS AND GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The large acreage annually devoted to wheat raising necessitates a proportionate number of grain elevators located among the various lines of railway to properly handle the grain during the harvest and store it for the use of the seventy-odd mills.

Considerable grain is shipped to outside markets, but a large amount is ground for home consumption and the export trade; 15,000,000 bushels are required by the mills of the Territory for their own use. The demand for the by-products of the mills as stock feed is greater than the supply. Over \$2,500,000 is now invested in the flour milling business in Oklahoma.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The public buildings most needed are an insane asylum, reformatory, penitentiary, and school for deaf and dumb.

Owing to the prohibitory clause annually inserted in the appropriation bill by Congress, Oklahoma is deprived from locating or erecting any public institution. There is annually levied a tax for the Territorial building fund. This fund now amounts to \$370,906.69. In addition thereto the sum to the credit of a school for the blind now amounts to \$7,216.18.

A Federal building is being constructed at Guthrie. An appropriation has also been made for one at Oklahoma City.

PENITENTIARY.

A new contract has been entered into with the authorities of Kansas for the care and keeping of Oklahoma prisoners in the Lansing penitentiary. The former contract terminated January 27, 1905. Forty cents per day is paid by the Territory for the keeping of Oklahoma prisoners.

Warden E. B. Jewett, of the institution, states as follows:

Employment is given all able-bodied prisoners. Their occupation is changed quite often. While there are a number perhaps that will remain in the coal mine for quite a period of time, they are brought out, many of them, before their sentences expire and placed elsewhere in the institution. The business carried on is manufacturing furniture, mining coal, making binder twine, making brick, and building. A few carpenters are employed in the work of building occasionally. A man not a carpenter when he arrives here learns something of that business while here. The same is true of other trades.

During the past year there have been received:

Males under 18 years of age	9
Males over 18 years of age	184
Females over 18 years of age	2

	195
During the year there have been discharged	122

Showing an increase during the year 73

There are now confined in the institution 437 prisoners from Oklahoma.

INSANE.

Oklahoma's insane are confined and cared for in a private institution known as the Oklahoma Sanitarium, located at Norman. By the terms of the last contract with the sanitarium company the Territory pays \$200 per annum for each patient. This contract expired June 15, 1905, and was not renewed, as it was intended, by virtue of the act of the last legislature locating the insane asylum at old Fort Supply, to move the patients to the new institution within the year. Owing to the granting of an injunction by the district court preventing the removal of the patients, the necessary repairs and preparation of the buildings at Fort Supply were stopped and the insane patients still remain at the Norman institution.

OKLAHOMA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

[D. W. Griffin, M. D., resident physician.]

At the close of the year ending June 30, 1904, there were domiciled in the institution:

Males	271
Females	168
Total	439
Received during the year:	
Males admitted on commitments	149
Females admitted on commitments	87
Males returned from parole	7
Females returned from parole	3
Total	246
Total treated during the year	685

	Males.	Females	Total.
Died	34	24	58
Discharged	80	56	136
Out on parole	12	3	15
Escapes	12	2	14
Total decrease	138	85	223
On hand June 30, 1905	289	173	462

Of the 462 patients on hand, the causes assigned are as follows:

Heredity	116	Privation	6	Injury to head	3
Epilepsy	57	Senility	40	Domestic trouble	10
Intemperance	12	Syphilis	9	Acute illness	9
Mental excitement	1	Unknown	23	Chronic illness	31
Mental worry	4	Masturbation	7	Childbirth	8
Narcotism	5	Imbecility	82	Pregnancy	2
Paralysis	7	Idiot	11		
Paresis	8	Overwork	11	Total	462

Ages and number of males admitted:		Ages and number of females admitted:	
Under 16	1	Between 16 and 30	36
Between 16 and 30	52	Between 30 and 40	20
Between 30 and 40	38	Between 40 and 50	18
Between 40 and 50	30	Between 50 and 60	10
Between 50 and 60	12	Between 60 and 70	3
Between 60 and 70	8	Over 70	2
Over 70	5	Age not known	1
Age not known	10		
Total	156	Total	90
		Grand total	246

The number and causes of deaths during year are as follows:

Consumption	12	Apoplexy	2	Acute insanity	1
Exhaustion	6	Disease of stomach	2	Bright's disease	1
Softening of brain	2	Epilepsy	7	Peritonitis	1
Heart disease	4	Paralysis	8	Paresis	1
Cancer	2	Traumatic insanity	1		
Inflammation of bowels	1	Congestive chill	1	Total	58
Old age	4	Syphilis	2		

The sanitarium is located 1 mile east of Norman, Okla., on main line of Santa Fe Railroad, on 50 acres of land, part of which is used as a garden for the benefit of the inmates, part for a walk, the rest being planted in shade trees, which are several years old and give a complete shade where planted. This grove is partially converted into a park, the parade ground for the benefit of the patients, where they are allowed to go morning and afternoon of every day when the weather is suitable. Benches and walks are provided, and inmates allowed their discretion in enjoying these while in the parade ground.

During the year many improvements have been made. We have constructed a new building, one story, 100 by 33 feet. This building is equipped and accommodates 40 female patients. The sanitarium is supplied with water from two wells 239 feet deep and has the best water anywhere in this part of the Territory—no foreign substance, either alkali or gypsum.

The plastering on all the wards has recently been repaired and thoroughly calcimined. It is the endeavor of the management to keep the institution in the best sanitary condition possible by thorough cleansing and the unlimited use of disinfectant.

FORT SUPPLY MILITARY RESERVATION.

By act of Congress of February 8, 1899, that portion of the Fort Supply Military Reservation remaining under the control of the Federal Government was set apart to be used by the Territory of Oklahoma for the purposes of an insane asylum.

The land (1,760.25 acres) thus set apart included the buildings and waterworks and sewerage systems of said reservation. The seventh legislative assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma, by joint resolution, accepted the reservation from Congress under the conditions of the Congressional act, which provided that the authority to use the buildings and grounds might be revoked at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

After the passage of this act by the seventh legislative assembly the Commissioner of the General Land Office transferred the reservation to the custody of the Territory of Oklahoma. The seventh legislative assembly provided that the asylum should be located at Fort Supply as soon as a railway—steam or electric—should be built to that place.

The eighth legislative assembly passed an act repealing the law passed by the seventh legislative assembly, and provided for the removal of the asylum from Norman, Okla., to Fort Supply as soon as the buildings could be repaired and the proper arrangements made for the transfer.

The eighth legislative assembly made an appropriation of \$85,000 for the maintenance of the insane for the year 1905 and \$50,000 for maintenance for the year 1906. An appropriation of \$25,000 was made by the eighth legislative assembly for repairs on the buildings at Supply.

Under the act passed by the eighth legislative assembly two trustees were appointed, who, with the governor, constitute the board of managers of the insane asylum. An architect was employed to prepare plans and specifications and the board proceeded to advertise for bids.

The members of the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company, who have a contract with the Territory for keeping the insane, commenced an action in the courts to enjoin the Territory from carrying out the provisions of the act passed by the eighth legislative assembly, claiming that it was at variance with an act of Congress which restrains the Territory from making provision for any public building. Later Judge Hainer, sitting as a district judge in Logan County, Okla., issued an order restraining the Territory from proceeding to carry out the act of the eighth legislative assembly and from expending public moneys for repairs or otherwise on the buildings at Fort Supply. The decision of the court was to the effect that the act of the eighth legislative assembly was in violation of a Congressional restriction which prohibited the location of any public buildings in Oklahoma during the years 1905 or 1906. The Territory has appealed from the decision of the district court to the supreme court. The case is now pending in the supreme court.

The eighth legislative assembly greatly handicapped the Territory by making an appropriation which was inadequate for repairing the buildings at Fort Supply and also by making an inadequate appropriation for maintenance for the years 1905 and 1906. Under the present contract the cost of keeping the insane reaches something over \$22,000 for each quarter. The \$85,000 appropriated will not be sufficient to maintain these unfortunate wards of the Territory under the contract system, and in my judgment it would not be sufficient to maintain them even were the asylum conducted under the direct supervision of the Territory, and it is a foregone conclusion that the \$50,000 appropriated for the year 1906 will be wholly inadequate.

The appropriation of \$25,000 made by the legislature for repairing the buildings at Fort Supply was wholly inadequate. When the trustees for the asylum advertised for bids, although the bids were never formally passed upon, as an injunction had been granted restraining the trustees from proceeding with the work, yet it was ascertained that the bids would have ranged all the way from \$90,000 to \$125,000.

Whatever may be the result in the supreme court when a hearing is had on the appeal, it is evident that an increased legislative appropriation will have to be made before the buildings at Supply can be prepared in a proper manner for taking care of the insane. The members of the board of trustees have also decided to submit the matter to Congress and try to have the former Congressional restriction against the Territory erecting a public building removed.

TERRITORIAL ELECTION.

At the general election held on November 8, 1904, there was elected a Delegate to Congress, 13 members of the council, and 26 representatives, as well as the various county and township officers.

The total vote of the Territory for Delegate to Congress in 1904 was 109,145. Of this number, Bird S. Maguire, Republican, received 51,454; Frank Matthews, Democrat, 49,868; A. S. Loudermilk, Socialist, 4,443; H. E. Straughen, Peoples, 1,836, and Charles Brown, Prohibition, 1,544.

REPORTS OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

The reports of local land officers concerning the public lands within the Territory will be found in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The reports of Indian agents and superintendents of Indian schools within the Territory will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The report of climate and crop conditions of the Oklahoma section of the Weather Bureau will be found in the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Information in regard to irrigation in the Territory can be obtained from publications of the United States Geological Survey.

PART II.

This section includes annual reports of Territorial officers and various boards and commissions.

Territorial secretary.
 Territorial treasurer.
 Territorial auditor.
 Territorial superintendent of public instruction.
 Territorial attorney-general.
 Territorial adjutant-general.
 Territorial bank commissioner.
 Territorial oil inspector.
 Territorial grain inspector.
 Territorial librarian.
 Territorial game warden.

Territorial insurance commissioner.
 Board for leasing school lands.
 Board of health.
 Board of asylum trustees.
 Board of agriculture.
 Board of pharmacy.
 Board of dental examiners.
 Board of osteopathic examiners.
 Board of railway assessors.
 Board of equalization.
 Live stock sanitary commission.

TERRITORIAL SECRETARY.

[William Grimes.]

During the past year there have been issued 652 notarial commissions, distributed among the various counties as shown below:

Beaver	23	Grant	22	Payne	20
Blaine	32	Greer	39	Pottawatomie	56
Caddo	19	Kay	23	Roger Mills	21
Canadian	27	Kingfisher	11	Washita	8
Cleveland	17	Kiowa	14	Woods	33
Comanche	19	Lincoln	26	Woodward	29
Custer	16	Logan	26		
Day	8	Noble	13	Total	652
Dewey	7	Oklahoma	67		
Garfield	34	Pawnee	42		

Number of commissioners for Oklahoma in other States and countries..... 2

Number of notarial commissions issued during the year ending June 30, 1905

Number of requisitions granted..... 52

Number of requisitions honored..... 28

Number of corporations chartered..... 845

Amount collected in fees and turned into Territorial treasury.

Received from insurance.....	\$15,269.50
Received from incorporations, notaries, and miscellaneous items....	7,896.20
Total	23,165.70

Classified list of corporations chartered.

Churches	63	Mills and elevators.....	22
Banks	35	Miscellaneous	505
Mining and oil.....	152		
Railroads	20	Total	845
Telephone	48		

Total capitalization of railroads chartered during year..... \$116,905

TERRITORIAL TREASURY.

[C. W. Rambo, treasurer.]

Below is given a statement showing the amount of taxes collected by counties from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905; also a statement showing the receipts from sources other than taxation, together with a list of Territorial depositories and amount of securities furnished by each, the amount of taxes due for the different years, and a statement showing the condition of the following accounts for the year ended June 30, 1905:

General revenue fund:

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905.....	\$552,301.57
Cash on hand for redemption of warrants.....	20,731.22

Net general revenue fund indebtedness..... 531,570.35

Normal school fund, old levy:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905.....	838.95
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905.....	18.33

Balance on hand June 30, 1905..... 820.62

Normal school fund tax, 1903:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	\$6,978.66
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	512.90
Balance on hand June 30, 1905	6,465.76

Normal School fund tax, 1904:

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	10,659.50
Cash on hand June 30, 1905	3,791.75
Balance outstanding June 30, 1905	6,867.75

Normal School lease fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	2,324.11
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Normal School building fund:

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	5,593.02
Cash on hand June 30, 1905	3,303.53
Balance outstanding June 30, 1905	2,289.49

Northwestern Normal School fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	4,893.35
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	5.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1905	4,888.35

Northwestern Normal School fund tax, 1903:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	6,796.42
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	44.58
Balance on hand June 30, 1905	6,751.84

Northwestern Normal School fund tax, 1904:

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	13,416.36
Cash on hand June 30, 1905	6,683.67
Balance outstanding June 30, 1905	6,732.69

Northwestern Normal School building fund:

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	52,056.86
Cash on hand June 30, 1905	3,268.62
Balance outstanding June 30, 1905	43,788.24

Northwestern Normal School lease fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	5,120.32
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Common school fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	16,602.52
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Common school indemnity fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	5,865.99
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Public building fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	370,906.69
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University, Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Normal School fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	6,426.74
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University fund, old levy:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	389.10
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	14.02

Balance on hand June 30, 1905	375.08
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University fund tax, 1903:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	127.10
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University fund tax, 1904:

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	\$15,032.97
Cash on hand for redemption of warrants	6,366.03
Balance outstanding June 30, 1905	8,666.94

University building fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	4,390.10
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University lease fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	8,907.00
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University equipment fund tax, 1903:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	3,502.56
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University equipment fund tax, 1904:

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	9,588.07
Cash on hand for redemption of warrants	2,949.77

Balance outstanding June 30, 1905	6,638.30
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Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	7.42
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	2.05

Balance on hand June 30, 1905	5.37
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Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund tax, 1903:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	2,682.87
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Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund tax, 1904:

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	4,195.47
Cash on hand for redemption of warrants	1,481.41

Balance outstanding June 30, 1905	2,714.06
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Agricultural and Mechanical College building fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	489.51
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Southwestern Normal School fund tax, 1903:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	3,199.79
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	8.39

Total	3,191.40
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Southwestern Normal School fund tax, 1904:

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	6,408.77
Cash on hand June 30, 1905	3,498.68

Balance outstanding June 30, 1905	2,910.09
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Southwestern Normal School building fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	863.55
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Southwestern Normal School lease fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	36.58
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Southwestern Normal School beautifying fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	1,174.49
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University Preparatory School fund:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	65.89
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University Preparatory School fund tax, 1903:

Cash on hand June 30, 1905	3,563.75
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University Preparatory School fund tax, 1904:

Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905	3,345.13
Cash on hand June 30, 1905	586.73

Balance outstanding June 30, 1905	2,758.40
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University Preparatory School lease fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		\$179. 43
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		124. 48
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905		20. 00
Balance on hand June 30, 1905		104. 48
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund tax, 1903:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		2, 398. 82
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905		712. 13
Balance on hand June 30, 1905		1, 686. 69
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund tax, 1904:		
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905		4, 182. 90
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		2, 302. 98
Balance outstanding June 30, 1905		1, 879. 92
Colored Agricultural and Normal University building fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		2, 616. 36
Colored Agricultural and Normal University lease fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		1, 720. 77
Deaf and Dumb School fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		6, 983. 05
Deaf and Dumb School fund tax, 1903:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		5, 944. 62
Deaf and Dumb School fund tax, 1904:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		1, 377. 86
Warrants outstanding June 30, 1905		458. 58
Balance on hand June 30, 1905		919. 28
Blind School fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		7, 216. 18
Board of Education fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		736. 04
Condemnation school lands fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		20, 373. 93
Greer County sections 13 fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		16, 453. 39
Greer County sections 33 fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		15, 430. 68
Library fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		1, 312. 16
Bond interest fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		7, 860. 97
Interest land-lease fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		1, 818. 53
Statutes and session laws fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		117. 00
Permanent school fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		100. 00
Condemnation sections 13 fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		1, 238. 24
Condemnation sections 33 fund:		
Cash on hand June 30, 1905		2, 572. 57

Statement of taxes due for the different years.

1891-92	\$10,386.99	1897	\$21,877.52	1902	\$31,568.68
1893	13,005.61	1898	19,034.57	1903	25,957.26
1894	17,107.27	1899	12,543.81	1904	208,472.61
1895	48,055.46	1900	18,603.68		
1896	2,710.24	1901	31,057.60	Total	460,881.30

Statement showing the receipts from sources other than taxation, which have been placed to the credit of the different funds to which they belong.

William Grimes, secretary of Oklahoma	\$21,465.60
F. A. Ashton, coal-oil inspector	6,215.42
Paul F. Cooper, bank examiner	2,410.00
J. W. Foose, Territorial librarian	972.50
Interest on daily balances	12,809.72
Common school fund (leasing board)	272,481.16
Public building fund (leasing board)	64,950.00
Common school indemnity fund (leasing board)	6,213.46
College fund (leasing board)	68,974.71
Greer County sections 13 fund (leasing board)	4,500.00
Greer County sections 33 fund (leasing board)	4,200.00
Music department, Northwestern Normal School	807.50
Music department, Southwestern Normal School	543.00
Music department, Central Normal School	590.25
Condemnation school lands	499.25
United States, for agricultural and mechanical colleges	25,000.00
Andrew Carnegie, for library at university	5,000.00
Santa Fe Railroad Company, overcharge on freight	2,136.68
Protest fees from O. H. Hayes	.90
Condemnation sections 33 fund	6.00
Sale of seats, Northwestern Normal School	463.50
Sale of stoves, Central Normal School	31.60
Sale of wood, Central Normal School	8.00
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, returned premium on treasurer's official bond	300.00
Sale of damaged material from ruins of burned science building at university	66.10
Sale of roofing from ruins of burned science building at university	3.84
Otto A. Shuttee, balance of appropriation for World's Fair	748.12
From sale of furniture and premium on warrants, Otto A. Shuttee	1,508.47
Total	502,905.78

The following is an enumeration of Territorial depositaries and also the amount of securities furnished by each:

Guthrie National Bank	\$156,671.60
National Bank of Commerce (Guthrie)	100,001.38
Logan County Bank (Guthrie)	25,217.75
Guthrie Savings Bank	27,137.07
State National Bank (Oklahoma City)	12,700.00
Western National Bank (Oklahoma City)	25,001.40
American National Bank (Oklahoma City)	15,100.74
Oklahoma City National Bank	16,222.35
First National Bank (Edmond)	10,401.71
National Bank of Pondcreek	5,138.51
First National Bank (Arapaho)	9,669.07
First National Bank (Elreno)	10,011.10
First National Bank (Kingfisher)	28,700.00
First National Bank (Newkirk)	25,148.70
State National Bank (Shawnee)	21,917.12

Statement showing amount of cash at close of business June 30, 1905, and amount to credit of the several funds named.

General revenue fund	\$20,731.22
Common school fund	16,602.52
Common school indemnity fund	5,865.99
Public building	370,906.69
University, Agricultural and Mechanical College, and normal school fund	6,426.74
Northwestern Normal School fund	4,893.35
Northwestern Normal School fund tax, 1903	6,796.42
Northwestern Normal School fund tax, 1904	6,683.67

Northwestern Normal School fund, building	\$8,269.62
Northwestern Normal School lease fund	5,120.32
Normal school fund	838.95
Normal school fund tax, 1903	6,978.66
Normal school fund tax, 1904	3,791.75
Normal school lease fund	2,324.11
Normal school building fund	3,303.53
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund	124.48
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund, tax 1903	2,398.82
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund, tax 1904	2,302.98
Colored Agricultural and Normal University building fund	2,616.36
Colored Agricultural and Normal University lease fund	1,720.77
University Preparatory School fund	65.89
University Preparatory School fund tax, 1903	3,563.75
University Preparatory School fund tax, 1904	586.73
University Preparatory School fund lease	179.43
University fund	389.10
University fund tax, 1903	127.10
University fund tax, 1904	6,366.03
University building fund	4,390.10
University lease fund	8,907.00
Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund	7.42
Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund tax, 1903	2,682.87
Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund tax, 1904	1,481.41
Agricultural and Mechanical College building fund	489.51
Southwestern Normal School fund	3,199.79
Southwestern Normal School fund tax, 1904	3,498.68
Southwestern Normal School building fund	863.55
Southwestern Normal School lease fund	36.58
Southwestern Normal School beautifying fund	1,174.49
Deaf and Dumb School fund	6,983.05
Deaf and Dumb School fund tax, 1903	5,944.62
Deaf and Dumb School fund tax, 1904	1,377.86
Blind School fund	7,216.18
Board of education fund	736.04
University equipment fund tax, 1903	3,502.56
University equipment fund tax, 1904	2,949.77
Condemnation school lands fund	20,373.93
Greer County sections 13 fund	16,453.39
Greer County sections 33 fund	15,430.68
Library fund	1,312.16
Bond interest fund	7,860.97
Interest land-lease fund	1,818.53
Statutes and session-laws fund	117.00
Permanent school fund	100.00
Condemnations sections 13 fund	1,238.24
Condemnation sections 33 fund	2,572.57
Total	612,692.93
Balance on hand June 1, 1905	599,781.65
Amount received from all sources from June 1 to June 30	39,401.76
Total	639,183.41
Amount paid out from June 1 to June 30, 1905	26,490.48
Balance on hand at close of business June 30, 1905	612,692.93
Total	639,183.41

The funds are deposited in the following banks:

Capitol National Bank, Guthrie-----	\$158, 634. 59
Less outstanding checks -----	6. 99
	158, 627. 60
Guthrie National Bank, Guthrie-----	141, 516. 25
National Bank of Commerce, Guthrie-----	102, 664. 13
Logan County Bank, Guthrie-----	19, 399. 31
Guthrie Savings Bank, Guthrie-----	23, 891. 85
State National Bank, Oklahoma City-----	12, 657. 97
Western National Bank, Oklahoma City-----	23, 405. 47
American National Bank, Oklahoma City-----	15, 162. 93
First National Bank, Edmond-----	10, 191. 70
National Bank of Pond Creek-----	5, 111. 30
First National Bank, Arapaho-----	8, 301. 20
First National Bank, Elreno-----	10, 060. 10
First National Bank, Kingfisher-----	25, 499. 60
Oklahoma City National Bank, Oklahoma City-----	12, 358. 34
First National Bank, Newkirk-----	24, 738. 83
State National Bank, Shawnee-----	19, 106. 35
Total -----	612, 692. 93

Statement, by counties, showing the payments of the Territorial tax for the year ending June 30, 1905.

County.	1891-1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Total.
Beaver-----	\$38. 06		\$2. 20	\$53. 26	\$3, 366. 39	\$5, 629. 58	\$9, 089. 49
Blaine-----	8. 00	\$11. 89	20. 84	330. 13	5, 445. 72	6, 692. 26	12, 508. 84
Caddo-----				21. 22	5, 564. 28	10, 175. 34	15, 760. 84
Canadian-----	7. 94		1. 83	16. 11	7, 942. 77	12, 488. 50	20, 457. 15
Cleveland-----		. 34		1. 40	4, 570. 03	8, 309. 30	12, 881. 07
Comanche-----				23. 89	9, 422. 48	16, 261. 89	25, 708. 26
Custer-----	. 07	80. 69	2. 47	67. 66	7, 222. 75	6, 555. 04	13, 928. 68
Day-----					1, 176. 61	1, 499. 42	2, 676. 03
Dewey-----	. 22		12. 09	13. 27	2, 166. 68	3, 833. 31	6, 025. 57
Garfield-----	11. 90	11. 34	181. 72	152. 05	15, 341. 98	16, 208. 67	31, 907. 66
Grant-----					8, 926. 63	13, 814. 38	22, 741. 01
Greer-----			75. 58	72. 53	3, 846. 69	22, 444. 27	27, 439. 07
Kay-----	17. 46	5. 54	33. 39	140. 94	9, 322. 99	15, 554. 53	25, 074. 85
Kingfisher-----	1. 68	1. 14	8. 87	99. 78	7, 156. 14	11, 361. 02	18, 628. 63
Kiowa-----				36. 28	5, 830. 49	9, 836. 75	15, 753. 52
Logan-----	29. 25	8. 59	48. 50	61. 97	12, 650. 26	15, 546. 84	28, 345. 41
Lincoln-----	20. 41	8. 03	30. 13	172. 96	8, 019. 48	14, 067. 73	22, 318. 74
Noble-----	. 93	42. 70	58. 85	260. 42	6, 430. 61	3, 801. 09	10, 594. 60
Oklahoma-----	1. 31	2. 41	4. 65	150. 10	17, 395. 71	29, 145. 52	46, 699. 70
Payne-----					8, 679. 36	11, 152. 19	19, 831. 55
Pawnee-----			13. 87	95. 85	5, 830. 19	10, 332. 82	16, 272. 73
Pottawatomie-----	75. 26	22. 78	76. 18	299. 51	7, 002. 56	15, 334. 89	22, 811. 18
Roger Mills-----				117. 14	3, 969. 15	6, 447. 97	10, 534. 26
Washita-----	5. 90	. 74	6. 08	22. 28	3, 932. 77	10, 111. 79	14, 079. 56
Woods-----	. 05	4. 22	29. 88	127. 45	15, 236. 15	26, 643. 49	42, 041. 24
Woodward-----	33. 29	49. 07	69. 59	201. 45	7, 125. 17	8, 278. 58	15, 757. 15
Total-----	251. 73	249. 48	676. 72	2, 537. 65	193, 624. 04	312, 527. 17	509, 866. 79

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

[L. W. Baxter, Territorial auditor.]

Warrants issued for the year beginning July 1, 1904, and ending June 30, 1905.

General revenue fund-----		\$291, 178. 90
Agricultural and Mechanical College:		
Old tax levy-----	\$96. 75	
1903 tax levy-----	1, 081. 50	
1904 tax levy-----	12, 000. 00	
School-land lease-----	1, 521. 21	
		23, 863. 01
Board of education fund-----		1, 191. 37
Colored Agricultural and Normal University:		
Old tax levy-----	1, 794. 41	
1904 tax levy-----	9, 999. 86	
School-land lease-----	9, 978. 26	
Building-----	4, 127. 31	
		25, 899. 84
Common school fund-----		270, 077. 08
Deaf and dumb fund:		
Old tax levy-----	5, 568. 50	
1903 tax levy-----	9, 196. 35	
1904 tax levy-----	5, 867. 24	
		20, 632. 09
Library fund-----		1, 264. 28
Edmond Normal School:		
Old tax levy-----	10, 073. 47	
1903 tax levy-----	366. 01	
1904 tax levy-----	25, 000. 00	
School-land lease-----	12, 661. 00	
Building-----	8, 803. 54	
		56, 904. 02
Northwestern Normal School:		
Old tax levy-----	4, 409. 96	
1904 tax levy-----	25, 000. 00	
School-land lease-----	7, 423. 49	
		36, 833. 45
Southwestern Normal School:		
Building-----	83. 05	
Beautifying-----	891. 98	
1903 tax levy-----	718. 89	
1904 tax levy-----	12, 500. 00	
School-land lease-----	10, 714. 26	
		24, 908. 18
University:		
Old tax levy-----	7, 967. 88	
1903 tax levy-----	16, 550. 70	
1904 tax levy-----	29, 994. 68	
Building-----	555. 03	
Insurance indemnity-----	2, 687. 75	
Library building-----	10, 056. 69	
		67, 752. 17
University equipment:		
1903 tax levy-----	2, 968. 75	
1904 tax levy-----	24, 856. 09	
		27, 824. 84
University Preparatory:		
Old tax levy-----	215. 70	
1903 tax levy-----	1. 83	
1904 tax levy-----	12, 000. 00	
School-land lease-----	8, 766. 59	
		20, 984. 12
Total-----		869, 313. 35

Warrants outstanding on June 30, 1905.

General revenue-----	\$547, 616. 23
Agricultural and Mechanical College, old tax levy-----	2. 05
Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1904 tax levy-----	4, 195. 47
Colored Agricultural and Normal University, old tax levy-----	8. 50
Colored Agricultural and Normal University, 1903 tax levy-----	704. 26
Colored Agricultural and Normal University, 1904 tax levy-----	4, 183. 10
Colored Agricultural and Normal University, school-land lease-----	12. 00
Deaf and Dumb School, 1904 tax levy-----	458. 58
Library-----	91. 40
Edmond Normal School, old tax levy-----	118. 08
Edmond Normal School, 1903 tax levy-----	148. 30
Edmond Normal School, 1904 tax levy-----	10, 659. 50
Edmond Normal School, building-----	5, 593. 02
Northwestern Normal, old tax levy-----	5. 00
Northwestern Normal, 1903 tax levy-----	44. 58
Northwestern Normal, 1904 tax levy-----	13, 416. 36
Northwestern Normal, building-----	52, 057. 04
Southwestern Normal, building-----	90. 10
Southwestern Normal, 1903 tax levy-----	44. 58
Southwestern Normal, 1904 tax levy-----	6, 408. 77
University-----	12. 00
University, 1904 tax levy-----	15, 038. 84
University equipment, 1903 tax levy-----	162. 49
University equipment, 1904 tax levy-----	9, 588. 07
University Preparatory, 1904 tax levy-----	3, 345. 13
Total outstanding warrants-----	673, 804. 77

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[L. W. Baxter, superintendent public instruction.]

The American system presupposes a well-developed school system. Growing Commonwealths have ever early in their history taken active steps toward the foundation and maintenance of the public common school. Republican government would be impossible without the intelligence of the masses. Oklahoma's cosmopolitan population came to the Territory from every State in the Union and brought with them the high ideals of their respective States. In accordance with these popular ideals the first legislature enacted laws for the immediate establishment of a public school system. Even before this, private subscription schools and church denominational schools had been started and supported in many portions of the Territory. Congress, in the organic act, appropriated \$50,000 for the benefit of the common schools. This amount was judiciously expended for teachers' wages in the early day. The school laws provided a system of taxation for the support of the public schools, for a thorough system of matriculation, proper supervision, examination of teachers, and the encouragement of the schools.

The growth of the educational spirit has kept pace with the commercial and material growth of the Territory. The official statistics show an enumeration of children of school age, 6 to 21 years, of 204,630; an enrollment in the public schools of 152,886; an average daily attendance of 93,495; that 3,671 teachers were employed; that the common schools collected and expended \$1,459,623.54 for school purposes; that schoolhouses have been built aggregating a valuation of \$2,072,274.27; that the Territory has 3,069 school districts; that the average length of term was one hundred days; that during the year

1904, 3,077 teachers' certificates were granted; that the average salary of first-grade teachers was \$48 per month. These statistics speak concisely and tersely of educational conditions and progress, but do not fully present the spirit inspiring the work. Enthusiasm, harmony, and good will are characteristic of the educational forces of our great public school system. Each year sees more thorough organization, a richer course of study, a better understanding of the child mind and its development, improved methods of teaching and better management, and a more effective growth.

The present educational system comprehends the rural school, the high school, the preparatory school, the normal school, the agricultural college, and the university.

The nationalized Illinois course of study has been adopted and is being introduced in the country schools. The articulation between the different grades of school is so perfect that a child may start in the most distant rural district and graduate at the university without a break.

The system of supervision is placed in the hands of a Territorial board of education, consisting of the Territorial superintendent, the president of the State university, the president of the Central State Normal School, one city superintendent, and one county superintendent, appointed by the governor and approved by the Territorial council. This Territorial board of education has general charge of the educational system, outlines its policy, examines teachers for Territorial certificates, prescribes the various blanks to be used, and otherwise outlines and encourages the various educational forces of the Territory. The State superintendent is appointed by the governor, by and with the approval of the Territorial senate. This officer is the executive officer of the Territorial board of education and devotes much time to field work, as well as office work. It is made his duty to visit every county in the Territory annually, hold educational meetings, and encourage educational work. Each county has a county superintendent, elected biennially, who has charge of the public school system in the several counties. The county superintendent, together with the county examining board, examines teachers and issues county certificates. The county superintendent holds a normal institute in his county annually. He superintends the work of the county teachers' association, visits the various townships and school districts, and advises the teachers in the most approved methods of management and discipline. The business of each school district is managed by a district school board, consisting of a director, treasurer, and clerk, each officer being elected for a term of three years. The board hires the teacher, looks after the erection of the schoolhouse, and takes care of the same, provides the necessary supplies, and looks after the management of the school.

The State not only provides for the common schools, but has established a State university, three State normal schools, an agricultural and mechanical college, a university preparatory school, and an institution for the higher education of the colored people, known as the Colored Agricultural and Normal University.

The State normal schools are situated at convenient points of access and are well attended by the teachers of the Territory. The other State institutions are doing excellent educational work. An additional summer school for the teachers is held in each county for

a period of four weeks. The teachers of the county are encouraged to attend the normal institute, and much good is thereby accomplished. Teachers are enabled to become acquainted with each other, discuss educational questions, and are inspired to lofty ideals and a greater consecration to the educational work in the Territory.

The various schools are supported by an income from the State, from the county, and from the school district. The State has 1,413,803 acres of school land, the income from which is apportioned semiannually to the various school districts. Some \$300,000 are thus apportioned annually. Each county levies a tax, which is apportioned per capita to the various school districts. Besides this, provisions are made whereby each school district may levy a direct tax not to exceed 20 mills on the dollar valuation for the support of the common schools. The income is expended by the school board under the provisions of the law.

For the further education and inspiration of teachers a Territorial teachers' association is held regularly during the Christmas holidays. Each county has a county association, and many counties are divided into districts having district associations. A regular system of reading circle study and examination has been prepared and inculcated with an idea both of cultural and professional development.

The law provides that county superintendents shall divide the various counties into a convenient number of school districts and change the boundaries of the same as the interest of the people may demand. These school districts are usually 3¹/₂ miles square. For some time there was a tendency to decrease the size of the school district. However, the present tendency is toward the centralization of schools, consolidation of school districts, and transportation of pupils. The last legislature enacted a law permitting the merging of school districts and encouraging the tendency toward consolidation.

Oklahoma has a separate school law, which is working very satisfactory. Equal school facilities are guaranteed to the white and to the colored races. The people of both races are very well pleased with the present system and do all they can to make it successful.

Oklahoma has 2 county high schools, besides some 50 high schools in the various cities. The Logan County High School has been most successful, beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. It has some 400 pupils and is doing a great work in its community. The Woods County High School, at Helena, Okla., will open its doors the coming fall, and its promoters are assured of its success from the start. Both institutions have excellent buildings and promise much for the future.

Among the special laws passed by the legislature is the law providing for the establishment of a kindergarten in connection with the normal schools and in cities of the first class. Some of the cities have taken advantage of this law and prepared for the early education of the youth. The legislature also provided for the moral and humane education of the young people, and active steps will be taken to see that the allotted time is devoted to this subject in every country school throughout the Territory. The legislature also provided that the United States flag shall be displayed on every schoolhouse within the confines of the Territory. Our schools are rapidly purchasing the flags, and the presentation of the flag is an encouragement for the teaching of patriotism to the young American. The legisla-

ture further enacted a library law. Many of the school districts of the Territory have provided their schools with a public library for the benefit of the students that attend.

The superintendent has just returned from a visit to every county in the Territory, and has visited the normal institute in each county, meeting the teachers personally and discussing at length the educational conditions in these counties. He finds that the character and training of the teachers is increasing every year; that county superintendents are more thoroughly performing their labors; that the schools are indeed in a very healthy condition.

The material growth of the Territory is due in a large measure to the excellent training of the young people. The schools are becoming more practical year after year. As the major portion of our people obtain their livelihood by farming, arrangements are being made for a systematic study of agriculture in every country school in the Territory. This is simply an indication of the practical nature of the schools. The people are proud of the school system, and freely and willingly give large sums for its support. Indeed, the public school system is the pride and the glory as well as the safety of the growing Commonwealth of Oklahoma.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

[P. C. Simons, attorney-general.]

The volume of work in the office of the attorney-general during the past year has been very heavy and has required active work to keep the same from accumulating, but I am glad to be able to report that the business of this department is substantially up-to-date.

Under the laws of our Territory the attorney-general is required to appear for the Territory and to prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, in the supreme court in which the Territory shall be interested as a party, when requested by the governor or either branch of the legislature; to appear for the Territory and prosecute and defend in any other court or before any officer in any cause or matter, civil or criminal, in which the Territory may be a party or interested, and to attend to all civil cases remanded by the supreme court to any district court in which the Territory is a party or interested. It is also his duty, at the request of the governor, auditor, or treasurer, to prosecute any official bond or any contract in which the Territory is interested, upon a breach thereof, and to prosecute or defend for the Territory all actions, civil or criminal, relating to any matter connected with either of their departments.

He is also required to consult with and advise the county attorneys, when requested by them, in all matters pertaining to the duties of their offices. Also to give his opinion, when requested, in writing, upon all questions of law submitted to him by the legislature, or either branch thereof, or by the governor, auditor, treasurer, or superintendent of public instruction; and whenever requested by the Territorial auditor, treasurer, or superintendent he is to prepare proper drafts for contracts, forms, and other writings which may be wanted for the use of the Territory. In addition to these general duties imposed upon the attorney-general there are many special acts requiring him to look after specific matters.

The volume of criminal business coming on appeal to the supreme court is quite large, as there are 26 well-populated counties in this Territory, each having a district court and probate courts, and the law officers of the Territory, generally speaking, have been vigilant in enforcing the law. Since June 30, 1904, there have been 33 criminal appeals filed in the supreme court of this Territory which have required the attention of this office, and in each case in the supreme court the attorney-general takes entire charge of the case, prepares a printed brief, if deemed necessary, often making oral argument before the supreme court. Many of these cases have been of much importance, requiring careful preparation for submission to the court. I am pleased to be able to state that very few judgments of conviction in the lower court have been reversed by the supreme court.

There has also been considerable civil litigation in which the Territory is interested in the various courts and which has required the services of this office.

During the time indicated three habeas corpus cases have been handled at Leavenworth, Kans., growing out of efforts on the part of Oklahoma convicts to obtain their release from the Kansas penitentiary, where our convicts are being confined under contract with the Kansas authorities, as we have no penitentiary in this Territory. These cases were as follows:

In re Ira N. Terrill, in the district court of Leavenworth County, Kans., and which case was tried before Judge Gilpatrick, of the district court, and the application denied and the prisoner remanded to serve out the balance of his time. I went to Leavenworth and handled this case in person.

The next case was an application of J. J. Maurer, who was convicted in the district court of Garfield County and sentenced to the penitentiary. I also went to Leavenworth in person to attend to this case, and it was tried in the district court, the application denied, and the prisoner remanded to serve out his term.

The next case was an application of Charles and Emma Flohr, who were convicted in the district court of Woods County and sentenced to the penitentiary, and who sued out a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of determining the legality of their confinement. I also went to Leavenworth in person and tried this case, and the writ was denied as to both prisoners and they were remanded to serve out their terms.

These several habeas corpus cases entailed a large amount of hard work upon me and necessitated a number of trips to Leavenworth, but I am pleased to report that in each case the Territory was successful.

During the year I also made a trip to Pottawatomie County, there to investigate certain charges of lawlessness wherein complaint had been made by citizens of that county claiming that the local officials were dilatory in enforcing the laws. I also sent my assistant to Custer County to investigate certain charges of official corruption in Arapaho Township, at the governor's request.

Pursuant to the governor's request, I am assisting the county attorney of Garfield County in prosecuting certain offenses growing out of the failure of the Citizens' Bank at Enid, Okla. A number of indictments were returned in the district court of Garfield County at Enid, but changes of venue have been taken to Blaine County,

where the cases now stand for trial and will probably be reached some time this fall.

The bribery cases against ex-Mayor Hensley, of Elreno, are still pending in the district court of Canadian County. I made preparations to try one of these cases last December, but the case was continued on account of the sickness of the defendant, and I was engaged at the time in the prosecution of a murder case in Oklahoma County, in which the county attorney was disqualified, so that both these causes combined to continue the case. The next time it was set for trial the judge who had been assigned to try the case was engaged in holding court in another county, making it impossible for him to be there, so that the cases are still pending, untried.

There have been other cases in which I have participated on behalf of the Territory and which it is impracticable to describe in detail in this brief report.

The most important civil case now pending is the one in which the Territory sued the American Bonding Company, of Baltimore, in the district court of Logan County, to recover the amount which the Territory had on deposit in the Capitol National Bank of this city at the time of its failure, the said surety company being on the bond of said bank, it being a Territorial depository. The amount originally claimed in this case was \$244,053.21, but the bank has paid dividends amounting to 35 per cent, which materially reduces the claim of the Territory. The case has not yet been reached for trial, and many dilatory tactics have been resorted to by the defendant bonding company to delay the case, but various motions and demurrers have been disposed of and the issues will soon be finally joined, and I confidently expect to be able to try the case at the coming fall term of court and I have no doubt but what the Territory will win the case and recover a judgment against the bonding company for the full amount due to the Territory.

Suit is also pending on behalf of the Territory against the Fidelity and Guaranty Company, which company executed a bond of \$25,000 on behalf of the Capitol National Bank as a Territorial depository, and this case will also probably be reached for trial this fall.

Two other cases of much importance to the Territory have been disposed of during the period of time indicated. They were both entitled "Territory of Oklahoma *v.* J. A. Willoughby as Receiver of the Capitol National Bank." Both were equitable actions to declare trust funds. At the time of the failure of the Capitol National Bank the secretary of the Territory had on deposit in said bank money which he had received as Territorial secretary during the preceding quarter, and which he had deposited in this bank for the specific purpose of paying checks issued by him to the treasurer of the Territory for the amount of his quarterly report as secretary of the Territory and ex-officio insurance commissioner. Before the checks given by the Secretary to the treasurer could be presented for payment, and in the interim, the bank failed. Moneys were similarly deposited by the board for leasing school lands and suit was brought to recover both funds. I am pleased to report that in the case of the secretary's fund we recovered a judgment against the receiver declaring the entire amount deposited by the secretary a trust fund, and making it a preferred claim against the assets of the bank in the hands of the receiver. In the case of the school-land fund we obtained a preference

for about half of the amount claimed, the money having been deposited at different times and one deposit had been made a considerable period of time before the bank failed and the court denied us a preference as to that, but allowed a preference to the later deposit, amounting to something over \$3,000.

Legal proceedings are also being prosecuted in the courts to exterminate illegal practitioners of medicine in the Territory, and one of these cases, which is a test case, will probably be tried at the fall term of court.

There are 26 counties in this Territory, each having a county attorney authorized to call upon the attorney-general for advice on matters pertaining to the duties of his office, and the majority of these officers have exercised the privilege liberally, and it is needless to say have added not a little to the work entailed upon this office.

During the period of time indicated the Oklahoma legislature was in session, occupying the full sixty days allowed by law for their deliberations. As a result of their labors a volume of session laws aggregating something over 400 pages was produced. Some laws of much import to the Territory were passed and many of minor importance.

One of the most important acts was the one establishing an asylum for the insane at the Fort Supply Military Reservation, in Woodward County. The Territory has had no insane asylum, and the care of the insane has been provided for by contracts made by the governor of the Territory with institutions organized for such purpose, and for many years our insane have been intrusted to the care of the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company, located at Norman, Okla. The legislature of 1903 passed a law locating the asylum for the insane at the Fort Supply Military Reservation, but which law never became effective owing to a provision in said act that no steps should be taken to establish said asylum at Fort Supply until a steam or electric railroad was constructed to within a mile of the old guard house at Fort Supply. As no such line was ever built no steps were taken to locate the asylum there.

The legislature of 1905, however, enacted a new law locating the asylum at Fort Supply and omitting the provision relative to the construction of a railroad. Acting under the authority thereby conferred, the board of trustees for the hospital for the insane appointed under the provisions of said act began active preparations to put the buildings at Fort Supply and the grounds in proper shape for the reception of the insane and use as an asylum. Bids were advertised for the remodeling of the buildings and such improvements as were necessary for this purpose. Plans were prepared, and active preparations were being carried on looking to the carrying out of the act when an action of injunction was commenced in the district court of Logan County in the name of the county attorney of Logan County and against the board of trustees of the asylum for the purpose of enjoining them from carrying out the provisions of said act. While this action was brought in the name of the county attorney, it was apparent that the real party in interest was the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company which instigated said proceedings. The theory upon which the case was prosecuted was that the proposed improvements to be erected at Fort Supply and the remodeling of the buildings were so extensive as to constitute a violation of the act of Con-

gress prohibiting the Territorial legislature from locating any public institutions or letting the contract for the erection of any public buildings prior to statehood. Many other questions were also involved in the case, but this was the principal one. The board of trustees contended that the grant by the United States to the Territorial authorities of the right to use the Fort Supply Military Reservation and buildings thereon for the purpose of an insane asylum necessarily carried with it the implied power as an incident thereto to put the buildings and grounds in condition to use them for the purpose authorized. The case was fully presented by both sides, and as a result a temporary order of injunction was granted by Judge Hainer, acting judge of the district court. This stopped all proceedings for the time being, and no further steps have been taken to this date looking to the preparation of the reservation for the purposes of an asylum, and our insane are still being cared for by the Sanitarium Company, at Norman, under their contract. An appeal will be taken from the decision of Judge Hainer to the supreme court of the Territory and will probably be submitted at the January, 1906, session thereof.

A radical change was made in the law regulating the business of surety companies in this Territory, and a new act was passed requiring every company, before transacting business in this Territory, to make a deposit with the treasurer of the Territory of \$50,000 in cash or designated securities to protect the business transacted by said surety company with residents of this Territory. As the result of this law the licenses of all surety companies in this Territory were revoked, and only one company has complied with the provisions of the new law, viz, the American Surety Company of New York, and it is at this time the only bonding company authorized to do business in the Territory.

Another important act passed by the legislature was one regulating demurrage and storage charges by the railroads and for the purpose of preventing delays in furnishing cars and in the transportation and delivery by railroad companies of freight, etc.

Liberal appropriations were made by the legislature for the erection of new buildings at several of our Territorial educational institutions and for the maintenance of such institutions in general.

The sum of \$92,500 was appropriated for the erection of new buildings and for furniture, machinery, and appliances at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater.

The sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for the construction of an additional dormitory for girls and the enlargement of other buildings at the Colored Agricultural and Normal University at Langston.

The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for the purpose of building additional buildings for the Northwestern Normal School at Alva.

The sum of \$60,000 was appropriated for additional buildings for the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa.

A radical change in the procedure in the probate courts of this Territory in counties having a population of 40,000, or having therein cities of 12,000 population or more, was also made.

A number of acts were passed relating to the various schools of the Territory and the government thereof, and a stringent act was passed to regulate the sale of schoolbooks, school supplies, etc., by any individual, firm, partnership, or corporation engaged in such business,

and prescribing certain conditions compliance with which was made a condition precedent to engaging in such business in the Territory.

As stated, it would be impracticable to attempt to outline any considerable part of the legislation passed by the session of the legislature, as it would carry this report beyond all reasonable length.

During the period of time covered by this report the opinion work of the office has been very heavy, as numerous requests have been made for my opinion upon a wide range of topics, many of which present important and intricate questions for consideration. I have given these matters careful attention, and this work has consumed considerable time. The correspondence of the office has also been heavy, owing to the large amount of business transacted and the many calls for information which have been made as to many of the interests of the Territory concerning which this office was informed.

So far as I am able to observe, the different departments of the Territorial government are being efficiently managed and the business of the Territory is in a very satisfactory condition.

OKLAHOMA NATIONAL GUARD.

[E. P. Burlingame, adjutant-general.]

The summer work consisted of regular drills at the home stations of the several organizations. New articles of uniforms and equipments were issued as required to fit out each company.

ENCAMPMENT.

The annual encampment was held at Oklahoma City, October 5 to 12. The camp site and drill grounds were exceptionally desirable. The military exercises were conducted under the direction of Maj. H. L. Ripley, Eighth U. S. Cavalry. The aggregate attendance of officers and enlisted men was 593. They were given the pay of their grades as established for the Army. The amount thus disbursed, \$4,493.97, was charged to the allotment.

BANKING.

[Paul Cooper, bank commissioner.]

Consolidated statement of the condition of all of the Territorial banks of the Territory of Oklahoma, at the close of business June 1, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$6, 268, 087. 85
Overdrafts	227, 856. 56
Bonds and warrants	194, 673. 45
Banking-house furniture and fixtures	570, 156. 39
Other real estate	65, 581. 39
Due from banks	3, 460, 854. 50
Cash	845, 515. 64
Cash items and exchanges	142, 251. 52
Other resources	2, 232. 14
Total	11, 777, 209. 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$2, 491, 200. 00
Surplus	293, 701. 85
Undivided profits	494, 448. 79
Individual deposits	\$7, 355, 299. 44
Certificates of deposit	823, 137. 50
Deposits of banks	153, 909. 05
Cashiers' checks	60, 764. 38
Total deposits	8, 393, 110. 37
Bills payable	60, 482. 22
Bills rediscounted	44, 266. 21
Total	11, 777, 209. 44
Total number of banks in the Territory reporting	257
Average reserve held	per cent 52
Legal reserve required	do 25

Number and capital of banks doing business in the Territory of Oklahoma on the 20th day of June, 1905.

Banks.	Capital.	Banks.	Capital.	Banks.	Capital.
94	\$5,000	109	\$10,000	4	\$20,000
1	5,500	1	10,200	11	25,000
3	6,000	1	10,500	1	30,000
1	7,000	2	12,000	2	50,000
2	7,500	2	12,500		
2	8,000	21	15,000		

Average capital employed

\$9,685

During the year ending June 30, 1905, the bank commissioner examined 225 banks. Of this number 68 banks were examined during the last half of the year 1904, and 157 banks were examined during the first half of the year 1905. The increased activity in examination is due to the fact that the department has at its disposal for the year 1905 a larger fund to defray the expenses of examination than it had during the year 1904.

During the year ending June 30, 1905, the department turned over to the Territorial treasurer the sum of \$3,525, being the fees collected from examining banks during that time.

The condition of our banks, generally speaking, is quite satisfactory at this time.

There have not been so many new organizations perfected during the period covered by this report as during the two years prior to June 30, 1904. In a number of instances where there were too many banks in one town there have been some consolidations, which has the effect of increasing the strength of the banks without diminishing the banking power of the community.

The banking field is certainly very well covered in Oklahoma, and there is no demand for more banks at this time.

I believe that our banks are managed with as much ability as will be found in the conduct of the banking business in other jurisdictions. Our banking laws compare favorably with those of other jurisdictions as far as those provisions are concerned which are intended to protect the interests of the public.

NATIONAL BANKS.

There were 95 national banks in operation. The required reserve is 18 per cent. The actual reserve on hand is 44.63 per cent.

OIL INSPECTION.

[F. A. Ashton, inspector.]

A better grade of oil is being sold in the Territory than formerly. The inspections are made very carefully by experienced men, and no serious accidents have occurred in the use of the oil. All oil is tagged by the retailer when sold, and this feature alone has prevented accidents which would otherwise have occurred by mistaking gasoline for kerosene.

All coal oil is tested by the flash test, and must show a flash of at least 120° temperature and must have a specific gravity of from 44° to 48° Baumé, inclusive, to be marked "Good." All oil having a lower or higher specific gravity, or that flashes at less than 120° temperature, shall be marked "Unsafe—rejected."

The flash test shows the safety of the oil, while the gravity shows the quality.

There are 27 deputy inspectors, located at tank stations.

Below is given a statement of the inspections and fees received for the year ending June 30, 1905:

Number barrels oil inspected.....	48,993
Number barrels gasoline inspected.....	34,111
<hr/>	
Total number of barrels of each inspected.....	83,104
Oil inspected shipped by Waters-Pierce Oil Company.....barrels..	44,113
Gasoline inspected shipped by Waters-Pierce Oil Company.....do....	33,555
Oil inspected shipped by other companies.....do.....	4,880
Gasoline inspected shipped by other companies.....do.....	556
Total fees collected for inspections.....	\$8,602.04
Total fees paid deputies.....	\$2,186.27
Amount turned into Territorial treasury.....	\$6,415.77

GRAIN INSPECTION.

[A. H. Jackman, inspector.]

Number of cars of grain inspected for the year ending June 15, 1905, 1,517; fees received for inspections, \$530.95. Four assistant inspectors have been employed during the year.

TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

[J. W. Foose, librarian.]

The library has now a complete set of the reports of the courts of highest resort in each State and Territory in the Union; also a full line of the latest text-books.

The library is being more generally used by lawyers and judges throughout the Territory every day. The library is insured for \$15,000.

Number of books on shelves, 7,413; number of books received in the last year, beginning July 1, 1904, to July 3, 1905, 1,668.

GAME LAWS.

[Eugene Watrous, game and fish warden.]

Since the passage of the game law by the seventh legislature in 1903 and its enforcement by the game warden and his deputies the conditions surrounding the preservation of game have materially improved.

The wanton destruction of quail had been going on for years, and their complete extermination was only a matter of time. Extensive shipments to eastern markets had been frequently made, doubtless resulting in much profit to those interested. While there are occasional violations of the law and some heavy fines imposed at times, the wholesale slaughter of the birds has been effectually stopped.

The indications now are that this season will witness a greater abundance of game birds than has been seen for many years.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

[William Grimes, secretary, ex officio insurance commissioner.]

The business of the several fire, life, and casualty insurance companies transacting business in Oklahoma for the year 1904 is, in the main, very satisfactory, and shows the companies in a prosperous condition. The ratio of loss to premiums collected of the fire insurance companies in this Territory for 1902, 39 per cent; 1903, 52.2 per cent; 1904, 45.6 per cent.

BOARD FOR LEASING SCHOOL LANDS.

[Fred L. Wenner, secretary.]

One of the most important duties of the chief executive of Oklahoma is the oversight of the leasing, care, and protection of the school and other public lands reserved for the future State.

The total acreage of lands reserved by different acts of Congress and turned over to the Territory to become the property of the future State, and the revenue therefrom in the meantime to be received by the Territory, exceeds 2,000,000 acres. The greater portion of this land is in sections 16 and 36, reserved by Congress in every township in the Territory for the benefit of the common school fund, and indemnity lands secured in lieu of such sections lost by allotment or other purposes; but by special acts of Congress in portions of the Territory section 13 was reserved for the benefit of the higher institutions of learning and section 33 for public buildings, while in Greer County these two sections were set aside for such purposes as the legislature of the future State of Oklahoma might decide.

The total area of these reserved lands, divided in their proper classification, is as follows:

	Acres.
Common school lands	1, 199, 151. 72
Common school indemnity lands	214, 651. 51
College lands	279, 092. 23
Public building lands	273, 446. 39
Greer County lands, section 13	42, 914. 88
Greer County lands, section 33	41, 619. 21
Total	2, 050, 875. 94

In all other Territories these reserved lands were allowed to lie idle or were used for various purposes without authority of law and without any benefit to the Commonwealth, often to the detriment of the land.

Oklahoma in this, as in many other things, refused to follow old-established customs, but proceeded to set the precedent of a new and better way. Before the Territory was a year old Congress was petitioned by the governor and legislature of the Territory to allow the leasing of the school lands. In response to this petition, in 1891 the governor, by special act of Congress, was granted authority to lease the land reserved for the Territory for school and other purposes, and the net revenue above all the expenses of administration of this department, protection of the lands, securing of indemnity lands, etc., has been over two and one-half million dollars. During the year ending June 30, 1905, the receipts from the rentals of these lands reached the sum of \$442,975.41, an average of nearly \$1,500 per day. The total gross expenses of the department for the year were \$22,291.99. Deducting from this amount the sum of \$3,881, collected for transfer, rental permits, and other special fees, and paid into the fund, leaves a net expense of \$18,410.99, or about 4 per cent of the proceeds.

The rentals from the lands reserved for common schools are each year divided among all of the school districts of the Territory per capita of school population. Fifteen per cent of the rentals from indemnity lands are returned directly to the school districts from which they are collected, and the balance is turned into the common school fund to be divided per capita throughout the Territory. The receipts from the college lands are divided equally among the seven higher educational institutions of the Territory. The receipts from public building lands are placed in the Territorial treasury to the credit of the public-building fund (which now aggregates \$370,906.69), and the receipts from sections 13 and 33, in Greer County, are also placed in the treasury subject to disposition by the legislature of the future State of Oklahoma.

The net receipts to each fund for the year ending June 30, 1905, were as follows:

Common school-----	\$235, 246. 66
Common school indemnity-----	41, 423. 06
College-----	68, 595. 54
Public building-----	64, 749. 70
Greer County:	
Section 13-----	4, 756. 34
Section 33-----	4, 425. 98
Total-----	419, 197. 28

The total net receipts of the different funds from the first leasing up to June 30, 1905, were as follows:

Common school-----	\$1, 669, 676. 10
Common school indemnity-----	119, 052. 22
College-----	371, 935. 07
Public building-----	367, 028. 96
Greer County:	
Section 13-----	17, 013. 14
Section 33-----	15, 926. 17
Total-----	2, 560, 631. 66

Under act of Congress of date March 4, 1894, the leasing of the school and other reserved lands is placed in the hands of the board composed of the governor, secretary of the Territory, and Territorial superintendent of public instruction, the governor being designated as ex officio chairman, and upon him falls the greater burden of the administration of this very important department of the Territorial business. Each of these officials having other duties that require the greater portion of their time and attention, the board elects a secretary, upon whom devolves the management of the department. Working under the set of rules prepared by the board in accordance with the act of Congress, the secretary becomes the executive head of this department, with authority to act upon all matters coming within the scope of the rules. Appeal may be taken from any action of his, however, directly to the board by any person interested, and all matters that do not come specifically under the rules also come before the board for action.

Doing business with nearly 8,000 lessees, collecting rentals now averaging over \$1,500 a day, looking after the protection of the lands, preventing timber and mineral depredations, settling and adjusting the many difficulties and controversies that come up almost daily, classifying and appraising the lands and issuing new leases on the same every three years, make this one of the largest and most important departments of Territorial business.

The receipts for rentals for the current year will probably pass the half-million mark. In addition to the work of leasing the lands and collecting the rents, the protection of the timber upon the land, the keeping out of intruders who attempt to locate mineral claims, and the settling of disputes between contesting claimants for leases, involves a very large amount of labor. When it is considered that these reserved lands are worth, at a conservative estimate, \$25,000,000, it will be readily understood that their care and custody becomes a very important trust. In addition to the value of the lands are the improvements placed thereon by the lessees and recognized as their personal property, but being more or less under the jurisdiction of the department, because of the first lien held upon them for past-due rentals. These improvements, consisting of fences, breaking, fruit trees, houses, barns and other buildings, wells, pumps, and, in fact, everything of any value put on the land at the expense of the lessee, will aggregate a cash value of from three to four million dollars.

There has been less timber depredation upon school lands the past year than in any year previous, several special agents having been employed constantly watching the timber and investigating every case of illegal timber cutting. In several instances, parties have attempted to steal walnut timber from the land, but have each time been apprehended and the timber seized and sold for the benefit of the school fund. There is a large amount of walnut timber upon the school lands which has reached its maturity and is really deteriorating in value. It would be to the best interests of the future State if some means could be found to dispose of this mature timber and put the proceeds into the permanent school fund.

The department has had more or less controversy during the year with parties who persist in attempting to file mineral claims upon school lands contrary to law. A number of such intruders have been

ejected and suit is about to be brought against others who have refused to vacate. The finding of oil and gas in large quantities in the vicinity of some of the school lands has caused a demand for leases for oil or gas purposes upon these lands, but in view of the fact that the title to the land still remains in the United States and the oil or gas as mineral is held to be a part of the permanent title, the board did not have authority to make any such leases.

The demand has grown very imperative, however, in some instances, and on one particular tract of 240 acres, in Pawnee County, a cash bonus of \$30,000 and a royalty of one-seventh of the oil has been offered for the lease. As oil wells are being put down on every side of this tract as close to the line as it is possible to get, considerable of the oil is undoubtedly being drained off the school land, and it is a matter of importance to the State that some legislation be enacted by Congress authorizing the leasing of the school and other reserved lands for gas or oil purposes for the benefit of the permanent school fund.

A number of measures affecting the leasing of school lands were introduced at the session of the legislature during the past year, but none of them became laws.

When the school lands of the Territory were first leased the rules limited the amount to be leased to any one person to a quarter section throughout the Territory. Under this rule only the land in the eastern third of the Territory was leased to any large extent, and it was soon found necessary to make a change. The rule was then changed so that west of range 13 as much as one section could be leased by one person. This change resulted in the leasing of quite a little of the land in the western part of the Territory, but the greater portion of it still remained vacant.

In 1895 the Territorial legislature by special act authorized the board to lease the lands west of range 14 in such tracts as they deemed for the best interests of the school fund. Following this enactment the greater portion of the western lands were soon leased in large tracts, and it was but two or three years until practically all of the lands in the Territory were under lease, and this condition has prevailed at all times since.

The first rules for leasing provided that every three years the lands should be put up to bids, the old lessee, if he had complied with the rules, being given the preference to take the land at the highest bid. The uncertainty of this system prevented lessees from putting any valuable improvements on the school land and often caused them to abandon the lands because of the rental having been bid to an excessive figure because of spite work or neighborhood differences. In 1898 the rules were changed so as to give the lessee the preference right for renewal of his lease at the appraised rental fixed by the Territory without any competitive bids. This gave a permanency to the lease and established a feeling of security which at once caused the lessees to begin the making of lasting and permanent improvements, which was a matter of general benefit to the community, all such improvements being taxable. From that time on all quarter-section agricultural leases have had a contract clause printed in them guaranteeing the lessee this preference right of renewal at the appraised rental.

In the case of grazing leases for tracts larger than a quarter section west of range 13, the preference-right contract was not printed in the lease, but the rule has been administered alike throughout the Terri-

tory by the Department, and every lessee has been, in practice, granted the preference right of renewal at the appraised rental. The Department, however, has always reserved the right to require the holders of leases upon large tracts for grazing purposes, to cut down their holdings and relinquish out or transfer their lease rights in small tracts to other persons when it was deemed for the best interests of the school fund and the community to do so. As the leases all had more or less improvements on them and these improvements, together with live stock, were often disposed of with the lease right, and the lease right had come to be considered property of more or less value, the board has never felt justified in cutting up any of the large grazing leases without giving the lessee an opportunity to relinquish his rights to other persons. This preference right, which in the agricultural leases encouraged the lessee to make permanent improvements, was also the means of keeping the grazing lands continually under lease, whereas had the lessee not been accorded such right a large portion of the grazing lands would have been surrendered and left vacant whenever cattle became so low as to make their grazing unprofitable.

The demand for agricultural lands having become so great, and the agricultural district of the Territory having been pushed far to the west, the Department two years ago inaugurated the policy of appraising each quarter section of land for the purpose or use to which it was best adapted, without regard to the kind of lease under which it had been held. Under this system sections of land which had been leased at a comparatively low figure for grazing purposes were classified as agricultural lands and the rentals put accordingly. This caused them to be rapidly divided up into quarter-section tracts and to come into the hands of actual farmers. So rapid has been this division that the number of lessees has increased in the last two years from 7,371 to 8,007, and at the present time in the entire Territory out of this great number of lessees less than 1,200 hold more than one quarter section, and only about 80 persons hold leases for more than one section.

The division of land into smaller tracts is being even more rapidly made at this time than ever before, and there is constant application for the cutting up of grazing tracts into quarter-section agricultural leases even from as far west as Beaver County. In Beaver County lands, however, the board has deemed it best not to allow the leases to be cut into less than section tracts, except where the land has been specifically classified as agricultural land by an appraiser from the Department. This is done for the reason that it is deemed that a large portion of the lands of Beaver County are adapted to grazing purposes only, and the grazing lands rent to better advantage in tracts at least one section in extent. Those lands in Beaver County which are, however, adapted to agriculture will be divided up into quarter-section tracts as fast as they are classified and proper application made for their division.

While these lands are reserved for specific purposes and they or their fair value belong to the future State for that purpose, the lessees have certain rights which should be considered and protected, having gone upon the lands when in their raw state, brought them to a state of productivity, and enhanced their value more or less by this and the placing thereon of their improvements.

The present plan of leasing with an assured preference right for renewal, the careful appraisal of the lands and the right of appeal guaranteed to all lessees, is very satisfactory as a temporary policy during the continuance of territoryhood, but with the coming of statehood there must be some settled and definite policy, either of leasing or sale, established.

In the solution of the question of the disposition of these lands and the investment, care, and protection of the funds, there are great problems to be solved and many dangers to be avoided. In fact, this question will be one of the most important ones to be settled by the people of the coming State.

Following are given tables showing receipts and expenditures of the department the past year; total receipts and expenditures of each fund to date; net receipts for each year from the beginning; apportionment of common school fund, by counties, the past year, and other valuable statistical information relating to the lands and the work of the department:

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1905.

On hand June 30, 1904.....		\$1,481.54
Received from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....		441,493.77
Total.....		442,975.31
Expenses for the year.....	\$22,291.99	
To the Territorial treasurer.....	419,692.44	
Returned to applicants.....	4.50	
Balance on hand.....	986.38	
Total.....		442,975.31

Receipts and expenditures for each fund for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Common school:		
Cash received.....		\$248,720.32
Expenses.....	\$13,469.16	
Returned to applicants.....	4.50	
Net receipts.....	235,246.66	
		248,720.32
College:		
Cash received.....		71,650.27
Expenses.....	\$3,054.73	
Net receipts.....	68,595.54	
		71,650.27
Public buildings:		
Cash received.....		67,788.83
Expenses.....	\$3,039.13	
Net receipts.....	64,749.70	
		67,788.83
Common school indemnity:		
Cash received.....		43,718.77
Expenses.....	\$2,295.71	
Net receipts.....	41,423.06	
		43,718.77
Greer County:		
Section 13—		
Cash received.....		4,972.97
Expenses.....	\$216.63	
Net receipts.....	4,756.34	
		4,972.97
Section 33—		
Cash received.....		4,642.61
Expenses.....	\$216.63	
Net receipts.....	4,425.98	
		4,642.61

Total receipts and expenditures of each fund to June 30, 1905.

Common school:		
Cash received		\$1, 800, 911. 50
Expenses	\$125, 451. 34	
Money returned to applicants	5, 784. 06	
Net receipts	1, 669, 676. 10	
		1, 800, 911. 50
Colleges:		
Cash received		397, 933. 82
Expenses	\$24, 251. 59	
Money returned to applicants	1, 747. 16	
Net receipts	371, 935. 07	
		397, 933. 82
Public buildings:		
Cash received		392, 395. 68
Expenses	\$24, 188. 63	
Money returned to applicants	1, 178. 09	
Net receipts	367, 028. 96	
		392, 395. 68
Common school indemnity:		
Cash received		127, 507. 63
Expenses	\$8, 452. 91	
Money returned to applicants	2. 50	
Net receipts	119, 052. 22	
		127, 507. 63
Greer County:		
Section 13—		
Cash received		18, 499. 72
Expenses	\$1, 470. 08	
Money returned to applicants	16. 50	
Net receipts	17, 013. 14	
		18, 499. 72
Section 33—		
Cash received		17, 396. 25
Expenses	\$1, 470. 08	
Money returned to applicants		
Net receipts	15, 926. 17	
		17, 396. 25
Grand total of all funds:		
Cash received		2, 754, 644. 60
Expenses	\$185, 284. 63	
Money returned to applicants	8, 728. 31	
Net receipts	2, 560, 631. 66	
		2, 754, 644. 60

Notes on hand.

	Number.	Amount.
Common school fund	9, 177	\$528, 811. 21
College	2, 681	172, 977. 62
Public buildings	2, 799	171, 460. 23
Common school indemnity	2, 337	103, 756. 50
Greer County:		
Section 13	216	11, 213. 35
Section 33	160	8, 334. 00
Total	17, 370	996, 552. 91

Net proceeds from leasing school lands, years ending June 30, 1891-1905.

1891	\$4, 536. 82	1897	\$98, 467. 81	1903	\$322, 880. 54
1892	21, 346. 13	1898	173, 442. 83	1904	335, 780. 00
1893	19, 164. 67	1899	133, 047. 19	1905	419, 197. 38
1894	45, 989. 98	1900	177, 190. 24		
1895	88, 627. 97	1901	213, 303. 67	Total	2, 560, 631. 76
1896	71, 740. 68	1902	435, 915. 85		

Amount of distribution each year.

Year ending June 30—	Number of chil- dren.	Amount per capita.	Total amount.	Year ending June 30—	Number of chil- dren.	Amount per capita.	Total amount.
1892	31,920	\$0.83	\$21,662.60	1899	101,474	\$0.97	\$98,428.78
1893	43,939	.56	20,416.86	1900	114,737	1.13	129,652.81
1894	74,384	.72	45,858.48	1901	128,797	1.20	150,201.92
1895	77,770	.69	54,065.65	1902	145,131	1.84	266,638.74
1896	88,093	.62	53,591.43	1903	178,964	1.02	181,828.88
1897	88,745	.86	76,853.00	1904	191,459	1.15	220,177.85
1898	90,585	1.34	121,383.90	1905	204,739	1.32	270,177.85

Apportionment of common school fund, 1905.

[\$1.32 per capita.]

County.	School popula- tion.	Amount appor- tioned.	County.	School popula- tion.	Amount appor- tioned.
Beaver	2,759	\$3,641.88	Kiowa	6,189	\$8,169.48
Blaine	4,974	6,565.68	Lincoln	11,655	15,384.60
Cado	7,373	9,732.36	Logan	8,891	11,736.12
Canadian	5,907	7,797.24	Noble	3,802	5,018.64
Cleveland	6,981	9,214.92	Oklahoma	13,341	19,048.52
Comanche	10,397	13,724.04	Pawnee	5,697	7,520.04
Custer	5,759	7,601.88	Payne	8,333	10,999.56
Day	2,636	3,479.52	Pottawatomie	14,203	18,747.96
Dewey	4,930	6,507.60	Roger Mills	5,598	7,389.96
Garfield	8,716	11,505.12	Washita	7,359	9,713.88
Grant	6,283	8,293.56	Woods	15,459	20,405.88
Greer	12,939	17,079.48	Woodward	8,906	11,755.92
Kay	8,035	10,606.20			
Kingfisher	6,508	8,527.32	Total	203,630	270,166.76

Acreage of reserved lands, by counties.

County.	Common school.	Common school in- demnity.	College, section 13.	College in- demnity in lieu of sec- tion 13.	Public building, section 33.	Public building indemnity in lieu of section 33.	Total.
Beaver	207,271.84	15,078.63		2,560.00		1,640.00	226,550.47
Blaine	32,172.42		236.88		1,988.95	640.00	35,038.25
Caddo	45,801.36	5,190.00	16,863.02	8,600.00	17,460.40	4,200.00	98,114.78
Canadian	31,254.55	640.00	640.00		2,187.40		34,721.95
Cleveland	16,752.38						16,752.38
Comanche	62,978.59	18,630.63	25,034.87	12,800.00	27,559.48	15,640.00	162,643.57
Custer	34,560.00	4,480.00	1,920.00			1,440.00	42,400.00
Day	38,069.80	640.00					38,709.80
Dewey	33,639.20	4,720.00					38,359.20
Garfield	38,400.00		19,200.00		17,802.07		75,402.07
Grant	38,400.00		19,200.00		19,215.95		76,815.95
Greer	64,936.41	21,154.67	32,080.46	10,834.42	30,836.21	10,723.00	170,625.17
Kay	24,677.61		11,693.43		14,077.45		50,448.49
Kingfisher	31,632.48						31,632.48
Kiowa	40,120.78	15,077.67	18,824.20	10,080.00	17,280.02	12,320.00	113,702.67
Lincoln	52,515.72	68,160.00					100,675.72
Logan	26,230.00						26,230.00
Noble	15,360.00		7,680.00		7,454.00		30,494.00
Oklahoma	24,587.38	26,399.91					50,987.61
Pawnee	16,747.38		5,511.00		6,133.38		28,391.76
Payne	26,811.76		3,758.38		2,852.37		33,422.51
Pottawatomie	19,529.56	6,880.00					26,409.56
Roger Mills	41,728.27	3,360.00					45,088.27
Washita	36,120.02		2,560.00				38,680.02
Woods	97,693.48		50,490.45		46,062.92		194,276.85
Woodward	121,160.21	24,240.00	61,440.00		57,462.00		264,302.21
Total	1,199,151.72	214,651.51	277,132.69	44,874.42	268,402.60	46,663.00	2,050,875.94

Number of lessees and their holdings, January 1, 1905.

County.	Quarter section.	Half section.	Three-quarter section.	1 section.	2 sections.	3 sections.	Lessees holding 4 sections or more.	Total number lessees.	Total number sections.
Beaver.....	12	5	4	110	18	8	15 hold 171 sections.	131	346.50
Blaine.....	225							225	56.25
Caddo.....	587							587	146.75
Canadian.....	206							206	51.50
Cleveland.....	119							119	27.75
Comanche.....	678	35	5	66	2	1	2 hold 8 sections	784	271.75
Custer.....	80	16	3	31	1	1		130	66.25
Day.....	1	8	1	42	4		1 holds 6 sections	52	52.00
Dewey.....	38	23	7	43				111	69.25
Garfield.....	472							472	118.00
Grant.....	479							479	119.75
Greer.....	135	90	31	154	11	3	6 hold 43 sections	430	262.50
Kay.....	318							318	79.50
Kingfisher.....	197							197	49.25
Kiowa.....	118	20	3	74	14	2	4 hold 16 sections	215	115.75
Lincoln.....	651							651	157.75
Logan.....	165							165	41.25
Noble.....	192							192	48.00
Oklahoma.....	331							331	82.75
Pawnee.....	176							176	44.00
Payne.....	212							212	53.00
Pottawatomie.....	146							146	36.50
Roger Mills.....	55	15	1	61	1			132	83.00
Washita.....	58	14	3	34				109	57.75
Woods.....	801	25	5	68	3			899	284.50
Woodward.....	28	40	5	361	5	1	6 hold 65 sections	434	391.75
Total.....	6,480	291	68	1,044	59	15		7,883	3,113.00

BOARD OF HEALTH.

[Dr. J. W. Baker, secretary-superintendent.]

The condition of the health of the people of Oklahoma is good, and less sickness is reported than at this time last year. There have been no epidemics of any kind in the Territory for the year ending June 30, 1905. In former years there have been, during the months of January, February, and March, quite a number of cases of smallpox in different parts of the Territory, but owing to the rigid quarantine placed on these parts by the county health officers it has been eliminated to a great extent, and consequently a very few cases have been reported this year. There are at present the following diseases reported in the Territory, but not very many are violent in their effects: Whooping cough, mumps, malarial and typhoid fevers, and where there have been cases of typhoid fever reported the health officers have been instructed to look after the source of contagion.

The number of physicians that have registered and been granted license to practice in this Territory since June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, is 53. There were 48 applicants who desired to practice medicine and surgery in this Territory during the first six months of the year ending June 30, 1905. Twenty-seven of these applicants were successful in passing the requirements as prescribed by the statutes of Oklahoma and were granted license to practice medicine and surgery in this Territory.

There has been but one applicant for license to practice midwifery, and, as she was not regarded as a competent person, she was refused license.

The Territorial board of health has instructed all county health officers to notify all men who were practicing medicine and surgery in this Territory without a license from the board to appear for

examination at the next regular meeting of the board after their notification, and after two such notices to appear and they failing to appear, for them to take action against them as violators of the law governing the practice of medicine and surgery in this Territory.

In regard to the violators of the law, will say that there is some prosecution being carried on against them at the present time. In Pottawatomie County there are two men under bond to appear for trial as violators of the law. There have been orders issued from this office for the arrest of three men in Day County who are violators of the law, but as yet have not heard from the health officer in that county as to what he has done in regard to it.

There are at present about 800 physicians registered in this Territory, and these men represent almost every school in the Union, but the greatest number appear to be from Kansas City and St. Louis schools.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE OKLAHOMA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

[L. W. Baxter, clerk.]

The bill accepting the offer made by Congress to the Territory of Oklahoma and granting to the Territory the Fort Supply Military Reservation and the buildings thereon for the purpose of an insane asylum, and providing for the care of the insane of the Territory of Oklahoma, was approved by the governor on March 1, 1905.

This bill provides that "the control of the hospital, the care and preservation of all property shall be vested in a board of trustees, consisting of the governor, as ex officio chairman, and two suitable persons of different political affiliations appointed by the governor with the approval of the council." The governor duly appointed Hon. Otto A. Shuttee, of El Reno, and Hon. Edgar B. Marchant, of Aline, Okla. This board met regularly in the office of the governor on May 1, 1905, and organized at that time.

The board visited Fort Supply on May 4 and carefully inspected the buildings and premises. The board also elected a superintendent who should take charge the latter part of the month. An architect was employed who visited the premises and prepared plans and specifications for converting Fort Supply Reservation into a hospital for the insane.

Later a steward was elected, advertisements for repairing the buildings published, and a board of examiners appointed and confirmed. At this juncture the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company appealed to the court for an order restraining the board from making any improvements at Fort Supply. The district court granted a temporary injunction. The matter is still pending in the courts.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

[C. A. McNabb, secretary.]

The board of agriculture of the Territory of Oklahoma was created by an act of the legislative assembly which was approved March 8, 1901. The board consists of six members, two of whom are elected each year for a term of three years. The members are elected by delegates selected from the chartered county farmers' institutes of the Territory, which now number 23 out of a possible 26, or one for each county.

The board of agriculture was not organized for almost two years after the passage of the law creating it, due to delay in organizing the requisite number of county farmers' institutes, such organization being effected on December 18, 1902.

J. B. Thoburn was elected secretary on the organization of the board and served with honor and credit until July 5, 1905, when C. A. McNabb, the present incumbent, was elected to succeed him.

The duties of the board largely devolve upon the secretary, and he is charged with the care of records, direction of county farmers' institutes, compiling of statistics, and with the enforcement of several very important laws passed by the last legislative assembly, chief of which are the nursery inspection and insect pest quarantine law.

The board has power to adopt and devise such regulations as may be necessary to secure the efficient administration and proper enforcement of all laws which have for their object the preservation, protection, and encouragement or improvement of any branch of agriculture, except such as have been specifically delegated to the board of regents of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the live stock sanitary commission. Among other duties the secretary of the board shall co-operate with the faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the staff of the Agricultural Experiment Station in the preparation of programmes for institute meetings and attend all annual meetings of county farmers' institutes.

There are now 23 chartered county farmers' institutes and 2 organized that are not yet chartered, all in active operation and hold frequent meetings at which methods are freely discussed and active steps taken looking to the betterment of farming conditions and farmers' surroundings. Although in existence but a few years, much good has already been accomplished and great credit is due the faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the staff of the Experiment Station for their untiring efforts along the line of dissemination of scientific agricultural information.

It has been the privilege of the writer to recently travel over a considerable portion of the Territory, and I could not help but note the improvement in methods employed by farmers over those of a few years ago and the consequent advantages attendant upon such methods. One no longer sees the prevailing one crop practice so noticeable a few years ago, but instead a complete crop rotation and diversification has taken a firm hold upon all communities where the active institute exists. These improved conditions are plainly apparent to all, and little or no difficulty will be experienced in procuring the necessary aid from future legislatures to continue the good work now so well in hand.

While the accomplishments have been somewhat phenomenal up to the present time, due largely to the fact that the board is composed of highly intellectual, progressive, and successful business farmers, who have devoted untiring energies to the work with small compensation, the work of the future is certain to show greater accomplishments and relatively increased strides than has heretofore been attained.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

[F. B. Lillie, secretary.]

During the past year the board of pharmacy have held four regular and three special meetings, and the different members of the board have visited practically every section of the Territory in looking after the enforcement of the law.

At the present time there are 101 drug stores in small country towns conducted under permits in most instances by physicians, otherwise by men who have some knowledge of pharmacy and are preparing to become registered at some future date.

There are 113 merchants selling patent medicines and ordinary household drugs under merchants' permits at country stores and in small towns where there is no registered pharmacist.

There have been during the year 43 candidates registered, and 36 candidates have failed to pass the examinations. Thirty-six applicants have been registered on diplomas from reputable colleges of pharmacy, making a total of 79 registered during the year ending June 30, 1905.

There are now 526 registered pharmacists in good standing on the registration book, and of these 86 are living in other States, leaving 440 in Oklahoma.

The secretary's office is an employment bureau for the druggists of the Territory, with no fees for this service, and at the present time there are no unemployed among the registered pharmacists of the Territory who desire to work.

The efficiency of the registered men of the Territory may be, to some extent, judged from the fact that not a single instance of error in compounding or dispensing by a registered pharmacist has been brought to the attention of the secretary's office during the past year. There has been, however, some complaint of errors committed by unregistered men employed by druggists in different sections of the Territory, and the board is making every effort possible to compel all employees who have had the required term of experience to qualify by taking the board examination. The names of these employees are being secured, and they will be required to take the examination at the earliest possible opportunity.

In the larger towns and cities of the Territory the drug stores already established are fully up to and in some instances in excess of the needs of the public demands, but in the new towns being developed by the building of new lines of railroad, a large number of former clerks in the Territory have started in business for themselves in a small way and are now proprietors.

There being no regulation for the registration of drug stores by proprietors, it is impossible to give the exact number of stores in the Territory, but approximately there are 294 drug stores conducted by registered pharmacists and 100 small stores under Class A permits by physicians, principally in towns of 3,000 population or less.

The following is a financial report for the year ending June 30, 1905:

RECEIPTS.

Renewals, licenses, and permits -----	\$3, 481. 50
Examinations and registration fees -----	465. 00
Balance on hand June 30, 1904 -----	289. 04
Total -----	4, 235. 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage -----	\$102. 43
Rent, light, and fuel -----	180. 00
Stenographer -----	480. 00
Expense of meetings -----	25. 35
Stationery, printing, and supplies -----	158. 00
Secretary's salary -----	500. 00
A. B. Clark, per diem and expenses -----	840. 50
E. E. Howendobler, per diem and expenses -----	840. 50
F. B. Lillie -----	827. 50
National Board of Pharmacy -----	38. 50
	3, 992. 78
Balance on hand June 30, 1905 -----	248. 76

The requirements by the board that all candidates for examination shall have a good common school education and shall have had at least four years of practical experience has resulted in furnishing us good material from which to select those who are to care for the interest of the people as the pharmacists of our future great State, and while the supply of qualified registered pharmacists has not been equal to the demand, the board has felt that it would be incomparably better to have fewer well-qualified men than to have a greater number by permitting them to register when not properly fitted.

Many of the candidates have attended three or four meetings of the board before passing the examinations, and during the time have taken correspondence courses in pharmacy to prepare themselves for the examinations.

It is a matter of great importance to the general public that the man who dispenses the medicines for the sick should be fully qualified, and in this respect we may well feel proud of the proficiency of the Oklahoma druggists.

In no other State or section of the country can be found more up-to-date or better-fitted drug stores than can be found in Oklahoma.

Every candidate for registration is required to make an affidavit that he is not addicted to the habit of drinking intoxicants or taking opiates, and the recommendation of two responsible parties is required to show his character and ability.

Annually the druggists of the Territory meet in convention, and prominent men in the profession are secured to deliver lectures. Subjects of interest are discussed, and a general exchange of ideas aids in keeping those who attend fully up to the times in the profession. To keep those interested and benefited who can not attend the meetings, the complete proceedings of the association are published, and every registered pharmacist is supplied with a copy without expense.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

[A. C. Hixon, secretary.]

The legislature of 1905 passed an act regulatng the practice of dentistry, which was approved by the governor and went into effect June 1.

The law provides for the appointment by the governor of five legal practitioners of dentistry who have resided in Oklahoma for a period of at least two years. Quarterly meetings are held for the examination of candidates. The law was most carefully drawn and provides for the registration of all licensed dentists in their respective counties by the county clerks. The board is given power to prosecute all parties who practice or attempt to practice dentistry without having complied with the provisions of the law.

Out of the funds coming into the possession of the board each member of the board shall receive as compensation the sum of \$5 per day for each day actually engaged in conducting examinations, and in addition shall be entitled to mileage at the rate of 3 cents per mile for all distances necessarily traveled in going to and coming from meetings of the board, and shall be entitled as well to the legitimate expenses incurred by him while going to and from and attending meetings of the board. No part of said compensation, mileage, or expenses shall be paid out of the Territorial treasury.

There were 292 licensed dentists in Oklahoma June 30, 1905.

Amount of fees collected during the year-----	\$520. 00
Expenses of board for year-----	346. 77
Leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1905-----	173. 23

The board has held one called and one regular meeting during the year. The new law that has recently gone into effect has not been enforced to any extent up to the present time, but preparations are being made to do so as soon as conditions will allow. The secretary of the board has a carefully compiled list of names of illegal practitioners of dentistry that will be placed in the hands of the board, as well as sufficient funds accruing under the annual-license feature of the new law, that will make it possible to begin active operations against the said charlatans at once.

There were three prosecutions brought under the old law during the past year, one of which was successful, while the other two persons under indictment left the Territory before trial could be had. The proportion of graduate dentists to those not having diplomas is about 92 per cent graduates to about 8 per cent non-graduates.

The moral and intellectual standing of the profession in Oklahoma is most excellent and will compare favorably with that of any other State or Territory, one remarkable feature being the comparative youthfulness of the profession in the Territory as compared with other States. The records show less than 10 per cent of the dentists to be over 40 years of age. This condition naturally results in our having a bright, wide awake, and energetic dental profession that is second to none anywhere, this being fully exemplified in our annual session meeting.

OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINING BOARD.

[J. A. Price, secretary.]

The board has held two regular and one called meeting during the year.

Eighteen candidates have passed the required examination and have been granted certificates during the year. Total number in the Territory at present holding certificates from the board is 55. Each candidate is required to pass a thorough examination.

One hundred and eighty dollars have been turned into the treasury from fees of applicants during the year.

Each member of the board is allowed a fee of \$10 and necessary expenses per day for each day actually spent in official duty.

The secretary of the board receives a fee of \$25 per annum for his services.

The board is pleased with the quality and standing, professionally, of those coming to the Territory during the past year, and feels that they will add much to the efforts the board has been putting forth to get osteopathy in its purity before the people. In the past the Territory has been infested with fakes, but we have succeeded in driving them from the Territory, with two or three exceptions, and shall not slacken our efforts till none but the best and legally qualified are left.

So far we have endeavored to enforce the law without proceeding to prosecution, and in the main we have succeeded, in fact, beyond our expectations. The country is so new and so rapidly developing that it necessarily requires great diligence and effort to keep any line of progress perfectly straight. The past year osteopathy has made a most splendid growth and has won the loyal support of many of the most intelligent thinking people in every community.

Three years ago the osteopaths organized a Territorial association for mutual help and benefit, which is largely attended and in which most of the osteopaths in the Territory hold membership.

The board has endeavored to sound thoroughly the moral, as well as the professional standing, of all who ask permission to practice, believing that a high moral tone is indispensable for a proper qualification to bear the title, "Doctor of Osteopathy."

BOARD OF RAILWAY ASSESSORS.

At the annual meeting of the board of railway assessors, which is composed of the governor, secretary, and auditor of the Territory, the various railway, telegraph, and telephone companies were assessed as follows:

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe:

Main line-----	\$5,600
Kiowa division-----	3,700
Hutchinson and Southern-----	3,000
Tonkawa division-----	3,000
Eastern Oklahoma—	
Newkirk-Shawnee branch-----	3,100
Guthrie branch-----	3,000
Cushing branch-----	2,700
Seward branch-----	3,000

St. Louis and San Francisco:

Texas and Oklahoma main line	\$5,000
Oklahoma City and Western—	
Oklahoma City to Lawton	3,000
Lawton to Texas line	2,600
Blackwell branch	3,000
Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern—	
Choctaw Northern Crossing	3,000
From Crossing to Texas	2,700
Arkansas Valley and Western	2,700
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Western	2,500
Grade	400

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific:

Main line	5,400
Enid and Anadarko	3,500
Billings branch	3,400
Guthrie branch	3,000
Mangum line	3,800
Faxon line	2,500
El Paso line	3,000

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf:

Main line to Geary	5,200
From Geary to Texas line	3,500
Tecumseh branch	3,000
Choctaw Northern	3,700

Kansas City, Mexico and Orient:

Completed	3,000
Grade	400
Ungraded right of way	100

Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma:

Main line	3,000
Wybark branch	2,700
Guthrie branch	2,800
Texas branch	2,800

Fort Smith and Western

	2,900
--	-------

St. Louis, El Reno and Southwestern

	2,600
--	-------

Denver, Enid and Gulf

	2,800
--	-------

Side tracks on all roads (per mile)

	2,000
--	-------

On motion, the rolling stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad companies was assessed as follows:

Locomotives	\$3,000
Passenger cars	2,000
Tourist and emigrant cars	2,000
Mail, baggage, and express cars	1,500
Refrigerator and fruit cars	210
Steam shovel cars and steam derrick cars	2,000
House cars	175
Pile-driving cars	1,500
Cattle cars	175
Platform cars	130
Cabooses	300
Hand cars	12
Push cars	10
Standard Pullman cars	6,000
Coal cars	150

On motion, the rolling stock of the Denver, Enid and Gulf; the Fort Smith and Western; the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma; the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, and the St. Louis, El Reno and Southwestern was assessed as follows:

Locomotives -----	\$1,800
Passenger cars -----	1,200
Tourist and emigrant cars -----	2,000
Mail, baggage, and express cars -----	900
Refrigerator and fruit cars -----	210
Steam shovel cars and steam derrick cars -----	2,000
House cars -----	175
Pile-driving cars -----	1,500
Cattle cars -----	175
Platform cars -----	130
Cabooses -----	200
Hand cars -----	12
Push cars -----	10
Standard Pullman palace cars -----	6,000
Coal cars -----	150

Tools, materials, and other personal property were assessed as returned by the company. All section houses and stock yards were assessed as returned. All railroad telegraph wires were assessed at \$52 per mile for the poles and first wire and \$12 for each additional wire. All railroad office furniture, switchboards, instruments, supplies, batteries, buildings, etc., were assessed as returned.

On motion, the property of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Postal Telegraph Company, and the American District Telegraph Company was assessed as follows: Fifty-two dollars per mile for the poles and first wire and \$12 per mile for each additional wire. All office furniture, switchboards, instruments, tools, batteries, buildings, etc., were assessed as returned.

On motion, the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company was assessed at \$30 per mile for the poles and first wire and \$5 for each additional wire.

The Central Oklahoma Telephone Company, the Home Enterprise Telephone Company, the Kingfisher, the Mangum, the Norman, the Oklahoma and Kansas, the Perkins, the Pioneer, the Topeka and El Reno, the Cordell Exchange, the Rural, Stroud Exchange, W. W. Oder & Co., and the Cleveland Telephone companies were assessed at \$25 per mile for the poles and first wire and \$5 for each additional wire.

The Billings and Red Rock, C. B. Wilson, Delphi-Erick Mutual, Dryden, Elk City Northern, Enid Rural, Farmers' Mutual of Kay County, Francis Western, Geary, Leger and Chickasha, McLoud, Mutual of Braman, Petit, Purcell and Lexington, Southwestern, Texas, Marshall, Union, Union City, Washita Valley, Watonga, Western Oklahoma, and the Reservation telephone companies were assessed at \$20 per mile for the poles and first wire and \$5 for each additional wire.

On motion, the Antelope Flat, Antelope Valley, A. Mathis, B. M. & R., Cement, Center Township Rural, Farmers' Mutual of Lincoln County, Fort Supply, Garland Mutual, Gotebo, Jefferson Rural, Long Distance, Oklahoma Rural, Perryman, Quapaw Valley, Skeleton Rural, S. S. S., Star, Thomas, Blaine County, Custer City, Temple, D. C. M., and Grand telephone companies were assessed at \$15 per mile for the poles and first wire and \$5 for each additional wire.

Office furniture, switchboards, instruments, batteries, and buildings were assessed as returned.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

[L. W. Baxter, secretary.]

The Territorial board of equalization met in the office of the auditor at 1 o'clock p. m. July 15, 1905.

Present: Gov. T. B. Ferguson, president of the board; Secretary of the Territory William Grimes, and Auditor L. W. Baxter, secretary of the board.

The secretary of the board presented the various exhibits, with equalizations. After examination and discussion these exhibits were adopted by the board.

On motion, the following changes in values, with the exception of moneys and credits, were ordered made:

County.	Increase.	Decrease.	County.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Canadian	7		Logan		6
Cleveland	8		Pawnee		10
Day		10	Payne		6
Dewey	7		Pottawatomie	5	
Grant	22		Roger Mills		5
Greer		10	Washita		7
Kingfisher	10		Woodward	9	
Lincoln	6				

On motion, levies for the year 1905 were made, as shown in the apportionment of taxes, for the various funds.

The auditor was ordered to forward the foregoing equalizations, with the various levies, to the county clerks.

On motion, the secretary was ordered to report the tax levy, with the amount of taxes due from each county, to the Territorial treasurer.

On motion, the board adjourned.

OKLAHOMA LIVE-STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION.

[Thomas Morris, secretary.]

The commission consists of three members, the secretary being the executive officer of the board.

It is the duty of this commission to protect the live stock of the Territory against infectious and contagious diseases, and ample laws have been enacted by the legislative assembly to enable us to carry on this work.

Cattle raising is by far the largest live-stock industry in the Territory, and our close proximity to the South makes tick fever the most formidable disease with which we have to contend. For the purpose of controlling this disease, quarantine lines have been established and strict rules adopted governing the movement of cattle into the Territory from points south of these lines.

For the enforcement of these rules we have a force of 7 inspectors, whose duty it is to see that no infected cattle are brought into the Territory and to stamp out any infection which already exists. In this latter work all infected pastures are placed in strict quarantine, and are disinfected and held until no further infection exists.

The law is ample for the punishment of any violations of the regulations and rules of the commission, and our success in securing conviction of offenders has a tendency to discourage violations of the law.

During the past year 22 arrests were made for violating the quarantine law. In 13 of these cases defendants paid fines and costs amounting to \$2,000; 2 were released by jury; judge refused to hear 1 case; county attorney refused to prosecute 1, and 5 are yet to come to trial.

Our work during the past year has resulted in ridding a large area of infection and placing it in the safe territory above the Federal quarantine line, and the result of investigations being made at this time leads us to believe that the Federal line will be moved still farther south another year.

We have had no complaint of tuberculosis, and do not believe the disease exists in the Territory at this time. There is some itch or mange among cattle in Beaver and Woodward counties, but we believe we have the disease under control in Woodward County, and the stockmen in Beaver County are dipping their cattle with the view of getting rid of the disease.

The diseases of horses are looked after with the same care as are those of cattle, glanders being the chief disease with which we have to contend. During the past year our veterinarian has condemned and destroyed 85 horses and mules on account of this disease, and as fewer cases are being reported we believe we have the disease in a measure under control.

No hog cholera or swine plague has been reported during the past year.

The law requiring the inspection of all animals the flesh of which is to be sold for food, is growing more popular every year. All animals must be inspected and pronounced healthy before slaughter, and diseased animals are condemned. This work is done by local inspectors, who collect a small fee for each animal inspected. We now have 298 such inspectors. During the year ending June 30, 1905, 39,600 cattle, 40,662 hogs, and 571 sheep and goats were inspected and slaughtered; 38 head of cattle and 49 hogs were condemned as being unfit for food.

The following are the expenditures of the board during the past year:

Per diem and mileage of members of the board.....	\$852. 91
Secretary's salary.....	1, 200. 00
Contingent (office expenses).	333. 96
Inspectors' salaries and expenses.....	5, 641. 52
Live stock killed (indemnity).....	504. 00

Very respectfully,

T. B. FERGUSON, *Governor.*

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

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20°

19°

COLORADO

K

A

N

S

A

S

NEW MEXICO

KANSAS

OKLAHOMA

INDIAN TERRITORY

MAP OF OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Compiled from the Official Records of the General Land Office and from data on file in the Executive Office of the Territory, to accompany the Annual Report of the

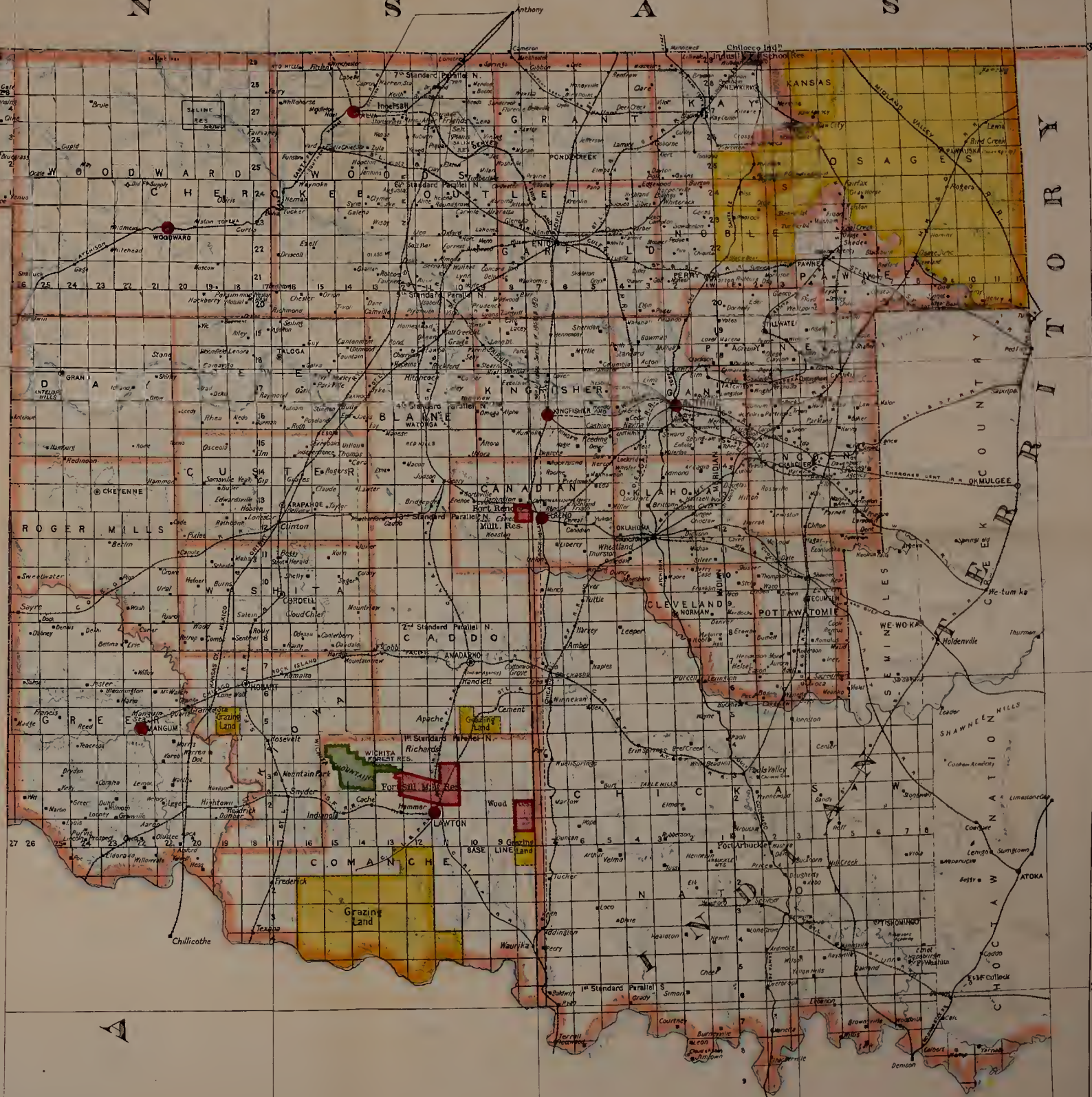
GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY.
1905

Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of
FRANK BOND,
Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O.

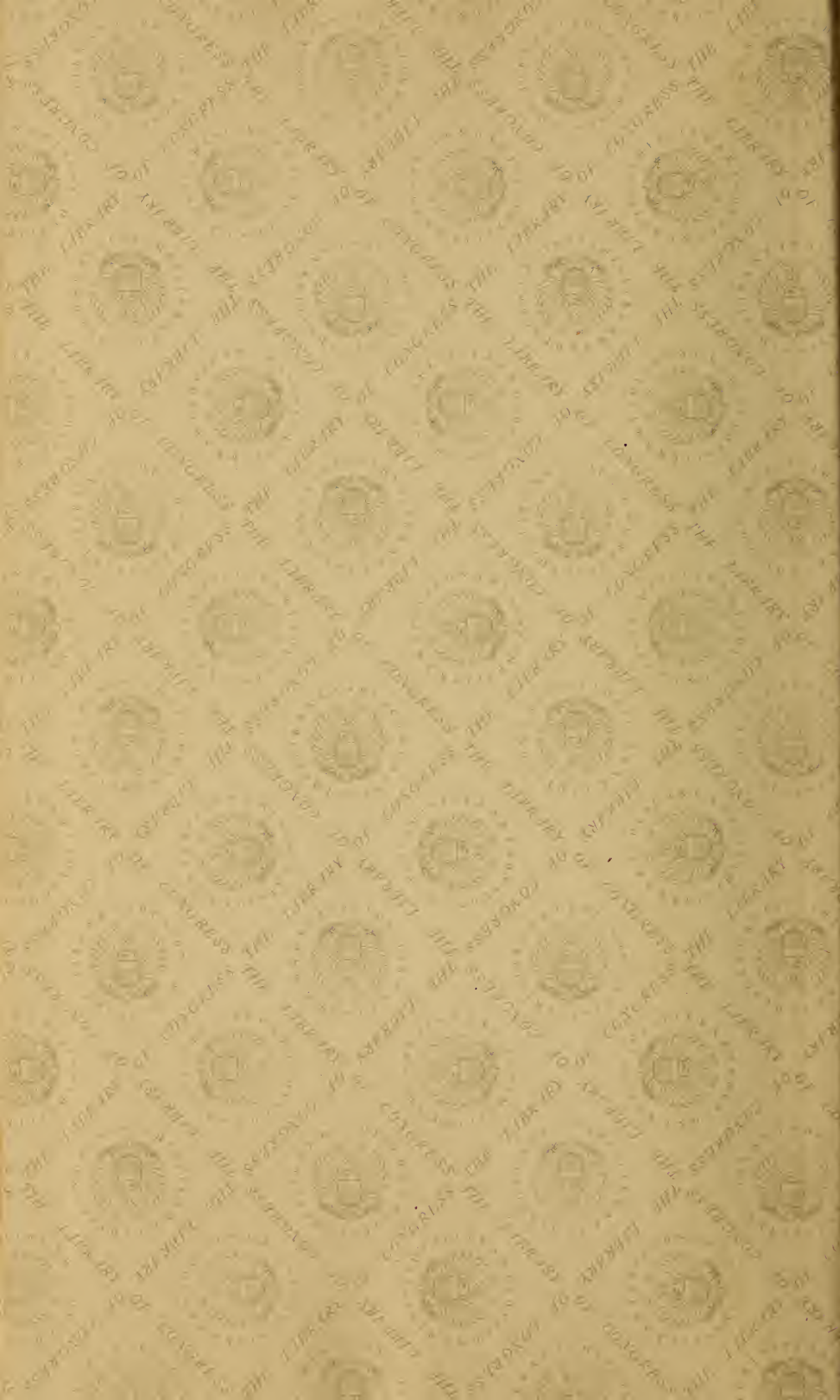
Scale 1 Inch = 12 Miles

LEGEND.

- U.S. Land Offices
- Rail Roads constructed
- do. proposed
- Roads and Trails







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